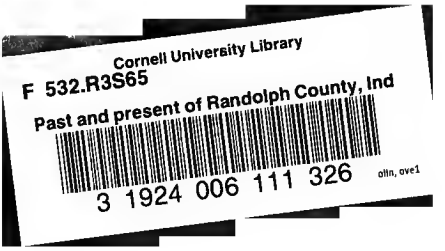
LIBRARY
ANNEX
2

CORNELL
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY


Cornell University Library
F 532.R3S65
Past and present of Randolph County, Ind
3 1924 006 111 326
olin, ove1

All books are subject to recall after two weeks.
Library Annex
DATE DUE

GAYLORD			PRINTED IN U S A

The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924006111326

COURT HOUSE AND SOLDIERS' MONUMENT,
WINCHESTER, INDIANA.

PAST AND PRESENT

OF

Randolph County

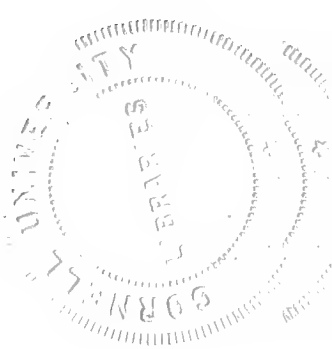
INDIANA

With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and Genealogical Records of Many of the Old Families

By
JOHN L. SMITH AND LEE L. DRIVER

ILLUSTRATED

1914
A. W. BOWEN & COMPANY
Indianapolis, Indiana



DEDICATION

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made Randolph County a garden of sunshine and delight.

80
SK

AUTHORS' INTRODUCTION

To write a history is but to commit to words in type events as they have transpired, and to be pure history, it must be colored as little as possible by the views or personal opinions of the writers.

In presenting this history of Randolph county, the authors have attempted in every instance, to refrain from the expression of their opinions and to give the facts—indeed, it will be noticed, by the careful observer, that the same incident is given, in some instances, in different language, in more than one place, because coming from different sources of seemingly equal authority. We make no claims to originality, but have, with great care and much labor, sifted every possible particle of information, hoping from the mass to collect the best and most important facts and events for preservation.

It has been impossible to publish all of the matter placed at our disposal; much has, no doubt, been omitted which should have been published, and much, perhaps, has been published which the reader will consider superfluous. Much information, in the possession of those who should have been glad to furnish it, has been omitted for lack of interest of those parties and their failure to furnish us the facts, though often requested so to do.

The authors desire to express their appreciation of the assistance of Enos Lollar, W. P. Noffsinger, Willard Upham, Beeson Bros., Elijah Peacock, H. S. Wood, and many others who have helped in this work. Especially do they desire to pay tribute to the faithful and careful work of Rev. Ebenezer Tucker who labored in gaining special information of the pioneers among whom he lived.

The earnest endeavor, on the part of the authors, to give a complete history of the county to June 30, 1914, will, we trust, be appreciated.

JOHN L. SMITH,
LEE L. DRIVER.

Randolph County, Ind.

PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men who have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Randolph county, Indiana, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive of the present publication. The work has been in the hands of able writers, who have, after much patient study and research, produced here the most complete historical memoirs of Randolph county ever offered to the public. A specially valuable and interesting department is that devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of this county whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the citizens of Randolph county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Randolph County, Indiana," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I—GENESIS OF THE COUNTY 25
First Events, Settlement, Towns, etc.

CHAPTER II—GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY 27
General Features—Rivers—General Natural Features—The Soil and Climate

CHAPTER III—INDIAN OCCUPANCY 52
Story of the Indians—Territory Acquired by White Men.

CHAPTER IV—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY 74
Official Acts Connected With Its Organization—Organization of Various Townships.

CHAPTER V—EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY 74
First Set of Officers—Pioneer and Later Court Houses, Jails and Care for the Unfortunate Poor—Where the Pioneer Settlers Emigrated from—Where They First Effected Their Settlement—First Entries—The Early-day Mills—Pioneer Schools and Churches—Customs and Manners of the First Established Homes—Going to Market—Mail Facilities.

CHAPTER VI—PUBLIC ROADS—PAST AND PRESENT 362

CHAPTER VII—COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION .. 39
List of All County Officers—State Senators—Representatives—Congressmen for Randolph County—Men Who Have Received Appointments to Government Positions from This County.

CHAPTER VIII—MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY 412
Their Soldiers—Soldiers of the Mexican and Civil War from the County—Those Who Served in the late Spanish-American War.

CHAPTER IX—EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTY 581
Subscription Schools—Public Schools—Growth of the Common School System in Randolph County—Present Standing—Number of School Houses, Teachers and Pupils by Township.

CHAPTER X—CHURCH DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY 667
Church Schools of the County—Churches in Various Townships.

CHAPTER XI—CIVIC AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES 725
Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, and Other Orders—First and All Subsequent Lodges—Insurance Orders—Grand Army of the Republic Veterans, Women's Military Societies—Organizations, Etc.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XII—AGRICULTURE 786
Farming and Stock-raising in Randolph County—Value of Farm Products—Advanced Agricultural Methods—Agricultural Societies.

CHAPTER XIII—TRANSPORTATION—RAILROAD BUILDING AND FREIGHTING 796
Early-day Freighting—The First Railroads—Present Railway System of the County.

CHAPTER XIV—THE BENCH AND BAR OF THE COUNTY 817
The Lawyers, Past and Present—Early Courts—Celebrated Legal Battles and Important Cases at Bar—Brief Sketches of Many Old-time Attorneys.

CHAPTER XV—THE MEDICAL PROFESSION .....
Early Doctors—Their Experiences—Character of the Pioneer Physicians—List of All Now Practicing—Advancement in Science of Medicine, Etc.

CHAPTER XVI—THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY 880

CHAPTER XVII—BANKS AND BANKING 887

CHAPTER XVIII—HISTORY OF EACH TOWNSHIP 890
The Original Townships Organized—Changes in Civil Subdivisions of Randolph County—Population at Various Periods—Early Settlement of Each Township—History of Towns and Villages in Each Township—Special History and Events.

CHAPTER XIX—CITIES AND TOWNS 1016
Their Founders—Incorporations—First Settlers—Early-day Business Interests—Growth and Development in Recent Years—City Government—List of Mayors—Street Making—Industries—Fire Department—Water Works—Electric Light and Power Plants.

HISTORICAL INDEX

Agriculture ---- 786
County Fairs ---- 791
Farm Machinery ---- 787
Farm Products, Value of ---- 798
Alluvium ---- 40
Altitude ---- 38
Amusements, Early ---- 237
Attorney, First County ---- 384

B

Banks and Banking ---- 887
Banks of Cities and Towns ---- 887-889
First Bank ---- 887
Bear Story ---- 268
Bell-making ---- 270
Bench and Bar ---- 817
Early Courts ---- 818
First Courts ---- 820
First Judges ---- 824
List of Lawyers ---- 829
Binding Out Children ---- 199
Birds and "Varmints" ---- 275
Board of Commissioners ---- 144
Board of Justices ---- 147-400
Bowlders ---- 42
Brick and Tile ---- 48
Bridges, Concrete ---- 380
Bridges, Wooden ---- 383
Burning at the Stake ---- 70

C

Cabin Home ---- 224
Cammack, Elihu ---- 264
Carding Machine ---- 219
Cholera (1849) ---- 254
Church, History of ---- 667
First Services ---- 669
First Churches ---- 241
First Quaker Church ---- 669
First Methodist Church ---- 707
First Christian Church ---- 678
Church History—Continued.
First Disciple Church ---- 681
First United Brethren Church ---- 692
First Presbyterian Church ---- 695
First Evangelical Church ---- 699
First Church of the Brethren ---- 700
First Baptist Church ---- 713
First Church of God ---- 706
First Spiritualists ---- 706
First Holiness Band ---- 706
First Catholic Church ---- 720
First Colored Church ---- 721
Clearing Land ---- 275
Clothing, Home-made ---- 233
Commissioners, Drainage ---- 411
Commissioners, First ---- 398
Congressmen ---- 407
Connor, David ---- 71
Convention, Constitutional ---- 407c
County, organized ---- 120
Court, Common Pleas ---- 409
Court House, Contract ---- 151
Court House, First ---- 144
Court House, First, Sold ---- 162
Court House, Present ---- 163
Court House, Second ---- 147

D

Death of Fleming ---- 68
Deerskins— Dress ---- 284
Drift, The ---- 41

E

Early Roads ---- 220
Early Settlers ---- 206

F

Fallen Timber ---- 276
Fines, List of ---- 393
First Mill, Corncracker ---- 212

First Things ---- 28
First Water Mill ---- 213
Fleming, the Indian ---- 69
Fort Jefferson ---- 90
Franklin Township ---- 949
  Early Settlers ---- 949
  Description ---- 949
  Towns ---- 951
  Biographies of Early Settlers--953-957
Furniture, Home-made ---- 226

G

Gas and Oil ---- 50
Geology ---- 37
Geology, Economic ---- 46
Gravel and Sand ---- 48
Green, Johnny ---- 65
Green Township ---- 1005
  Description ---- 1005
  Early Settlers ---- 1006
  Towns ---- 1009
Greensfork Township ---- 926
  Description ---- 926
  Early Settlers ---- 926
  Land Entries ---- 926
  Towns ---- 929
  Biographies of Early Settlers--930-938
Grist Mill, First ---- 213

H

Hogs, Wild ---- 229
Hoosier, Origin of the Name ---- 75
House-raising ---- 224
Hurricane ---- 305

I

Indian History ---- 60
Indian Occupancy ---- 52
Indiana in 1818 ---- 76
Indiana State Map ---- 59
Infirmary ---- 172
Infirmary, Physicians of ---- 185

J

Jackson Township ---- 997
  Description ---- 997
  Early Settlers ---- 998
  Towns ---- 1000
  Biographies of Early Settlers-1002-1005
Jail, First ---- 144
Jail, Present ---- 170
Jail, Second ---- 166
Johnny Cake ---- 227
Judges, Circuit ---- 408
Judges, Common Pleas ---- 408
Judges, Probate ---- 408

L

Land Entries ---- 209
Libraries, Public ---- 1482-1507
  Winchester ---- 1507
  Union City ---- 1482
License, Peddling ---- 392
Lost Child ---- 284

M

Marriage, First ---- 670
Medical Profession ---- 841
  Pioneer Physician ---- 841
  Fees ---- 845
  Pioneer Ideas and Beliefs ---- 846
  Physicians, List of ---- 853
  Medical Society ---- 877
  Dentists, List of ---- 876
Meeting-house, Friends ---- 241
Military History ---- 412-580
  Soldiers, Revolution ---- 412
  Soldiers, Indian War ---- 413
  Soldiers, War of 1812 ---- 413
  Soldiers, Randolph County ---- 414
  Soldiers, Mexican War ---- 417
  War of Secession ---- 412
  First Call for Troops ---- 424
  First Enlistments ---- 424
  First Volunteers ---- 424
  First Relief Fund ---- 428
  First Bounty ---- 430
  First Regiment, Account of ---- 453
  Spanish-American War ---- 556-580
  Volunteers, List of ---- 567
Monroe Township ---- 1010
  Description ---- 1010
  Land Entries ---- 1011
  Early Settlers ---- 1011
  Towns ---- 1012
  Biographies of Early Settlers-1014-1016
Moorman, Will of James ---- 187

Mound Builders ---------- 53
Mound, Burial ---------- 57

N

Nettle Creek Township---------- 991
Description ---------- 991
Early Settlers ---------- 992
Land Entries ---------- 993
Towns ---------- 993
Biographies of Early Settlers--995-997
Newspapers ---------- 880
First Newspaper ---------- 880
Winchester, Newspapers of----880-884
Union City, Newspapers of----884-885
Farmland, Newspapers of-------- 885
Lynn, Newspapers of---------- 886
Parker, Newspapers of---------- 886
Ridgeville, Newspapers of-------- 885
Saratoga, Newspapers of--------- 886
Northwestern Territory ---------- 81

O

Officers, County ---------- 407e
Officers, First ---------- 399
Oil Mill, First---------- 215
"Old Times" ---------- 385
Organization of County---------- 74
Orphans' Home ---------- 186

P

Pioneer Churches ---------- 222
Pioneer Homes ---------- 223
Pioneer Schools ---------- 222
Poor Farm ---------- 174
Prosecuting Attorneys ---------- 410
Public Office Building---------- 160
Public Square Fencing---------- 387

Q

Quaternary Age ---------- 40

R

Randolph County (1818)---------- 117
Randolph County (1819)---------- 123
Religion, Early ----------
Reminiscences—Early Times ------- 244
Representatives, House of--------- 407a
Representatives, Joint ---------- 407b
Road Building ---------- 369
Road, Stone ---------- 380
Roads, First ---------- 368
Roads, Gravel ---------- 379
Roads, Public ---------- 362
Roads, Superintendents of---------- 380
Rock, Analysis of----------43-44

S

Salamana and Madison Townships-- 133
School Examiners ---------- 411
Schools of County----------581-666
Early School House---------- 583
Early School Trustees---------- 584
Early School Teachers---------- 588
County Seminary ---------- 593
Union Literary Institute--------- 599
Ridgeville College ---------- 617
Normal Schools ---------- 621
Consolidation of Schools--------- 622
Senators ----------407a
Sheriff's Residence ---------- 170
Societies, Secret ---------- 725
Underground Railroad ---------- 751
Sons of Liberty---------- 767
Temperance, Early ---------- 771
Murphy Movement ---------- 778
Temperance, Reminiscences------ 782
St. Clair, First Governor---------- 91
Stoney Creek Township---------- 983
Description ---------- 983
Early Settlers ---------- 984
Towns ---------- 985
Biographies of Early Settlers--987-991
Stray Pen ---------- 145
Surface, Configuration ---------- 37

T

Tavern, License ---------- 391
Tax, First County---------- 235
Tax Levy, First---------- 389
Toll Road, First---------- 221
Trace, Quaker ---------- 364
Transportation ---------- 799
Early Freighting ---------- 800
Flat-boating ---------- 801
First Railroad ---------- 803
First Traction ---------- 816
Turtle, Little ---------- 61

U

Union City ---------- 1016
Location ---------- 1016
Early Settlement ---------- 1017
First Things ---------- 1020
Official History ---------- 1021
Union City Water Works---------- 1022
Biographies of Early Settlers 1024-1026

W

Ward Township ---------- 957
Description ---------- 958
Early Settlers ---------- 958
Land Entries ---------- 960
Roads ---------- 961
Towns ---------- 961
Biographies of Early Settlers 963-969
Washington Township ---------- 916
Description ---------- 916
Pioneers, Principal ---------- 916
Land Entries ---------- 917
Towns ---------- 919
Biographies of Early Settlers 920-926
Wayne, Anthony ---------- 97
Wayne Township ---------- 969
Description ---------- 969
Wayne Township—Continued.
Early Settlers ---------- 969
Land Entries ---------- 971
Towns ---------- 973
Biographies of Early Settlers 975-983
West River Township ---------- 938
Description ---------- 938
Early Settlers ---------- 938
Land Entries ---------- 940
First Things ---------- 940
Pigeon Roost ---------- 942
Towns ---------- 943
Biographies of Early Settlers 945-949
White River Township ---------- 890
Location ---------- 890
Early Settlement ---------- 891
Early Settlers ---------- 892
Land Entries ---------- 893
Towns ---------- 895
Biographies of Early Settlers 896-916
Winchester ---------- 1026
Location ---------- 1026
Early Settlement ---------- 1027
First Things ---------- 1029
Present Business ---------- 1032
Fire Department ---------- 1034
Water Works ---------- 1035
Biographies of Early Settlers ---- 1035

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

Abel, E. Reed ---- 1601
Abel, M. D., Oscar E. ---- 1375
Abshire, Albert R. ---- 1179
Adamson, James ---- 1565
Adamson, William ---- 1428
Addington, Henry Taylor ---- 1074
Addington, Mrs. Jessie ---- 341
Addington, Thomas ---- 304
Aker, Andrew ---- 339
Almonrode, Thomas A. ---- 1538
Anderson, Alonzo M. ---- 1246
Anderson, B. ---- 335
Anderson, Denzil M. ---- 1309
Anderson, Norman ---- 1308
Arnold, Mrs. Celia ---- 249
Ashcraft, Emory L. ---- 1120
Ashwill, James E. ---- 1567
Aukerman, Manford ---- 1416
Aukerman, Orville E. ---- 1368

B

Bailey, Elisha T. ---- 322
Bales, Alonzo L. ---- 1196
Bales, Cliff G. ---- 1168
Bales, Isaac N. ---- 1058
Bales, William H. ---- 1057
Ball, Uriah ---- 278
Banta, Samuel S. ---- 1051
Barber, D. E. ---- 1400
Barber, George W. ---- 1400
Barger, Philip ---- 354
Barnard, M. D., Pliny C. ---- 1366
Barker, David E. ---- 1568
Barrett, Harry E. ---- 1276
Bascom, Erastus K. ---- 1072
Bascom, George McDowell ---- 1072
Beard, Jr., Paul ---- 263
Beeson, Isaac F. ---- 1486
Bickel, John H. ---- 1465
Bird, Jesse F. ---- 1180
Bogue, Parker ---- 1503
Bolinger, Charles T. ---- 1585
Boltz, Benjamin F. ---- 1597
Boots, Albert L. ---- 1112
Boots, Morgan ---- 1112
Borror, Isaac M. ---- 1420
Bosworth, William C. ---- 1524
Botkin, M. D., Charles L. ---- 1559
Botkin, Oliver Perry ---- 1580
Botkin, W. M. ---- 258
Bousman, Cyrus ---- 1511
Bowen, Charles E. ---- 1244
Bowen, Ephraim L. ---- 1132
Bowen, J. C. ---- 252
Bowen, Squire ---- 249
Bowen, Squire Columbus ---- 1132
Bragg, Daniel ---- 1404
Bragg, Mrs. Mary A. E. ---- 1412
Brandriff, Rev. R. ---- 897
Branson, Isaac ---- 303
Brickley, John C. ---- 1387
Brosey, Christopher C. ---- 1499
Brouse, B. V. M. ---- 1380
Brouse, John A. ---- 1381
Brown, Arla M. ---- 1209
Brown, Daniel W. ---- 1434
Brown, Edward I. ---- 1578
Browne, George W. ---- 1134
Browne, James M. ---- 1207
Browne, Thomas M. ---- 835
Bunch, John C. ---- 1320
Burke, Austin H. ---- 1201
Burroughs, John ---- 1350
Burrows, John T. ---- 1232
Butler, Augustus R. ---- 1341
Butterworth, Henry E. ---- 1455

C

Cadwallader, N. ---- 331
Caldwell, Frederick S. ---- 1557

Callahan, Daniel W. ----1215
Carter, Columbus R. ----1458
Carter, Elihu ----1065
Carter, John William ----1065
Cheesman, John E. ----1082
Chenoweth, Christopher E. ----1336
Chenoweth, Ernst E. ----1153
Chenoweth, M. D., Forest A. ----1156
Chenoweth, John M. ----1154
Chenoweth, John T. ----1157
Chenoweth, William L. ----1338
Christopher, John ----1384
Clark, James W. ---- 311
Clark, Sylvander G. ----1579
Clark, Thomas H. ----1172
Clayton, Stephen E. ----1527
Clevenger, Stephen ----1228
Clevenger, William ---- 313
Coats, John ---- 898
Coats, Seth D. ----1150
Coats, William ----1151
Condon, Thomas H. ----1230
Conklin, Jacob E. ----1481
Corl, Jacob ---- 357
Cougill, Samuel M. ----1409
Courtney, Cyrus B. ----1123
Cox ,Simon ---- 296
Crist, Charles ---- 320
Crist, John W. ----1287
Curry, Henry S. ----1494
Curry, Robert H. ----1495

D

Daggett, Benjamin W. ----1461
Davis, Frank R. ----1576
DeLong, Albert T. ----1591
Denlinger, Benjamin F. ----1067
DeVoss, Joseph C. ----1122
DeVoss, John L. ----1121
Diggs, Jr., William---- 265
Downing, John L. ----1235
Dragoo, Andrew C. ----1552
Driver, Lee L. ----1396
Driver, Jacob ---- 300
Drollinger, Harry I. ----1562
Dunn, Ernest M. ----1241

E

Eastman, George A. ----1187
Eastman, Henry O. ----1187
Edger, Edward ---- 346
Edwards, Alden J. ----1357
Edwards, George W. ----1508
Emrick, LeRoy ----1470
Engle, Calvin S. ----1148
Engle, Capt. Edmund ----1526
Engle, Isrum H. ---- 353
Engle, James S. ----1052
Engle, John R. ----1534
Engle, William ----1052
Evans, Edward A. ----1335

F

Farabee, John W. ----1436
Favorite, Andrew J. ----1088
Favorite, Charlie ----1088
Fields, Charles A. ----1569
Fields, P. ---- 344
Fink, John ----1513
Fisher, Clifford C. ----1301
Fisher, Jane ---- 260
Fisher, John ---- 259
Fletcher, Frank ----1582
Fletcher, James M. ----1556
Focht, Fermen C. ----1586
Fortenbaugh, John B. ----1500
Fowler, William W. ----1596
Fowler, Hezekiah ----1343
Franklin, Elmer E. ----1268
Fraze, Ozzie O. ----1278
Frazier, Francis ----268-1466
Friedline, Joseph E. ----1377
Friddle, Samuel C. ----1595
Fudge, Albert E. ----1248
Furnas, Miles J. ----1451

G

Gable, Louis C. ----1518
Gaddis, Albert C. ----1564
Gaddis, Thomas W. ----1374
Gaines, Alden L. ----1537
Gates, John A. ----1600
Gillam, Elihu S. ----1242
Gilmore, Isaac Routh ----1456
Good, Henry D. ----1158
Good, Rudolph ----1158
Goodrich, James P. ----1521
Green, Alva C. ----1252
Green, Benjamin F. ----1213

Green, Levi W. ----------1078
Grove, Daniel W. ----------1561
Gwin, Mary Frances ----------1551

H

Halliday, Charles F. ----------1225
Hamilton, James M. ----------1292
Hamilton, Capt. Robert W. ----------1293
Harris, Emmett B. ----------1249
Harris, William ----------1448
Harter, F. Marion ----------1274
Harter, George W. ----------1492
Hawkins, John ----------1269
Hawkins, Joseph ---------- 63
Hawkins, Nathan ----------1270
Hawkins, William ----------1056
Hawkins, William L. ----------1056
Henning, John C. ----------1143
Hernley, William A.----------1360
Hiatt, Adam R. ----------1223
Hiatt, Allen R. ----------1284
Hiatt, Nelson B. ----------1310
Higi, Joseph F. ----------1479
Hill, David Edgar ----------1411
Hill, Fanny (Diggs) ---------- 267
Hindsley, Alvah C. ----------1271
Hindsley, James W. ----------1472
Hindsley, Rufus G. ----------1529
Hinshaw, Albert C. ----------1290
Hinshaw, Benjamin E. ----------1091
Hinshaw, Seth ----------1210
Hirsh, Joseph C. ----------1068
Hobbick, David ----------1059
Hobbick, Hosea F. ----------1059
Hoffman, Daniel E. ----------1272
Hoke, John ---------- 350
Holsapple, Samuel J. ----------1590
Hook, William J. ----------1598
Hoover, Peter C.---------- 343
Hoppes, Jesse L. ----------1169
Hough, John ----------1536
Hough, Thomas W. ----------1528
Huber, David ----------1315
Hubbard, Thomas ---------- 351
Hull, Henry C. ----------1177
Humphreys, James B. ----------1496
Hunt, M. D., Bader S. ----------1144
Hunt, Robert G. ----------1460
Hunt, Samuel H. ----------1530
Hunt, Union B. ----------1291
Huston, Volney H. ----------1256

J

Jackson, Jesse W. ----------1190
Jaqua, Edwin S. ----------1069
Jarrett, James C. ----------1588
Jerles, William D. ----------1542
Johnson, Jacob ---------- 337
Johnson, John I. ----------1118
Johnson, J. M. ----------1118
Johnson, Jonathan G. ----------1090
Johnson, Silas ---------- 253
Jones, John Henry ----------1474
Jordan, James B. ----------1364

K

Kabel, Frederic ----------1365
Kabel, Herbert M. ----------1254
Kabel, Philip ----------1554
Keckler, Simon B. ----------1298
Kelley, Dennis ----------1060
Kelley, James ---------- 357
Kemp, Isaiah W. ----------1251
Kennedy, George P. ----------1175
Key, John ---------- 314
Keys, Eli Wright ----------1388
King, Albert ----------1382
King, William ----------1463
Kizer, Thomas W. ----------1045
Kizer, William D. ----------1045
Knox, James C. ----------1340

L

Lacey, John Edwin ----------1147
Lahey, Michael ----------1316
Lamb, James A. ----------1323
Lasley, David ---------- 293
Leavell, Thomas C. ----------1589
Lee, John H. ----------1282
Lee, Riley Smith ----------1509
Leggett, George E. ----------1092
Lennon, Charles H. ----------1571
Lewellen, Benjamin F. ----------1080
Lewellen, Elias F. ----------1080
Locke, William ---------- 322
Lollar, Joseph W. ----------1516
Lorton, Israel J. ----------1484

Losch, William J. ----------1398
Love, Thomas C. ----------1227
Lumpkin, Robert H. ----------1217

Mc

McAllister, Wert ----------1162
McCollum, Jesse E. ----------1333
McFarland, Elijah W. ----------1417
McFarland, Joseph H. ---------- 1592
McKew, Arthur ---------- 323
McNees, Harvey E. ----------1086
McNees, John B. ----------1086

M

Macy, Judge John W. ----------1048
Macy, Jr., John W. ----------1050
Magee, Harry E. ----------1115
Mangas, Isaac N. ----------1426
Mangas, John W. ----------1440
Mann, John ---------- 296
Markle, M. D., Grant C. ----------1182
Markle, M. D., John E. ----------1182
Marker, John D. ----------1348
Marlatt, M. D., Clarence L. ----------1602
Marlatt, William P. ----------1116
Marsh, Benjamin F. ----------1084
Martin Elisha ---------- 336
Meeks, Amos F. ----------1306
Mendenhall, Barzilla C. ----------1543
Mendenhall, Hiram ---------- 904
Meredith, D. V. S., William A. ----1219
Middleton, John Fletcher ----------1261
Middleton, Thomas ---------- 321
Miller, Thomas P. ----------1501
Miller, William E. ----------1076
Miller, Daniel B. ---------- 301
Milligan, M. D., Charles E. ----------1096
Mills, John A. ----------1505
Mills, G. William ----------1222
Mills, Thomas W. ----------1506
Mock, John ---------- 315
Money, James D. ----------1438
Monks, Edgar L. ----------1135
Monks, George W. ----------1125
Monks, Hon. Leander J. ----------1124
Moore, David W. ----------1489
Moore, Arthur R. ----------1488
Moorman, Thomas ----------1137
Moorman, Thomas F. ----------1137
Morgan, M. D., Thomas W. ----------1332
Mote, Oliver Perry ----------1285
Mote, William H. ----------1288
Mullen, Clarence ----------1424
Mullin, Fernandis B. ----------1258
Murphy, Robert ---------- 342
Murray, Ralph V. ----------1369

N

Noffsinger, Ezra ----------1476

O

Orcutt, Amos ---------- 356
Orr, Darius ----------1395
Orr, John E. ----------1394
Osborn, Charles W. ----------1445
Osborn, Daniel Worth----------1444

P

Painter, Ollie M. ----------1403
Parker, Jesse ---------- 245
Parry, Walter G. ----------1128
Paul, Samuel ----------1544
Paxson, J. ---------- 359
Peacock, Thomas C. ----------1346
Peacock, William ---------- 281
Penery, Ira C. ----------1304
Pickett, Mary (Hyatt-Coats)---------- 307
Pierce, Burkett ---------- 297
Pierce, Charles F. ----------1054
Pierce, Charles W. ----------1572
Pierce, Clarence S. ----------1193
Pierce, Levi ----------1573
Pierce, Rev. Nathan----------1574
Porter, Frank B. ----------1297
Porter, James ---------- 325
Porter, Thurman E. ----------1298
Price, John R. ----------1351
Puckett, Joseph ---------- 906
Puckett, Samuel C. ----------1391
Puckett, William Y. ----------1130
Pursley, David E. ----------1236

R

Ramsey, Simon ----------1185
Reeder, Martin A. ---------- 301

Reeves, Dr. J. L. ----------1102
Reinheimer, Lincoln S. C.----------1195
Retter, Fred ----------1234
Retz, Anna ---------- 257
Rickert, John E. ----------1318
Robbins, George W. ----------1204
Robinson, William ---------- 291
Robison, George W. ----------1095
Robison, M. D., John S.----------1095
Roby, William H. ----------1220
Rogers, Thornton ----------1313
Rogers, M. D., Aaron G.----------1312
Roll, Charles A. ----------1601
Ross, William A. ----------1239
Roszell, William T. ----------1188
Rubey, John C. ----------1362
Ruby, M. D., Samuel B.----------1191

S

Sala, Albert F. ----------1063
Sarff, William H. ----------1548
Shaler, Thomas ---------- 336
Shaw, Frank L. ----------1322
Sheppard, Julian ----------1379
Shierling, Curtis M. ----------1355
Shockney, Theodore ----------1164
Shockney, Theodore H. ----------1113
Shockney, Samuel ----------1114
Shultz, Clyde E. ----------1353
Shultz, George C. ----------1098
Shultz, Milton ----------1098
Simmons, Edar ----------1422
Simmons, Nathan C. ----------1497
Sipe, John W. ----------1393
Slonaker, Arthur S. ----------1407
Slusher, Alen B. ----------1358
Smiley, Noah F. ----------1475
Smith, M. D., Calvin----------1593
Smith, Jere ---------- 272
Smith, John L. ----------1452
Smith, Oliver G. ----------1414
Smithson, Ira E. ----------1546
Smullen, William W. ----------1390
Snodgrass, Joseph M. ----------1280
Spera, Curtis M. ----------1361
Stanton, William ---------- 360
Starbuck, John W. ----------1356
Strahan, Nathan U. ----------1141
Sutton, James B. ----------1429
Sutton, Oliver J. ----------1431
Swain, Ira ---------- 255

T

Taylor, J. Vining ----------1160
Taylor, William ---------- 334
Thomas, George ---------- 282
Thornburg, Charles L. ----------1520
Thornburg, Ernest ----------1532
Thornburg, W. A. ---------- 308
Thornburg, William H. ----------1583
Thornhill, Joseph H. ----------1490
Tritt, Charles W. ----------1100
Turner, John M. ----------1372

U

Ullery, George A. ----------1433

V

Van Pelt, George ----------1303

W

Wallace, M. D., John M.----------1514
Ward, Don C. ----------1198
Ward, Thomas ---------- 293
Warner, George W. ----------1478
Warren, Isaac W. ----------1427
Warren, J. R. ---------- 345
Warren, William H. ----------1468
Watson, Carl W. ----------1171
Watson, Seward S. ----------1238
Watts, Isaiah P. ----------1108
Watts, Joseph ----------1212
Watts, Samuel ----------1109
Way, Judith (Wilson)---------- 279
Wiggs, F. G. ---------- 311
Williams, Luther L. ----------1540
Wilmore, D. D., Augustus C.----------1324
Wilmore, William A. ----------1330
Wilmore, W. C. ---------- 326
Wise, Henry ----------1140
Woodbury, Bert E. ----------1279
Wright, Curtis K. ----------1265
Wright, D. D. S., Cyrus C.----------1200
Wright, Frank E. ----------1300

Wright, Solomon ---------- 286
Wysong, Charles D. ----------1260

Y

Yount, Charles F. ----------1203

Z

Zeller, M. D., Frank Arthur-------1419
Zimmerman, Albert E. ----------1401
Zimmerman, Emanuel ----------1406
Zimmerman, Philip ----------1547

C. D. Wyrong

HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

THE GENESIS OF THE COUNTY.

All things must have a beginning. To trace the beginnings of the original inhabitants the limits of Randolph county is of course impossible. The first people of which we have a trace left nothing but a few mounds and embankments by which we might know them.

That Randolph county was inhabited by these people known as the "Mound Builders" goes without question. Traces of their work and art are found in various parts of the county. Their mounds, or look-outs, are still fairly well preserved; their "fort," the only one in this portion of Indiana, is still partially preserved. It is to be regretted that much of it has been destroyed, we know nothing of these people except that they lived and built a few crude mounds and forts. We are but little interested in their welfare, because they have left nothing by which the world is wiser or better. No nation, as well as individual, can hope to have future generations interested in its life unless it has left something by which humanity has been made better.

From whence the mound builders came, or whither they went is only a matter of conjecture. They attained some degree of skill but certainly had no very high degree of civilization.

Their successor or the Indian dates back to the time of tradition and yet the Indians had no tradition of the mound builders, so great was their antiquity.

The first inhabitants of Randolph county, so far as the knowledge of the Indian goes, were the Miami Indians. The Miamis were a fierce war-like tribe that inhabited practically all the Northwest Territory as well as other portions of the middle west. The Iroquois, on the east, were also a fierce war-like tribe and overcame the Miamis about two hundred years ago. The Miamis, however, with the support of the other Indians and

the French, succeeded in driving the Iroquois back into New York and again claiming the control of the middle west. That the Miamis laid claim to the land in this county is clearly shown by a speech made on the 22nd of July in council at Greenville, Ohio, by Little Turtle the head chief of the Miamis, and in his address to General Wayne, he said:

"I wish to inform you where your younger brothers, the Miamis lived, also the Potawatamies of St. Joseph together with the Wabash Indians. You have pointed out to us the boundary line of the Indians and the United States, but now I take the liberty to inform you that that line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of country which has been enjoyed by my fore-fathers time immemorial without molestation or dispute. The print of my ancestors' houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion. It is well known by all of my brothers present, that my fore-fathers kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his line to the head water of the Scioto; from thence to its mouth; from thence, down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash; and from thence to Chicago, on Lake Michigan; at this place, I first saw my older brothers, the Shawnees."

General Wayne in the Treaty of Greenville recognized these claims and dealt with the Miami Indians accordingly.

Later on, 1809, an additional treaty was made with the Miamis at Ft. Wayne by which we gained the Twelve Mile Purchase. This purchase is a strip of land twelve miles wide, the western boundary of which is parallel to the boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville.

There is no history of Randolph county connected directly with any Indians as the county itself had very few Indians ever dwelling within its borders. The few who were here were of the roving type, traveling from one camp to another. The only Indian's name identified with the county is the word "Mississinewa."

The territory of which we are now a part was first organized in 1721 as Illinois county. The first government was attempted in 1779 when Col. John Todd, who bore the commission of county lieutenant of the county of Illinois, visited the old settlement of Vincennes and Kaskaskia for the purpose of organizing, among the inhabitants of these places, forms of temporary government, according to the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia of the previous October. But little headway was made with this organization. Indiana territory was organized, as such, by an Act of Congress May 7, 1800. By this act we received the name of "Indiana." Just why this territory should be called Indiana is not known. The word no doubt is a memorial to the Indians, who received their name from Columbus,

when he thought he had discovered the East Indias. It perhaps was applied directly to this territory because a company of Englishmen, whose purpose it was to exploit this territory, named their company the "Indiana Company."

Had Thomas Jefferson's plan been adopted for the new territory, the northern part of this county would have been in the state of Metropotamia and the southern part would have been in the state of Saratoga, as the line dividing these two suggested states passed through Randolph county.

Settlers began to come in the county as early as 1814. Many of the easterners, especially of Virginia, had emigrated to the Carolinas and there being dissatisfied with local conditions, especially slavery, had come on into the then unsettled valley of the Mississippi. Among these settlers were the Wrights and the Ways, who started their homes along White river in and around Winchester. The Parkers, Thomases and Wilcutts came farther north and settled first in Wayne county, and then moved on over what is now the southern boundary of Randolph county. These people being Quakers and religiously opposed to slavery had left the Carolinas because of that institution, and came into the middle west to establish homes free from its pernicious influences.

By 1818 enough settlers were in the northern part of Wayne county to justify the organization of a new county, complete account of which is given under the chapter of "Organization," in this volume.

Courts were established and the wheels of government started.

The church became an early factor of the community for these people were indeed God-fearing, and were not of the rough and wild type to be found in many of the frontier settlements. The traveling minister, be his denomination what it may, found always a welcome into any of the homes where he might wish to stop. Settlers eager and anxious to hear the doctrines of their church discussed or to hear proclaimed from the lips of a good man, any doctrines that would lead to the betterment of society.

The peddler with his stock of goods upon his back was also a welcome visitor to the pioneer home. He not only provided the family with temporary needs, physically, but was the disseminator of news and gossip from one farm home to another.

The tavern soon became a necessity and many a farm home became the stopping place of the traveler. Some such homes bore splendid reputations and were always eagerly sought by the wayfarer. Regular taverns were kept in some of the settlements. The first to be built in Winchester was in 1819 by a Mr. McCool. Paul W. Way was also another early hotel keeper.

The justice of the peace was always a man of influence, however ignor-

ant he might be of the law. He was no doubt limited in the finer arts of legal practice, but he had, and exercised, great authority. At first it might seem that he was an extremist, but it must be remembered that he had drastic laws to enforce. For example, horse stealing, upon second offense, was punishable by death, and a fine of $1.00 was assessed for each offense for "blaspheming in the name of God, Jesus Christ or the Holy Ghost." Any one who "Marked a hog, shoat or pig other than his own, or changed the mark of a hog, shoat or pig, other than his own, should be fined in any sum not to exceed $10.00 and should have upon his or her bare back lashes not to exceed thirty-three."

It will be seen that travel was extremely difficult, as our rivers were not large enough to be navigable and paths had to be blazed through the unbroken forests. But man is a social being and the paths soon became trails and the trails became public highways. These usually led from one town to another, from one church or another or from the neighborhood mill. Indeed, the early mill became, what in later days, would be called a "social center." The railroads eventually came, and the problem of transportation was solved.

Many towns were "laid out" and their proprietors hoped to make a metropolis of them. Among the towns organized with bright hopes, but which never got beyond the dreams of the proprietors were, Randolph, in Wayne township, Castle, Mt. Holly, Allensville, Flemingsburg, Springborough, Rockingham, Steubenville, Royston, Newburg and Newtown. Others thrived for a few years but local conditions and locations conspired to defeat their becoming a metropolis. Others such as Deerfield, Windsor, Huntsville, Arba, and New Pittsburg were trading points of importance but were "killed by railroads missing them."

In the development of the county, in every institution or enterprise, it has been and will always continue to be the "survival of the fittest." The old must give way to the new; the problem of yesterday is solved today and becomes a memory tomorrow.

FIRST THINGS.

The first settler was Thomas W. Parker, on Nolan's Fork, in Greensfork township, west of Arba, in April, 1814.

The first boy in the country was Jesse Parker, son of Thomas Parker above, eight years old. He lived long at Bethel, Wayne county, Indiana, a jovial, hearty old man, honestly earning his living by the constant "rap, rap, rap of his well worn hammer." (Died near Lynn, fall of 1881.)

The first girls were Celia and Sarah Parker, daughters of Thomas and Anna Parker above. Sarah was burned to death when a girl; Celia was married to Benjamin Arnold, and resides at Arba.

The first woman was Anna Parker, wife of Thomas Parker above. Thomas and Anna Parker died more than eighty years ago.

The first county formed in what is now Indiana, was Knox county, created in 1790, under Governor St. Clair, with Vincennes as the county seat, and including all Indiana and Michigan, the settlers along the Ohio, a fort and garrison at Fort Wayne, and one at Detroit.

The first settlement in Indiana was at Vincennes, by the French (perhaps) in 1702. A post was established by Sieur Juchereau and Missionary Meret at that date.

When General Gage, a British officer, demanded of the French settlers at Vincennes that they should leave their homes and their lands, the French protested that they had held them by charter from the French King for seventy years, and that to drive them away now would be unjust and cruel, and they were allowed to remain.

The first county east of the "Old Boundary" (Wayne's), agreed on in 1795, was Dearborn, erected by Indiana Territory in 1803, settled in 1796, before any surveys had been made except the "gore" between the Ohio line and the "Old Boundary" line, which was surveyed in 1800, three years before, and embracing the whole region west of the Ohio line and east of Wayne's boundary.

Wayne county was organized in 1810, embracing all the territory east of the "New Boundary," and north of the southern boundary of the county.

Randolph county was organized in 1818, at first extending westward only to the west boundary of the Twelve Mile Purchase. It was first settled in 1814.

The first organization of the Northwest Territory was by the (old) Congress of the Confederation in 1787.

The first Governor was Gen. Arthur St. Clair, October 5, 1787.

The first capital of the Northwest Territory was Marietta, established by Governor St. Clair shortly after his appointment.

The first capital of the state of Indiana was Corydon, in Harrison county, in the southern part of the state, almost exactly south of Indianapolis.

The first Governor of Indiana was Jonathan Jennings, elected in 1816.

The first Representative for Randolph county was Ephraim Overman.

The first Senator was Patrick Baird, of Wayne county.

The first two townships in Randolph county were Greensfork and White

River, established in 1818 by Eli Overman, John James, Benjamin Cox, country commissioners, and embracing the entire county.

The first road opened through the county was the "Quaker Trace," from Richmond to Fort Wayne, in 1817.

The first "public road" established was from Winchester to Lynn in 1819, at the May session of Commissioner's Court.

The first justice of the peace may have been John Wright. At any rate he officiated at the second wedding in February, 1819.

The first marriage license was issued by Charles Conway, clerk, to Jacob Wright and Sally Wright, February 2, 1819. They were married by John Gibson, a Methodist Episcopal minister.

The first licensed store was opened by William Connor, November, 1818, on sections 10, 18, 14, two or three miles northwest of (Old) Snow Hill, in Washington township. (Jesse Connor, son of John Connor, and nephew of this William Connor says that he was born in that first store, and that the place was where Lynn now is, and not as above stated. Mr. Jesse Connor was born, however, not before 1831, thirteen years after this store was licensed. This William Connor was a bachelor, and unsettled in residence and business.)

The first town laid out was Winchester in November, 1818.

The first house in Winchester was built in the spring of 1819. It was a round log-cabin, one story, "scutched down" with clapboard roof and stick and clay chimney. It stood on inlot No. 9, north front, and was owned and occupied for many years by Martin Comer.

The first steam-mill was built at Winchester by Elias Kizer, in about 1835. It stood on Salt creek on the north side of Washington street.

The first steam engine brought to the county was for that mill.

The first dwelling in the county was erected by Thomas Parker, in the spring of 1814, on Nolan's Fork, west of Arba.

The first meeting-house was built by the Friends, at Arba, in the fall of 1815.

The first school was taught in Friends' meeting-house at Arba, during the winter of 1815-16, by Eli Overman.

The first Methodist meeting was held at the dwelling of Ephraim Bowen, northwest of Arba, in 1815.

The first Methodist sermon was preached by the Rev. Holman, of Louisville, Kentucky, at the cabin of Ephraim Bowen, in the year of 1815.

The first white child born in the county was Robert Thomas, son of

John W. Thomas, the second settler in the county. The child was born near Arba, December 18, 1814.

The second child was a son of Clarkson Willcutts, who was the third settler, and it was born February 13, 1815.

The first white child born in White River township is thought to be Fanny (Diggs) Hill, daughter of William Diggs, Jr., [Old Billy Diggs], wife of Matthew Hill, of Jericho; she was born September 11, 1817.

Lydia (Wright) Jones, sister of Solomon Wright, who lived near the mouth of Cabin creek, was born October 5, 1817, three weeks after the arrival of her parents from Clinton county, Ohio.

The first sheriff was David Wright, appointed by Governor Jennings to organize the county in 1818.

The first county election was held in August, 1818.

The first officers elected were Wm. Edwards, John Wright, associate judges; Charles Conway, clerk, and recorder; David Wright, sheriff; Solomon Wright, coroner; Eli Overman, Benjamin Cox, John James, commissioners.

The first Commissioners' Court was held in August, 1818.

The first Circuit Court was held at the house of William Way, October 12, 1818, by the associate judges, Edwards and Wright.

The first attorney admitted to practice law in Randolph county circuit court was James Rariden, who was also appointed first prosecuting attorney.

The building of the first court house was let to Abner Overman, for $254.50, December 6, 1818.

The building of the first jail was undertaken by Albert Banta, for $125.00, December 6, 1818.

They were both accepted by the commissioners, June 6, 1820.

The first bill by the grand jury was John P. Huddleston versus James Frazier, for an affray, found June, 1820.

The first trial in the circuit court was Conway versus Connor.

The first judgment rendered by the court was in the same case. The judgment was for the plaintiff, and the amount $135.00. Time of rendering judgment, April, 1820.

The first criminal case was State versus James Frazier. Acquittal.

The first divorce granted was in favor of Huldah Way from her husband, Nathan Way, August, 1823.

The first settler in Greensfork township was Thomas Parker, west of Arba, April, 1814.

The first settler on White river was William Diggs, Jr., who came during the summer of 1816, with Paul, Henry H., William and Robert Way. He married during the winter of 1816 or 1817, and settled, perhaps, February, 1817.

The first settler in West River may have been William Blount. He first entered land, and may have been the first settler. His entry is dated April 10, 1815. It was afterward the Zimmerman (Retz) farm, on West river.

The first settler in Ward township is not now known. James Strain entered a section of land in 1816, but he is said never to have lived on the land. Fifteen entries were made in 1817, the first being Daniel Richardson, May 21, 1817, southwest quarter of 12, 21, 14, on Mississinewa river, northeast of John Keys.

The first settler in Nettle Creek was probably John Burroughs, southwest of Losantville, in 1822.

The first settler in Stoney Creek may have been Isaac Branson. "Aunt Patsy" Branson said that she came with her husband to Stoney Creek township in 1819. She was perhaps mistaken. He entered his land November 28, 1822. Yet, he may have resided in the county some years, and he entered land in that township, November 28, 1822.

However, David Vestal made the first entry, October 31, 1822, four weeks before Isaac Branson did his. Yet Mr. Branson is said to have come in February, 1819, and "Aunt Patsy" thought they were first, and perhaps they were.

The first settler in Green township may have been Martin Boots. His entry was made August 18, 1832, six entries being made in that year.

The first settler in Monroe township was perhaps John Rody. At least he entered the first land, April 10, 1833, one mile south of Morristown.

The first settlers in Wayne township were probably Benoni and Henry Hill and Amos Peacock, in the spring of 1818.

The first resident of Jackson township is thought to have been Philip Storms. He lived at a very early day at the Allensville crossing of the Mississinewa, and still before that in the southern part of the township. He was poor and not able to purchase land, and once or twice had land entered from under him, which provoked him, as well it might, since that was justly enough reckoned a very serious breach of "squatter unwritten law." He resided in the region in 1830.

The first settler in Washington township may have been Travis Adcock.

At any rate, he made the first land entry in that township, 1814, and he was residing there at a very early date.

The first settler in Franklin township was Meshach Lewallyn, during the summer of 1817.

The first framed bridge (probably) was made over White river north, toward Deerfield.

The first railroad through the county was the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine railroad, completed in 1852-3. This road was afterwards called the "Bee Line" and is now a part of the New York Central Lines.

The first wagon-shop, so far as now known, was owned by Thomas Butterworth, before 1840, who lived two and a half miles southeast of Winchester.

The first blacksmith shop may have been John Way's at Winchester, (not known). James Frazier, father of Francis Frazier, the bellmaker, was a bellmaker and blacksmith. He came in 1817, (in the spring). Jere Smith's father came in August, 1817, and he was a blacksmith and worked at his trade.

The first brick may have been burned by David Wysong, south of Winchester. He burned the brick for the court house, built in 1826.

The first lime kiln was probably at Maxville.

The first orchard is thought to have been set out by Henry H. Way, near Sampletown, about 1817 or 1818. Some of the trees are still standing, two to two and a half feet through, and in a bearing condition.

The first binder was owned by Wm. Wright in Stoney Creek township. This machine was a "Buckeye Wire Binder" sold by George Robbins of Farmland. It was necessary to watch the machine as it was in danger of being destroyed.

The first brick house in Winchester, and perhaps in the county, was built by Martin Comer, where the Randolph County Bank now stands.

One of the oldest brick dwellings in the county now stands on the Brickley farm, one mile southwest of Dunkirk meeting-house. The bricks were burnt on the farm for the purpose.

The first frame house in the county was built in Winchester, by Judge Sample, in 1820.

The first penitentiary sentence was rendered in the August term, 1824, against David Banta, for hog stealing. The prisoner escaped into Ohio and was never captured, and so the sentence remains not carried out to this day.

The first conviction was David Banta's.

The first slander case was tried August, 1826.

The first slander conviction was February, 1828.

The first water-mill in Greensfork township may have been Jessup's on Greenville creek. It was built as early as 1820, and perhaps earlier.

The first mill in the county may perhaps have been Lewallyn's, near Ridgeville, as early as 1819, and probably sooner than that.

The first mill on White river was probably Sample's Mill, west of Winchester, or Jeremiah Cox's mill near Jericho. Cox's mill was built in 1825, five or six miles east of Winchester. No mill is found at either place now.

The first carding machine in the county was owned by Daniel Petty east of Winchester, very early, exact date not known.

The first carding machine in Winchester is supposed to have been built by Moorman Way, Esq. It was run by ox-power, and was built about 1832.

The first grist mill in Jackson township is thought to have been a corn-cracker, built soon after 1833 by Jacob Johnson.

The first water mill in Jackson township is thought to have been built on the Mississinewa by Hinchey. The exact date is not known.

The first school in Jackson township was taught by Mrs. Beach in 1838, in her own house.

The first pike in Randolph county is thought to have been the Greenville and Winchester pike (or a pike near Bloomingsport).

The first two-story hewed log cabin in Winchester was built in the fall of 1819, on Inlot No. 1, west front, by James McCool, a blind man. It was good and substantial, and was occupied by him as a hotel in 1819.

The first cook stove brought to Randolph county was by Edward Edger, of Deerfield, about 1838 or 1839. It cost $50.00 in silver at 10 per cent. premium, equal to $55.00 in currency, besides the cost of hauling it from Cincinnati.

Another cook stove was brought to the county at the same time for Mrs. Kinnear, south of Deerfield. It was just like Mr. Edger's and cost the same amount.

The first entry in Randolph county was by Jeremiah Mottatt, in Wayne township, northwest of Harrisville, December 1, 1812, northwest quarter section 18, town 20, range 15. He never occupied the tract.

The first entry in Greensfork township was by Clarkson Willcutts, January 9, 1814, southeast quarter section 28, town 16, range 1.

The first entry in Washington township was by Travis Adcock, May 14, 1814, northwest quarter section 14, town 18, range 14.

The first entry in West River township was by William Blount, April 10, 1814, southwest quarter section 8, town 18, range 13.

The first entry in White River township was by Shuball Ellis, November 30, 1814, northeast quarter section 18, town 20, range 14.

The first entry in Ward township was by James Strain, October 16, 1816, section 13, town 21, range 14. He never lived on it.

The first entry in Jackson township was by John Abercrombie, October 16, 1816, southwest quarter section 7, town 21, range 15. Jackson township was not settled till long afterwards.

The first entry in Stoney Creek was by David Vestal, October 31, 1822, southwest quarter section 8, town 19, range 12. Two more entries were made the same day by John Connor, and five more in the month of November following, or 880 in all in less than a month.

The first entry in Nettle Creek was by John Burroughs, October 21, 1822, southwest quarter section 15, town 18, range 12. Within less than a month, 760 acres were entered in that township.

The first entry in Franklin township was by Meshach Lewallyn, July 19, 1817, sections 1 and 12, town 21, range 13.

The first entry in Monroe township was by John Rody, April 10, 1833, southeast quarter of southeast quarter section 17, town 21, range 12.

The first entries in Green township were made by John Michael and Martin Boots, August 18, 1832, northwest quarter section 8, town 21, range 12, and northeast quarter section 9, town 21, range 12.

The first carding machine in Randolph county was on Salt creek, east of Winchester, owned by Daniel Petty, date not known.

The first tan-yard was probably set up by Hugh Botkins southeast of Huntsville. Mr. Botkins came very early. The first one may have been at Sampletown.

The first burying ground was probably at Arba. Arba, Lynn, Cherry Grove, Jericho, White River and Dunkirk meetings were all established shortly after the settlement of the county, Arba being almost certainly the first.

The first drain-tile made in the county, as also in the state, were manufactured by hand by John K. Martin in a machine made by himself in 1856. He made 200 rods and burned them in a brick-kiln in his father's yard.

The first woolen factory in Randolph county is thought to have been at Unionsport by Hiram Mendenhall. The date cannot be stated.

The first teacher's institute was held at Winchester under the direction of Prof. E. P. Cole, principal of Randolph County Seminary, about 1850.

Those early institutes were full of interest and profit, and would compare very favorably with many held in later times.

The first session of the Union Literary Institute commenced June 15, 1846, with Rev. Ebenezer Tucker as principal, in a two-story hewed log house, upon ground cleared from the heavy green woods for the purpose. A huge tree-trunk, four feet through, lay for years not twenty feet from the door, that had just been felled "in the green," and the boarding house erected the next year had several green stumps under the floor.

The first hotel in Winchester was kept by James McCool, a blind man. It was set up in 1819.

The first hotel in the county may have been kept by Joseph Gass, between Economy and Winchester. At least it was there in the spring of 1817, when the "Way Company" came through from Caroline to White River.

The first store in Winchester would seem to have been kept by Esquire Odle, at what date is not now known.

The first hatters' shop was owned by James Oldham, which was begun perhaps in 1819.

The first county treasurer was Jesse Johnson, appointed by the commissioners, November, 1818.

The first assessor (lister) was George Bowles, appointed February, 1819. He made his report in May and was allowed $10 for assessing the county.

The first treasurer's report was made May, 1819; sum received $10; expenditures, $20.

The first grist-mill on the Mississinewa, above Lewallyn's was built by Mr. Parsons, who came there in 1829, and built it soon after.

The first murder in the eastern part of the state was done in Wayne county, in 1816. A man by the name of Criss killed his son-in-law, Mr. Chambers. He was tried, convicted, and hung at Salisbury, then the county seat of Wayne county.

The first post offices in the various townships were probably as follows: White River (and in the county), Winchester, Ward, Deerfield; Greensfork, Spartanburg; Washington, Bloomingsport; Franklin, Ridgeville; Wayne (old) Randolph; Stoney Creek, Windsor; West River, Trenton; Huntsville, Nettle Creek, Losantville; Jackson, New Lisbon; Green, Fairview; Monroe, Farmland.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Randolph county being one of the oldest as well as the highest counties in the state has been the subject for very careful survey, both as to its geology, fauna and flora.

The geological survey was carefully made of the county in 1882 by Prof. A. J. Phinney. Dr. Phinney was a physician, located in Muncie and made his report to Prof. John Collett, at that time state geologist.

Dr. Phinney's report is so complete and exact and was made after such careful investigation and research that we feel the best interests of our readers will be served by re-publishing his report, which is as follows:

SURFACE CONFIGURATION.

The surface is generally level or rolling, with the exception of three ridges in the southern part, which might in places be termed hilly. These ridges are highest south of the water-shed, owing to the erosion of the valleys during the slow elevation of the divide. The surface near the water-shed is usually level, but grows more hilly as you go towards the south line of the county. North of White River is a low ridge, forming the water-shed of the northern part. The highest land in the state is formed on the middle ridge near Bloomingsport (one and one-half miles northwest), on the summit between Green's Fork and Martindale creek, the elevation of the road bed of the I., B. and W. R. R., being here 1,234.40 feet above the ocean. Colonel Moore, Chief Engineer, estimates the elevation of some of the hills south of this point to be at least fifty feet higher, making the highest point in the state about 1,285 feet above the ocean. Hills on the east ridge are nearly as high. The following table of altitudes of the road bed of the I., B. & W. R. R. was furnished by Colonel Moore, Chief Engineer. The base line of this road places the Union Depot, at Indianapolis, at 721.20 feet above the sea level.

TABLE OF ALTITUDES.

	Feet Above Ocean.
West line of Randolph County	1,171.50
One-half mile south of Losantville	1,140.60
Valley of Nettle Creek	1,129.40
Summit between West River and Nettle Creek	1,186.10
West River Valley Bridge	1,120.00
Township Line at Hoover's Sawmill	1,220.00
Summit between Martindale creek and Green's fork	1,234.40
Crossing of Richmond, Ft. Wayne R. R. near Lynn	1,173.80
Elevation of Lynn station	1,183.00
Summit of line between Washington and Green's Fork Townships	1,187.50
Summit west of boundary road	1,220.00
Divide of drainage between Noland's Fork and Greenville creek	1,186.00
Summit between Noland's fork and east fork of White Water	1,214.60
State line one mile north of the southeast corner of the county	1,180.44

East of the point last named the descent is gradual to the Miami Valley.

Low water Mississinewa river, at Ridgeville	964.00
Summit between Mississinewa and White Rivers	1,095.00
Winchester, crossing of Bellefontaine R. R.	1,088.00
Union City, C., C., C. & I. R. R.	1,107.00

The county, as a whole, is one of the most elevated in the state, its southern part forming the water-shed of eastern Indiana. Streams flow in every direction from its summit. The principal rivers are the Mississinewa, and its branches, viz.: Elkhorn and Bear creeks, and the Little Mississinewa; White river and its tributaries, viz.: Little White river, Cabin creek, Sugar creek, and Salt creek, in the central part. South of the divide, West river, Martindale creek, Green's fork and Noland's Fork of White Water river, while on the east Greenville and Dismal creeks drain the swampy tracts near the summit. All these streams form an abundance of water for stock, though none are hardly large enough to furnish much water power for manufactories. Where streams are not accessible, water can usually be obtained by wells, the depth varying from ten to thirty feet. Springs are numerous, though mostly small, and the character of the water such as is usually found in limestone regions, though a few were observed which are chalybeate.

Nearly all the larger streams of the county have their sources in broad,

swampy tracts, which, when the country was first settled, were almost impassable, and were from one quarter to two miles wide, and the larger from five to six miles long. The water-shed between Noland's Fork and Greenville creek is hardly perceptible, and the broad prairie which now borders both these streams can be traced from the south line of the county, with the direction a little east of north, to a point east of Union City, from thence continuing in the same direction for fifteen miles through the northwestern portion of Darke county, Ohio. South of Union City a branch of this prairie crosses the east ridge, and extends in a southwesterly direction to the valley of Green's Fork, forming the broad prairie from which Dismal creek, the east branch of Green's fork and White river have their sources. Cabin Creek and West River rise in another long swampy tract, which lies to the east of the west ridge. North of West River township, this swampy tract extends for about two miles. Bear creek and the stream from the north, which empties into the Mississinewa river a short distance above the mouth of Bear creek, are in the same line. The streams which occupy these broad valleys could never have excavated them; in fact, until ditches were cut, they had not even made a channel for themselves. They evidently mark the course of glacial rivers, flowing from the northeast to the valley of the Ohio of the ocean. The direction of the flow of these ancient streams, at right angles to the present lines of drainage, shows that the surface at the north was relatively much higher than at present, and that the divide now so prominent a feature of the surface configuration, hardly had an existence at the close of the Glacial epoch. The three ridges are only remnants of the broad table land which once existed, the glacial streams having carried away the material which once united them. The hills, so prominent a feature of the southern part of the ridges, were carved from the level table land by currents of water. They have nothing in common with those hills of sand and gravel (kames), found so frequently in Delaware county and other portions of the state.

Union City is situated on the east ridge, and the people have always had more or less difficulty in obtaining water. In order to secure a supply for water works, an excavation was made southwest of the city, thirty feet in diameter and twenty feet deep. A drill was then sunk twenty feet more, striking a vein of water which filled the well and overflowed the top, and has since continued to supply the city with clear cold water. They evidently tapped the ancient channel which passed a little to the east. In draining the swamps, elks' antlers have been found; some very large and having a spread of six feet. Remains of the mastodon have been occasionally met with.

North of the Mississinewa river, in Jay county, is a ridge known as the

Lost Mountain. This ridge has a similar position, and evidently originated in the same manner as the low divide north of White river. Overflows from the Glacial river evidently once covered most of Wayne and White River townships, finding an outlet through the channel marked "probable course of Glacial river." Although no deep channel was formed, enough material was removed to give to the remaining portion the character of a ridge, and the erosive action of White river has still further contributed to that result. A similar condition prevails north of the Mississinewa river, in fact that channel marked "probable course of Glacial river" can be traced through Randolph to Jay county. West of Ridgeville it curves to the east, and with a somewhat circuitous course terminates in the main channel in Darke county, Ohio, making probably the supposition that the ridge is the result of erosion.

GENERAL GEOLOGY.

QUATERNARY AGE.

Under this head may be classed all those deposits which have taken place during and since the close of the Glacial epoch, and it embraces all those accumulations of peat, muck and vegetable mold which are now among the very best farming lands in the county. The largest of these deposits occur in the valleys of those ancient rivers, their channels having been silted up with sand and gravel, leaving, at first series of shallow lakes. All depressions in the surface were left filled as the waters slowly receded. These lakes and ponds, after a long period of time, became filled from the accumulations of an aquatic vegetation and the wash from the higher lands.. Although shunned by the earlier settlers, the judicious use of ditching has redeemed these wastes, and now, over a great part of these prairies, may be seen the fields of golden grain. The depths of these deposits varies from two to ten feet, the lower part, in places, resembling a marl. The largest of these prairies are found bordering Greenville and Dismal creeks on the east and Cabin creek and West river, near the southwestern part of the county. Smaller accumulations of muck occur in every township.

ALLUVIUM.

All of the streams of the county being small, no very extensive alluvial deposits are found here. The valleys of the Mississinewa and White rivers afford the best example of this formation. Although limited in extent, they

are noted for their fertility—a characteristic of these deposits wherever found. Formed from the finer clay and sand washed from the higher lands, and mixed with vegetable detritus, they have every element necessary for the production of magnificent crops.

THE DRIFT.

This deposit covers the whole county, the depth ranging from twenty-five to possibly one hundred feet. It is here a gray and yellowish clay, with some sand and gravel in the deeper portions. From ten to thirty feet of clay is passed through, in digging wells before gravel is reached. The depth of the surface clays together with their extent, and the numerous large bowlders which are found on the surface are records of melting of extensive glaciers. The clays, sand and gravel, which are scattered over such a large extent of territory, tell us of the mighty force which ground to powder the shales, destroyed the cohesion of sandstones, and brought from the Canadian highlands mere remnants of those azoic rocks that were torn from their parent ledges.

If, standing upon the summit of Little mountain, Lake county, Ohio, seven hundred and fifty feet above the surface of Lake Erie, one will fill, in imagination, that vast vacuity which probably extends to the Canadian shore with the Erie shale, Waverly group and carboniferous conglomerate, which once occupied it, he will be able to form some conception of the mighty force which excavated the basin of Lake Erie, and scattered the debris over Indiana and Ohio. That great glacier moved from the northeast to the southwest, and the Little mountain, with its precipitous walls facing the lake, indicates the position of the land side of that glacial plow. Probably the low divide, which extends from northeastern Ohio into Indiana, passing through the southern part of Randolph county, marked the southern border of this glacier. This was followed by the great glacier from the north, which covered the continent as far south as the fortieth parallel of latitude. As this melted, leaving the debris of its work of destruction behind, to be sorted by the volumes of water flowing from it, a depression of the continent took place, the glaciers dropped their loads of gravel, sand, clay and bowlders. After this part of the ice age the surface clays were deposited and the future wealth of the soil determined. During the period of elevation which followed, the sheet of clay was cut through by the rivers which were draining the waters from the basins of the Great lakes. As the rivers flowed across the divide, they excavated those deep and broad valleys now occupied by

Greenville and Dismal creeks, Cabin creek and West river. Portions of the table land separating them were subject to the action of currents of water, which carved those rounded hills, so common near the summit of the divide. As the lake basins became drained, the ancient river channels were silted up, in many places wholly obliterated, leaving only a series of shallow lakes to mark their former course. During this last act in the great drama of water and ice, the surface configuration of the county was marked out. Gradually, with a continued but unequal elevation, the present lines of drainage became established at right angles to those ancient river channels.

BOWLDERS.

Bowlders are common everywhere, but are found in greater numbers in the southern part, near the summit of the divide, the erosion which this part of the county has suffered having carried away the finer material, leaving them exposed. East of Windsor and south of White river is a line of bowlders, extending nearly to Macksville, many of which are of large size. In section 29, White River township, range 14 east, 20 north, is one thirteen feet long and five feet above the surface and with not less than five or six feet imbedded in the earth. West of Fairview and south of the Mississinewa river is another nearly as large. Quartzytes, green-stones and granites are the prevailing kinds. Many of the quartzytes are of great size, and show by their well-rounded forms the rough usage to which they have been subjected. The greenstones (Dioryte, with others of the Hornblende series) are, many of them, large, and are usually angular. All forms of granites occur here. The transition into the gneissoid rocks, however, is rare, the tendency of the gradations being towards the Syenites. But few limestones were found. In many places bowlders were so numerous that the farmers were compelled to haul them off their fields. The immense pile along the roadsides afforded ample opportunity for their study.

PALEOZOIC GEOLOGY.

The only rocks found in the county belong to the Niagara period, Upper Silurian age. But few exposures occur, and only along the larger streams. At Macksville, on White river, is an outcrop exposing a thickness of about six feet of a soft friable and coarse grained limestone of a whitish cream color, becoming yellowish on exposure, judging from what was seen on the surface. This is suitable only for lime, of which it makes an excellent quality. It sets quick, owing to its being nearly a pure carbonate. Mr. J.

C. Brickley burns annually about seven thousand bushels, which hardly supplies the local demand. This industry might be much increased if the rock was quarried properly. Instead of taking a few loads from where it can be obtained the easiest, a quarry ought to be opened and worked below the surface of the river, and with a front not less than ten or twelve rods in length. When once opened, rock could be obtained with much less expense than at present, and if a continual burner was used the cost of production would be much less. Not over two or three feet of stripping is required here, and that principally the alluvial deposits of the river. Although this rock is a magnesian limestone, the amount of magnesia present is much less than in rocks of the same age in Grant and Huntington counties.

The following analysis is taken from Professor Cox's report for 1878:

ANALYSIS OF ROCK AT MACKSVILLE.

Water expelled at 212° Fahr.	1.18
Silicic acid	1.20
Ferric oxide	1.30
Alumina	4.40
Lime	45.45
Magnesia	4.01
Carbonic acid	40.11
Sulphuric acid	.27
Loss and undetermined	2.08
Total	100.00

"The principal ingredients of this rock, as seen from the above, are carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia and alumina. In calcining, probably the greater part of the magnesia is driven off, especially if a white heat is obtained. The strata here range from two to five inches in thickness, and though very soft when first taken from the quarry, become hard on exposure. In the upper layers, casts of pentamerus oblongus are very abundant, many being nearly perfect; but as no pains have been taken to save the finest ones, only weathered specimens could be obtained. Impressions of an Orthis and Spirifer were observed, and, judging from the description given, Orthoceras annulatum and Platyostoma niagarensis have been occasionally met with. The direction and amount of dip could not be determined. A small exposure occurs in section 8, West River township, range 13 east, 19 north, on Cabin

creek, which was worked for lime, on a small scale some years ago. No outcrop can be seen at present.

Near Ridgeville the rock is exposed along the Mississinewa river for about two miles. Here is found about six feet of a whitish, coarse-grained limestone which, though soft and friable when first taken from the quarry, hardens on exposure and forms the principal stone used in the vicinity for walls and building. The strata range from two to four inches in thickness. This stone makes excellent lime, though none is being burnt at present. This rock differs very little from that at Macksville, as can be seen from the following analysis from the Indiana Geographical Report 1878.

ANALYSIS OF ROCK AT RIDGEVILLE.

Water expelled at 212° Fahr	0.90
Silicic acid	.70
Ferric oxide	2.70
Alumina	3.75
Lime	45.08
Magnesia	4.36
Carbonic acid	40.21
Sulphuric acid	.44
Loss and undetermined	1.86
Total	100.00

The presence of iron in the upper layers causes them to turn rusty or yellowish red upon exposure to the air, the oxide becoming a sesquioxide. Numerous impressions of fossils were seen. Corals of the genus Favosites were numerous, but good specimens could not be obtained. The more common of the fossils found are Favosites niagarensis, F. Favosus, Strophomena, rhomboidalis, S. striata, Orthis elegantula, Pentamerus oblongus, P. sp., Cladopora reticulata, Zaphrentis bilateralis, Meristina nitida and Platyostoma niagarensis. West of Fairview, near the river, rock is found about two feet below the surface. This differs in no particular from that at Ridgeville, except that the strata are thicker. Only a small amount has been quarried. At neither of these localities could the dip be determined. The rocks in this county differ from that found in Delaware county in the absence of the argillaceous and cherty layers, as well as the more durable and desirable blue stone. The dip in Delaware county being to the southwest, the rock there belongs higher in the series. The difference is not due to a change in the

lithological character of the same strata, but to a change in the conditions under which they were deposited.

At the close of the Lower Silurian age the southern portion of that line of upheaval known as the Cincinnati arch was raised above the sea. In the continental ocean surrounding it was deposited the Niagara limestone, the most extensive of any of the formations subsequent to the Lower Silurian. The Cincinnati arch, extending from Nashville, Tennessee, to a point between Toledo and Sandusky, Ohio, was a line of unequal disturbance, which finally culminated in the elevation of the whole arch above the ocean at the close of the Devonian age. This arch is not a single fold, but, as ably shown by Prof. J. S. Newberry, in the geological survey of Ohio, its northern portion consists of at least two distinct folds. During the deposition of the Niagara limestone around the Lower Silurian island, the sea was gradually returning with the elevation of the arch, and the different portions of the Niagara group, following the retreating waters, were deposited successively further from the old shore line. Today the most recently formed strata of the Niagara are probably found along the Wabash river, showing that there has been a gradual elevation of this portion of eastern Indiana, during the Niagara period. The dip of the strata is both to southwest and northwest.

The dip of the blue limestone of Delaware county is such that the strata, if continued into Randolph county, would overlap the whitish rock found here. This blue limestone if traced to the northwest, is found to underlie the yellowish, massive limestone of Grant county, the probable equivalent of the Guelph, Cedarville, or Pentamerus limestone, which is found covered by the whitish limestone along the Wabash. The limestone of Jay is similar to that of this county, but in Wells county the blue limestone appears in the bed of the Wabash.

Above the Niagara group in Ohio, is the Salina, with its beds of gypsum, but if any of this formation was deposited in Indiana, it is either covered by the drift or has been removed by erosion. Immediately succeeding this is the water-lime (Lower Helderburg), which forms the surface rock over a large part of Ohio, but gradually becomes thinner and disappears before reaching this portion of Indiana. It is possible that this formation may be covered by the drift in the northeastern part of the state; but so far, where the Devonian is exposed with the Niagara, there has been no water-lime intervening, and the exposures are so numerous along the western border of the arch, that if ever deposited it would have been observed; so far no out-crop of water-lime is found in Indiana. The water-lime of the falls of the Ohio at Louisville, belongs to the Upper Helderburg of Devonian age.

The prevalence of rocks of the Niagara group over so large an extent of territory in this state, together with the absence of the water-lime and salina, indicates that this portion of the state was above the ocean, at the time of their deposition. There is no evidence to show that Randolph and Jay counties were covered by Devonian seas, although they may have been. It is possible, even probable, that investigation will show that the Cincinnati arch, north of the Ohio river, consist of three folds instead of two, and that the older one of these extended from the Lower Silurian island, west of north, far into Indiana.

This county is the highest in the state, because it forms part of the Cincinnati arch which is crossed by the gentle fold extending from northeastern Ohio into Indiana; everywhere through its course it marks a high elevation, and where these two lines of disturbances—if they be such—cross, is found the highest point measured in Ohio and Indiana. The highest points do not necessarily coincide with the water-shed, for deep valleys were excavated through this ridge by the glacial streams, showing that its present relative altitude is of comparatively recent date.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

The soil of this county is its only genuine and real mine of wealth and most bountifully has it responded to the labors of the husbandman. Although, with the exception of the prairies, the soil is for the most part a heavy clay, it has been enriched by the vegetable accumulations of ages. The clays being the debris of many different formations, contain all the elements necessary for a fertile soil. In the southwestern part of the county the soil is somewhat sandy; the fields of wheat one can see here, show well the adaptability of the soil. North of White river, the soil is a heavy clay, with occasional patches of muck; but as all this portion admits of draining but little difference could be seen as regards the prospects of a bountiful harvest. Wheat, corn and grass are the principal productions, and if the prospects for this year are a criterion from which to judge, few counties in the state will have better cause to feel proud of their crops of wheat and grass. Some complaint was heard that the wheat was turning to chess, but the real difficulty was that the farmer showed chess instead of wheat, and now, as harvest is near at hand, he tries to shirk the responsibility by claiming his misfortune to be due to a freak of nature, rather than to the proper cause—his own carelessness—as wheat never turns to cheat, nor cheat to timothy.

In the southern part of the county the prairies and the clays of the high

lands are about equally divided, giving more variety of soil than is found in the northern part. All this portion admits of easy drainage, and the farmers are fast learning that labor expended in ditching is repaid many fold. The prairies and tracts of muck are well adapted to corn and wheat, while the clays, in addition, produce heavy crops of grass. Many fields will yield from two to three tons of hay per acre. Blue grass (Poa pretensis), is the most abundant of the native grasses, but timothy (Phleum pratense), grows equally well.

It must not be supposed that, however fertile a soil, it will continue to produce abundant harvests unless some effort is made to supply that waste of plant food which is lost with every crop harvested. Rotation of crops is a help to prolong the fertility of the soil; but as every crop of grass, corn stalks or straw, removes some of the silica, potash lime and phosphates, this waste will have to be supplied if the soil is expected to produce with its usual degree of fertility.

Randolph is comparatively a new county, and the vegetable accumulation of ages is still present, but the time will come when this will disappear, as it is constantly exposed to atmospheric agencies, and then over a great part of the county will be found a stiff and unproductive clay. The loss of vegetable material can be supplied by turning under green crops of clover, weed, corn stalks, etc., but the mineral loss must be replaced by some of the many fertilizers. There has been very little need of the farmer paying much attention to this subject; but the time will come when the successful farmer will be the one who knows best how to supply the soil the waste of mineral and vegetable material."

Many of the things mentioned in Dr. Phinney's report as existing at that time are yet of great importance from a historical standpoint.

Mr. J. C. Brickley spoken of in connection with the quarries at Maxville died but recently.

Lime is no longer burned in Randolph county.

The analysis of the rock at Macksville and Ridgeville is of the upper strata. At the present time the analysis of the rock at Ridgeville is quite different from that reported by Professor Cox, in 1878. The quarries there are now worked some forty or fifty feet deeper than what they were in 1878. The stone crusher at Ridgeville is one of the largest and most complete of any found in the state and hundreds of car loads of crushed lime stone are sent annually from this quarry for the purpose of building roads.

GRAVEL AND SAND.

Gravel is found in abundance in many parts of the county but some have been almost destitute.

Stoney Creek township has some great pits as almost the entire township is underlaid with a good quality of gravel. Nettle Creek township in the southwestern portion has some gravel; West River has but little excepting along the stream of West river. The recent dredging of this stream brought to light that the entire valley is underlaid with a vein of gravel twelve and fifteen feet thick. Washington township has one or two pits west of Lynn but very little elsewhere in the township. Greensfork has but little and Wayne township has one or two large pits, especially one that is known as the Thornburg pit. Jackson township is somewhat underlaid along the Mississinewa, as is Ward, Franklin and Green. The northeastern portion of White River has, so far as has been discovered, no supply whatever. These pits however, are all surface pits.

In recent years it has been discovered that the best gravel is far below the surface and can be brought to the surface only by pumping or dredging. Thousands of yards of first-class gravel have been brought to the surface in this way, principally by dredging. The county commissioners have had a dredge on the county farm and thousands of yards have been dredged there. In the eastern part of White River township along White river are some other dredge pits. Along West river many are also found. This has been responsible in two ways for the many splendid roads spoken of elsewhere.

In the communities where gravel is to be found the gravel roads are found, in other communities the crushed stone is to be found, the stone coming from the Ridgeville and Macksville crushers.

Many of these gravel pits also contain sand but the sand is not usually considered of being a high quality because of its lack of "grit."

BRICK AND TILE.

Abundance of good clay for brick and tile is found in many parts of the county.

Formerly, almost any man who wished to build a very large brick house would manufacture the brick on his own farm. This led to local brick yards furnishing the immediate community. Scores and scores of such factories

have been in the county but at this time all have disappeared and all the bricks now used in the county are shipped from other places.

Tile has been manufactured in several parts of the county and there have been large factories at Farmland, "Strahan's Corner," half way between Farmland and Winchester, Oak Grove, two miles north of Parker, Huntsville, Winchester, Ridgeville and no doubt many other places. Two extensive factories have been started, one north of Winchester and the other at Lynn but at the present time, 1914 both of these factories have stopped making tile so it can be said of the tile as of the brick, the industry has gone and all the products now used in the county are shipped from other places.

Since Dr. Phinney has written his article on the geology of Randolph county a great change has been made in the water supply of the county. The rivers are no longer as large as they were at that time due to clearing of the forests and the draining of the land. Practically all of the streams of his time have now been tiled and the farmer plows the original bed of the small creek. The dug well is rapidly disappearing and very few, if any, are being put down in this day. Through the study of sanitation it has been found that the walls in these wells are so easily contaminated, thereby spreading many diseases, such as typhoid fever, that people no longer use this supply of water but resort to the driven deep well. These wells range in depth from sixty to two hundred ninety feet in the county.

Some obtain the water supply in gravel but nearly all find it in rock or limestone. This insures a bountiful supply of pure water which can not be contaminated from any surface conditions. Many flowing wells are found in different parts of the county. These wells are found in nearly every part of the county. Some of the strongest are along Greenville creek near Spartanburg, along West river, in West River township, Cabin creek in Stoney Creek township, Mississinewa in Jackson and Ward townships, and Salt creek in White River township. One of the strongest of these wells is upon the county farm only a few miles distance from the highest point in the state, making it somewhat problematical as to the source of the pressure raising this water. These wells have taken the place of the natural springs, once found so abundantly in the county and now almost a thing of the past. These springs which once furnished the supply of water to the early settler have long since ceased to flow, due of course to the draining of the swamps and ponds.

GAS AND OIL.

Another natural resource that has proven of great value to the county is that of natural gas and oil. When it was discovered that Indiana was underlaid with a supply of these fluids the people of Randolph county were quick to test for them. Practically the entire county has been tested but only three fields of any consequence have been found. The strongest gas wells were found in and around Parker, Monroe and Green townships. Many, however, have been dug in White River township around Winchester and a few have been drilled with success in the neighborhood of Saratoga, in Ward and Jackson townships. The rock pressure of these wells originally was about three hundred twenty pounds but have decreased in recent years to very much less half that amount. This supply was so wantonly destroyed and misused that instead of being an abundant cheap fuel, it has been wasted until it has become a very expensive one. When the flow of gas was at its height $1.00 per month was considered a high price for each stove but at the present time with the same amount of gas burned it would cost five to ten times that amount. The supply at present is very limited and it is only a question of a short time until it will be completely exhausted.

Oil was discovered about 1896 and the "boom" spread over this county as well as the remainder of the state. None of any consequence, however, was found in the county except in and around Parker, in Monroe township. The supply here was heavy for a while but was soon exhausted and the field is now practically abandoned.

Randolph county is one of the richest agricultural counties in the state, made so from its fertile soil, cultivated and developed by its industrious and intelligent people.

That the natural resources of the soil are fast disappearing is a matter of fact. These resources have been conserved and replenished by intelligent farming in many communities but it must be said that in many cases much of it has been wantonly destroyed through ignorance and greed. People have constantly taken from the soil as though it was an inexhaustible supply but already the effects of this debauchery may be seen in many communities. The agricultural communities are learning the values of conservation and fertilization and are giving this question study and experiment as it has never been given before.

At this time the county has as one of its officers, a county agent whose duty it is to confer with farmers upon these various questions, also to bring to them the latest and most scientific knowledge gained from study and re-

search work in the problems they have to solve. The present incumbent of the office, Mr. Charles A. Mahan is a graduate of Kentucky Agricultural College, a man of three and one-half year's experience as a soil expert in the Philippines and one year's experience as County Advisor in Kentucky, hence his services to the county are those that would come from a trained mind and are of great benefit to the farming community. Randolph county will no doubt be much benefited by the progressive movements along agricultural lines as well as other lines. Its inhabitants are progressive, intelligent and energetic, characteristics which will make any county great.

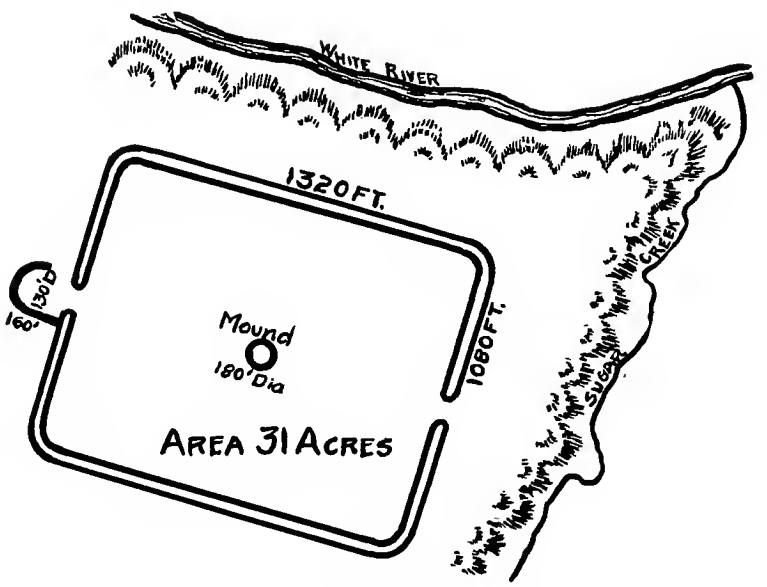
CHAPTER III.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY—TERRITORY ACQUIRED BY WHITE MEN.

"When man first appeared on the soil of America is unknown; the record is lost in the misty ages of the past. But certain it is that for thousands of years before the age of history man dwelt in America. When the Europeans first landed on the American coast, they found in the unknown world a race of people who had traditions running back for many centuries. So long had they been here that they had lost all knowledge of tradition of whence they came. It was a race different in almost every respect from any of the other known races of the world. But prior to their time, running back for many ages, there had been another race which had peopled the continent and governed it for centuries and possibly for thousands of years, but that race had disappeared so long before the Indians took possession, that the red man had no tradition of them. Whether this race was the predecessor or the successor of still another race which has left evidence of its existence, is not known. The Toltecs of Mexico, the predecessors of the Aztecs, left records reaching back for a thousand years before the Christian era, and yet these records reach not back far enough to give the world any knowledge of the race which built the famous buried cities of Central America. The ruins in Central America show that at one time there had existed a race far advanced in civilization, living in houses in walled cities. Those cities were large enough to have contained a population reaching far in the thousands, possessing great wealth and a knowledge of many of the arts and sciences. The race that built and occupied those cities had disappeared, and the cities had been ruined and destroyed so long before the advent in Mexico of the Toltecs that the latter had no knowledge of them.

The growth of a people which depends for increase upon natural causes must of necessity be very slow; therefore, to have reached so great a population as occupied the ruined cities of Central America, the race must have dwelt upon the continent many centuries. To destroy a race, overturn its cities, and bury their ruins so deep that an occupation of the soil around them and over them, by another race for many centuries, revealed no knowledge of such ruins, must have required ages. Yet such is the history of

Central America. In Indiana we find no trace of such a race, yet there is abundant evidence to show that at one time, long anterior to the coming of the red man, Indiana was quite densely populated by a race that lived, flourished and passed away without leaving any records except in its monuments, weapons, and utensils for domestic use. This has been called the race of Mound Builders. Who were they? Whence came they? When, where and how did they disappear? These questions remain unanswered, yet the fact is patent that at one time Indiana was quite densely populated by them. The works left by this prehistoric race are of three kinds—fortifications, mounds and memorial pillars. This is not the usual classification, for what are here denominational memorial pillars are generally classed as mounds."—Smith's History of Indiana.)



PREHISTORIC WORKS OF RANDOLPH CO.

The greatest specimen of the mound builders' art and the best known group of mounds is near Newark, Ohio, and consists of "elaborate earth works, in the form of a circle, octagon and square, enclosing an area of about four square miles, on the upper terrace between two branches of the Licking river. Scattered over the same plain, and crowning the neighboring hills, are numerous mounds, evidently erected by the same people that built the larger

works." There seems to have been two similar chains of mounds extending from Ohio to Central America. They crossed Indiana in two chains, one in the southern part of the state, where there are some splendid specimens yet remaining, the other through the central part of the state, passing through Randolph county.

We have in this county two classes of mounds; one a fortification and the other memorial mounds. The fortification, or "The Old Fort," as it is known in the early history of the county, is near the city of Winchester, on what was formerly the county fair grounds. It is the best specimen of mound builders' fortifications found in the state. It is not only the largest, but is constructed on more scientific plans than any other of the state. It is an enclosure of about forty-three acres, and a rectangle of almost equal size, being 1,350 feet east and west, and about 1,200 feet north and south, as is shown on the map of it here given. There were two openings of about eighty feet, one in the east and one in the west end. The west opening was protected by a semi-circular embankment, with one part of the circle opened, so as to make the entrance easy of access, and yet protected. The embankments were from seven to ten feet high and when the first settlers entered this county they were covered with large forest trees, similar to those of the surrounding country. So far as we are able to learn, no scientific investigation has ever been made relative to the structure of these walls, which seems to have been made by throwing up dirt from the adjacent territory. The walls, except those on the south, have been carried away and made into brick. In the exact center of this fortification is a mound, at this time about fifteen feet high. No large trees have grown on the mound, but quite a number were near its edge. These trees, however, do not in the least indicate the proper age of these specimens of the mound builders' art. The mounds in general and this mound in particular, Dr. A. J. Phinney, writing of the geology of Randolph county for the State Geologist's Report of 1882, says: (It will be noted that Dr. Phinney's statements differ a little from the one given before, but we give each of them for what they are worth; they matter only in details and not in any essentials.)

"Evidences of a prehistoric race are abundant, and of such a character, in view of the magnitude of their works, that the observer experiences a feeling akin to reverence toward the mighty people, whose history is only written in their majestic ruins. In nearly every part those relics, as arrow-heads, axes, pestles, etc., have been found. From whence did they come? What their conditions of life, their religion, and fate? are questions one intuitively

asks when in the presence of their monuments of industry. The largest works of this ancient people are near Winchester, west of the confluence of Sugar creek with White river. It consists of a walled rectangular enclosure, with curved angles, 1,320 feet long, and 1,080 feet wide. Its area is thirty-one acres. Part of the south and west walls lies within the county fair grounds, the remainder in cultivated fields, and they are in a fair way to be entirely destroyed. On the eastern half of the south wall, which has never been disturbed, are beech trees two feet in diameter. This part of the wall is the highest; and though it may have once been from eight to ten feet in height, it is now not over six feet. In the center of the enclosure is a circular mound one hundred feet across, and about eight feet high. Excavations have been made seven or eight feet in depth, both from sides and summit, but nothing has ever been found. The east and west walls each have, near their middle, an opening, or gateway. The one on the east is unprotected, but the west one formerly had an embankment in the form of a half circle, which overlapped the gate way. No trace of this remains at present. The mound lies in a direct line between the two passage-ways. No evidence exists of a ditch either on the outside or inside.

Mr. John K. Martin, in removing part of the east wall, north of the opening, reports having found a number of holes about fifteen inches in diameter, and extending seven or eight feet below the summit of the wall. These evidently, mark the position of posts, and shows that the enclosure was further protected by a palisade. Just inside of the embankment and about three feet from the surface, piles of ashes and charcoal are frequently met with. Their position indicates that they have been covered by the wash from the walls. No relics have been found. Nearly east from the northeast corner of the enclosure is a fine spring.

Southeast of the works along Sugar creek the bluffs are sandy, and the Mound Builders probably used them for their burial ground, as many human skeletons have been exhumed while digging for gravel. The absence of all implements of warfare shows that this enclosure was not occupied for any length of time as a fortification but as a permanent residence. The streams are small and the bluffs low. Had the inclosure included the spring, the supposition that it was for protection, would have been more probable. It is not unlikely that this was a place for holding council or religious ceremonies. In section 23, range 14 east, Washington township, is a large circular mound, which, although now somewhat reduced in size, could not have formerly been less than fifteen feet high and one hundred feet in diameter. In section

23, same township, is another, which measured three hundred feet in circumference and fifteen feet high; this was better preserved than the former. Small bowlders were observed on the summit and sides. No excavations had been made in either of these mounds. Both were evidently built of clay taken from the immediate vicinity. They may have served as points of outlook, as they are only about one mile apart. In section 4, one mile southwest of the last one described, is a very large mound which is considered artificial by the people in that vicinity; but its relation to some small streams suggested that it was more likely one of nature's carving. On the map is marked its location, as future investigations may probably show that it really belongs with the works of the Mound Builders.

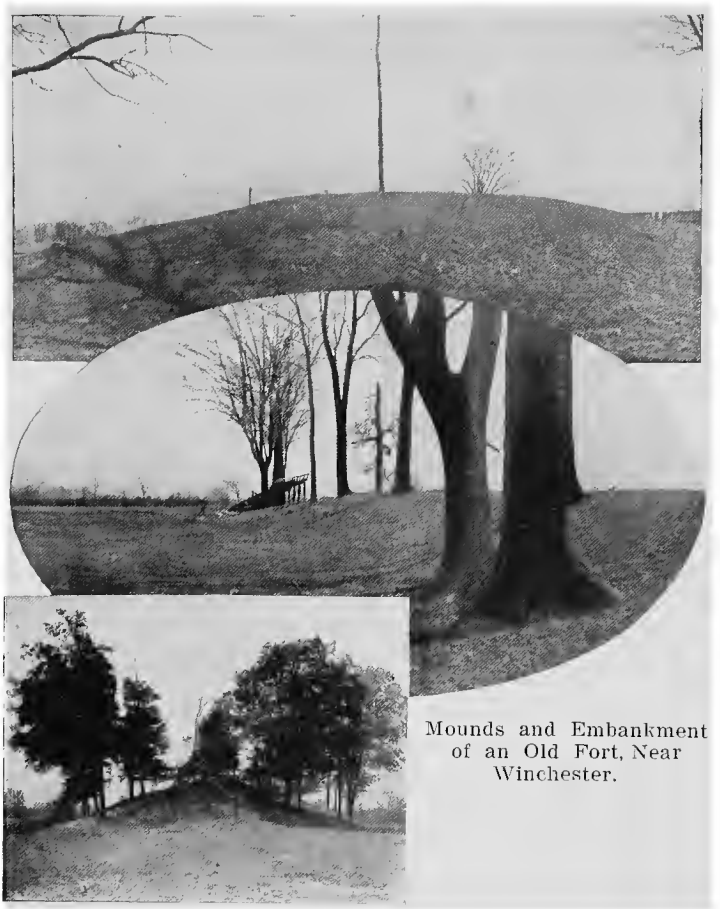
In section 28, range 12 east, 20 north, Stoney Creek township, between Stoney creek and White river, is a large mound now covered with small oak trees. This is nearly circular, fifteen feet high, 150 feet in diameter. Excavations show that it is composed of clay mixed with charcoal and ashes. At the depth of nine feet a skeleton was found; beneath it was a pile of stone two feet high and three feet in diameter. Mr. Thompson, on whose farm this is situated, has quite a collection of implements found in this vicinity.

In section 10, range 13 east, 2 north, Franklin township, was a circular inclosure, with an area of about one and one-half acres. The walls were four feet high. Although when first noticed by the earlier settlers it was in a good state of preservation, it has been destroyed, and no trace of it remains. North of the Mississinewa river, between Ridgeville and Fairview, are a number of small tumuli, which contain ashes and charcoal. These may have been built by the Indians, as this used to be their camping ground.

Many of the gravel banks have served for the Indians as burial places, as skeletons are frequently met with while digging gravel for pikes. Some of the skeletons were of large size, and deposited with them were articles of ornament, as paint, shells, etc. The position of some indicate that they had been buried in a sitting posture."

Another embankment exists west of Winchester, near Sugar creek, enclosing, perhaps, an acre. These walls, however, are not very high, and little, if anything, can be learned of their structure.

Washington township has at least three excellent specimens; one near the head waters of White river, one near Rural, and one west of Lynn. Doctor Moore, of Earlham College, a man of unusual scientific ability and carefulness of expression, wrote the following of this mound:



Mounds and Embankment of an Old Fort, Near Winchester.

Mound Near Windsor.

CONCERNING A BURIAL MOUND RECENTLY OPENED IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Southern Randolph and the adjacent portion of Wayne, is in the main a level tract, the land during ordinary seasons being rather wet.

Besides a number of well-defined made mounds in the neighborhood of Lynn Station on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad there are frequent examples of natural mounds. These are usually much larger than the artificial mounds. They may be compared to drift islands surrounded by flat areas of dark colored soil. Some of these mounds of modified drift have been utilized by ancient people as burial grounds. The one I speak of is a fraction over a mile west of Lynn Station. It is about one hundred and fifty yards in circumference and eighteen to twenty feet high, and is so symmetrical as to have the appearance of a made mound; but in a wide cutting made through it by the gravel haulers the structure clearly shows an aqueous deposit from top to bottom. In this mound the workmen say they have opened "more than a hundred graves." They "counted until they reached seventy." Quite a number of the skulls were sufficiently preserved to bear handling, even after being for a short time exposed to the air. Some of them on being treated with a solution of glue have rather a fresh, recent look. Very many of the bones were broken to crumbs by visitors in sport. Some of the skeletons were in a sitting posture with the chin crowded upon the knees.

The depth of the graves was from a yard or less to twelve feet or more. The skeletons were of both sexes and various ages, some quite young. It was alleged that a horse's bones were found, but I was unable to find the least scrap. They also tell of a dog's skull with the teeth all perfect. This is possibly so, but it would seem more likely that it was the head of a wolf, which is quite similar. Quite a number of implements were found, some of which are here on the table. One skeleton was found with a large dart in each hand.

They assert that a scapula was found pierced by a flint dart and that the dart was lodged in said bone, and that the bone immediately crumbled from about it. There were beads of bone, shell and copper—but few of the latter—also copper rings, tube pipes and various other things, the uses of which are not very well known.

You will see in the skulls presented for your examination that there is quite a diversity. Two of them are of the brachycephalic or short head type, one barely so, the other extremely so. The one has the lateral diameter on the proportion to the fore and aft, as 86 to 100, the other of 92 to 100. The others are all orthocephalic, though one of them approaches to the long-head style.

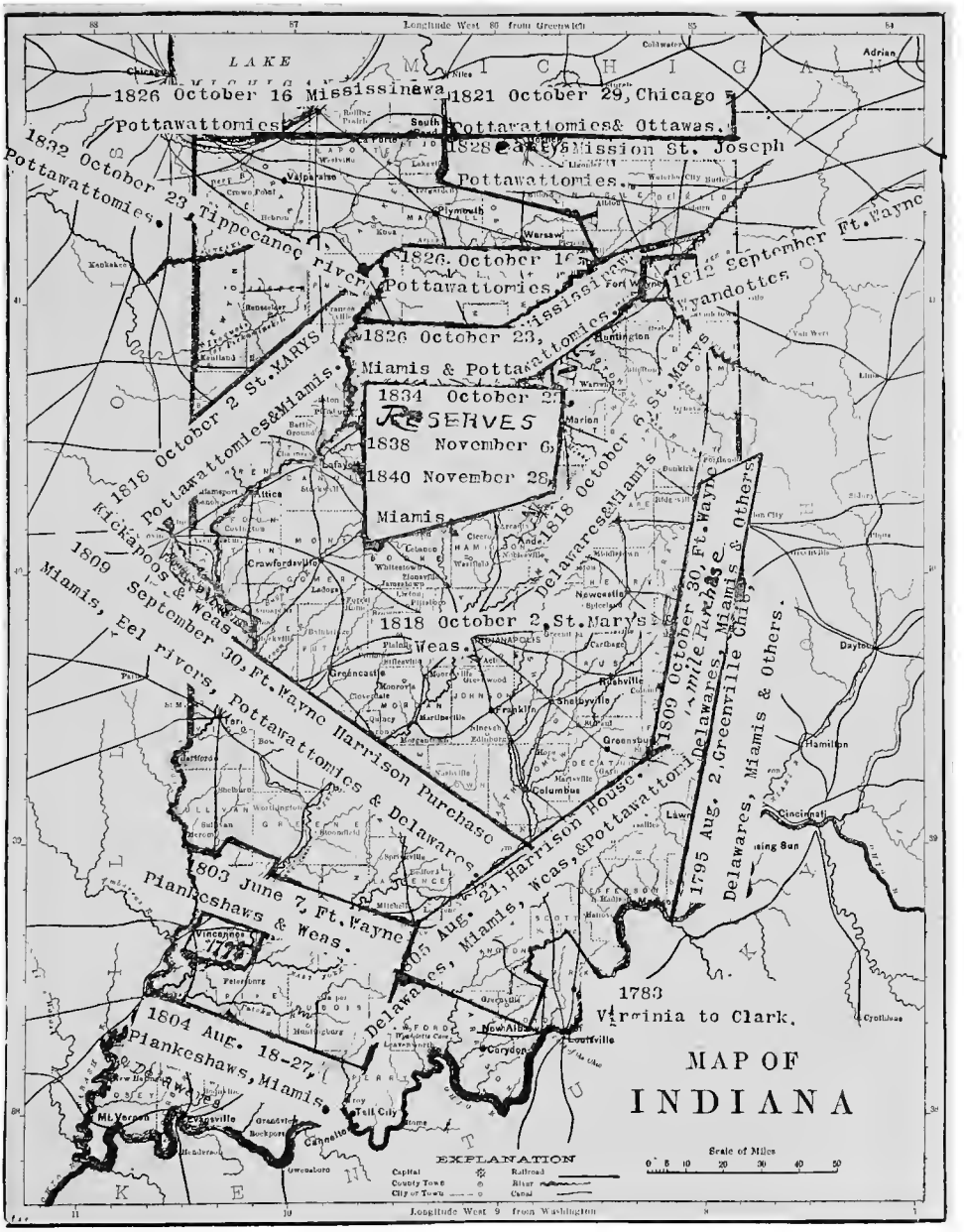
You will note, not only the extent to which the teeth are worn, but also the peculiar manner of wearing. It will also be seen that decayed teeth, caries of the bone and also signs of gumboils and abscesses are not confined entirely to civilized races. The upper wisdom teeth on one of the skulls show, each, examples of enamel tubercles on the fangs, a rather rare phenomenon, as I understand. You will note also in one of them an extraordinary double suture at upper border of occiput.

A question of interest: Did such diverse skulls belong to the same tribe, or did different tribes at different times bury in the same grounds?

No doubt Dr. Moore felt reasonably sure of the authenticity of the above.

A small mound west of Winchester, near the old Dunkirk meeting house, has been partially removed with no evidences of anything other than "a pile of dirt."

Stoney Creek township has the best specimens to be found in the county. There are some circular embankments near the Friends' meeting house at Cedar. A little north of Cabin creek there are two circular embankments together, the circles cutting each other. A small mound is in the center of each circle higher than the embankments. The earth for both the walls and the mounds would seem to have been taken from the space between the two, pretty much the same as is done or has been done in some of the Ohio mounds. The largest mound of the county, and one of the largest of the state, is to be found just east of Windsor, on the bluff between White river and Stoney creek. This is situated on the highest point to be found here and being some twenty-five or thirty feet high. It was, no doubt, used for observation purposes, while it is now covered with forest trees. We must consider them no objections to the above theory, because they in no way, as has been said before, indicate the age of these mounds. It is said that an excavation of considerable size formerly appeared, perhaps twenty rods from the base of the mound, and this is thought to have been the place from which the earth was taken for its construction. Excavations have been made in this mound, nothing, however, having been found, excepting some charcoal and a few arrow-heads, which were found in abundance in the surrounding fields. Squire Thompson, a former owner of this mound, had at one time many fine specimens of arrow-heads, hatchets, hammers and various other implements used, no doubt, by the builders of these mounds. However, these implements may not have been any of the work of the mound builders, for this mound would have served the purpose of a watch tower or protection to the American Indian, as well as to the mound builders, and may be silent


1826 October 16 Mississinewa
1821 October 29, Chicago
Pottawattomies
Pottawattomies & Ottawas.
1828 Carey Mission St. Joseph
Pottawattomies.
1832 October 23 Tippecanoe River
Pottawattomies
1826. October 16
Pottawattomies
Mississinewas
1818 September Ft. Wayne
Wyandottes
1826 October 23,
Pottawattomies
Miamis & Pottawattomies
1834 October 2
RESERVES
1838 November 6
1840 November 28
Miamis
1818 October 2 St. MARYS
Pottawattomies & Miamis.
1818 October 6 St. Marys
Delawares & Miamis
1818 October 2, St. Marys
Weas.
1809 October 30, Ft. Wayne
Kickapoos & Weas.
1809 September 30, Ft. Wayne Harrison Purchase
Miamis, Eel rivers, Pottawatomies & Delawares
1795 Aug. 2, Greenville Chief, Miamis & Others.
Delawares, Miamis & Others.
1803 June 7, Ft. Wayne
Piankeshaws & Weas.
1805 Aug. 21, Harrison House
Delawares, Miamis, Weas, & Pottawattomi
1804 Aug. 18-27,
Piankeshaws, Miamis.
1783
Virginia to Clark.
MAP OF
INDIANA
EXPLANATION
Capital
County Town
City or Town
Railroad
River
Canal
Scale of Miles
Longitude West 9 from Washington
Longitude West 80 from Greenwich
LAKE MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN
OHIO
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
KENTUCKY

remainders of many a bloody conflict in ages long since forgotten. There is another small mound across the river from the one just spoken of and not very far away.

It is the theory of some investigators that the mound builders emigrated from the east to the southwest, taking, perhaps, centuries of time in their travels and that these mounds were, in a way, only temporary affairs. But, who the mound builders were and whence they came, and whither they went, we know but little, for they have left no trace of their habitation, except these few crude mounds and embankments. In fact, we care but little about them, for no nation can expect future generations to be interested in its history unless they have left something that will in some way make humanity better. The passing of the mound builders was so remote that even the oldest of the American Indians have no tradition concerning them.

INDIANS.

Just when or how the American Indian had its origin as such is not known. One theory is that they lived across the Bering Strait and have come into America through what is now Alaska. Another is, that they may have in some way drifted across the Pacific ocean, following the Japan current, and landed on the western coast of North America. The third is, that they entered North America from the northeast, having come from Iceland or some of the Northern islands. We are little concerned in their history, except those that formerly occupied this territory.

The great family of the Algonquins occupied this territory. Those entering into the treaty of Greenville were the Chippewas, Ottawas, Potawatamies, Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Weas and Kickapoos. Those occupying this immediate territory were the Miamis and the Shawnees. This was clearly defined in the speech made on the 22d day of July, 1795, in council at Greenville, when Little Turtle spoke as follows:

"General Wayne: I hope you will pay attention to what I now say to you. I wish to inform you where your younger brothers, the Miamis, live, and, also, the Potawatamies of St. Joseph's, together with the Wabash Indians. You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States, but now I take the liberty to inform you that that line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of country which has been enjoyed by my forefathers, time immemorial, without molestation or dispute. The print of my ancestor's houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion.

I was a little astonished at hearing you, and my brothers who are now present, telling each other what business you had transacted together heretofore at Muskingum, concerning this country. It is well known by all my brothers present that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his lines to the headwaters of Scioto; from thence to its mouth; from thence, down the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash; and from thence to Chicago, on lake Michigan; at this place I first saw my elder brothers, the Shawnees. I have now informed you of the boundaries of the Miami nation, where the Great Spirit placed my forefather a long time ago, and charged him not to sell or part with his lands, but to preserve them for his posterity. This charge has been handed down to me. I was much surprised to find that my other brothers differed so much from me on this subject; for their conduct would lead one to suppose that the Great Spirit, and their forefathers, had not given them the same charge that was given to me, but, on the contrary, had directed them to sell their lands to any white man who wore a hat, as soon as he should ask it of them. Now, elder brother, your younger brothers, the Miamis, have pointed out to you their country, and also to our brothers present."

The Algonquins were the natural enemies of the Iroquois on the east, and the Dakotas on the west, and were held together as a nation because of the enmity of those two nations, yet the tribes were frequently at war among themselves, which made Indian occupancy uncertain at all times.

The Miamis, who inhabited this particular territory, were among the highest type of the Algonquin nation of the Potawatamies, the Weas and the Kickapoos, and were almost their equal.

The Shawnees were in southern Ohio and Kentucky and in southern Illinois. It were they who created the most trouble through the influence of Blue Jacket, Black Wolf and Tecumseh.

The Miamis great chief was Me-che-can-noch-qua, or Little Turtle, who was a man of extraordinary courage and ability, and with physique equaling his courage. He was commanding in appearance and received unusual attention and rank from both the Indians and the whites. After the Indians had surrendered at Greenville, he visited Philadelphia, where, in recognition of his attitude toward the Americans, he was presented with a sword by President Washington. He fought until defeated, but knew when he was defeated. He advised against forming the confederacy by Tecumseh against the Indians. His successor was Pa-lonz-wa, or Francis Godfroy, as he was better known among the early settlers of this county. The Godfroy trail

from Winchester to Fort Wayne was so named because one of the stations was at the home of Francis Godfroy. Godfroy was a man of unusual size and his courage and cunning won him a place with the Miamis, second only to Little Turtle. "During nearly all the time of his chieftainship he was a firm friend of the whites. As early as 1822 he employed some workmen from Fort Wayne to build for him on the banks of the Wabash a large house, after the manner and style of the white man of wealth. In this house he dispensed the most generous hospitality, and Indian and white man alike were welcome to his board. When his tribe made the final treaty with the government and ceded possession of their lands in Indiana, four sections on the Mississinewa were reserved for Pa-lonz-wa. On this reservation he erected a trading post, and became, for those days, a noted merchant. Reckless and careless of money and having more land than he knew what to do with, he scattered his favors with a prodigal hand. It was told of him that being at Lafayette on one occasion when a steamboat arrived at that point from the Ohio river, he offered the captain a half section of land if he would convey him and his party to their homes, some three miles above where Peru now stands. The offer was accepted and the trip up the Wabash was made, but on the return to Lafayette the steamer was lost. Pa-lonz-wa made the deed to the promised half section.

"He died in 1840, and was buried on a high knoll which overlooks the Wabash. On his grave a marble shaft has been erected, bearing on one side his white name, and the date of his birth and death. On the other is the following tribute to his memory: 'Late Principal Chief of the Miami Nation of Indians. Distinguished for courage, humanity, benevolence and honor, he lived in his native forest an illustration of the nobleness of his race, enjoying the confidence of his tribe and beloved by his American neighbors. He died as he lived, without fear or reproach.' His funeral was one of the noted events of that day, and was attended by hundreds of Indians and whites. The principal address was delivered by Wa-pa-pin-sha, a noted Indian orator of his tribe. Translated, it is as follows:

'Brothers, the Great Spirit has taken to himself another of our once powerful and happy, but now declining, nation. The time has been when these forests were densely populated by the red men, but the same hand whose blighting touch withered the majestic frame before us and caused the noble spirit by which it was animated to seek another home, has dealt in a like manner with his and our fathers; in like manner will he deal with us. Death of late has been common among us, so much so that a recurrence of it scarce-

ly elicits our notice. But when the brave, the generous, the patriotic are blasted by it, then it is the tears of sorrow flow. Such is now the case. Our brother who has just left us was brave, generous and patriotic, and as a tribute to his merit and a reward for his goodness, the tears, not only of his own people, but of many white men, who are here assembled to witness his funeral rites, freely flow.

'At this scene the poor of his people weep, because at his table they were wont to feast and rejoice. The weak mourn his death, because his authority was ever directed for their protection. But he has left the earth—the place of vexation and contention—and is now participating with Pocahontas and Logan in those joys prepared by the Great Spirit for such as well and faithfully discharge their duties here. Brothers, let us emulate his example and practice his virtues.' "

"Pa-lonz-wa was followed in the chieftainship of his tribe by John Baptiste Big Leg, who was the last chief of the Miamis. He lies buried by the side of Pa-lonz-wa, and a plain marble slab marks the spot where his bones lie. It bears the following inscription: 'Head Chief of the Miami and Kansas Tribe. A brave warrior, a generous man, and a good Christian.' " Godfroy had three sons, Francis, Poqua and James.

Some of Godfroy's descendants yet live on the Mississinewa, near Peru, and one of them showed the courage and fire of his ancestors by his deeds of bravery and endurance in rescuing and saving the lives of many people during the flood of 1913.

There were many Indians in the county at the time of its settlement, although there were no Indian villages. It is interesting to know the opinions of some of the early settlers concerning these Indians, and we shall here take the liberty to quote some of them, found in Tucker's History, under the head of Biographies.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Mr. Hawkins says: (Joseph Hawkins, of Jay county, Indiana) "I was well acquainted with Johnny Green, the old Indian warrior mentioned by Jere Smith.

"The Indian chiefs were Cornstalk, Blue Jacket, Split Log and Capt. Johnny, Shawnees or Delawares; Richardville and the two Godfroys, Francois and Lewis, Miamis.

"This Cornstalk was not the chief who led the Indians in the battle of the Kanawha, 1774. That Cornstalk (as also his son) was basely shot while

in a fort by the soldiers therein, into which he and his son had gone in a peaceable and friendly manner."

Mr. Hawkins was intimate when a boy with the Godfroy chiefs and their families. He gives the following incident concerning Poqua Godfroy (son of Chief Francois):

"Poqua Godfroy (son of Chief Francois) got into an affray at Hamilton. He was about twenty-one years old. He was frightened, and thought the white folks were going to kill him, and so he tried to be beforehand with them, and clashed away right and left himself. He was arrested for assault and battery, but was at length released on bail, and suffered to depart. On his way home, the first man he saw whom he knew was my brother, Samuel Hawkins, at Winchester, after the mail. The boy was wild with joy; he cried out, 'O, you my friend; you shall go home with me. They try to kill me, but you my friend!'

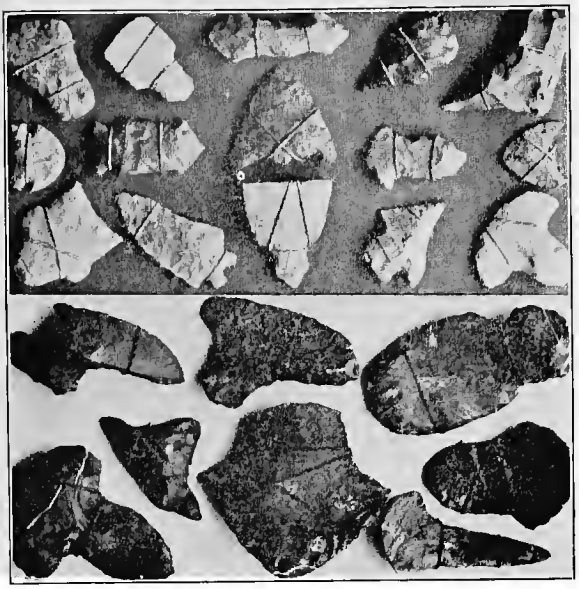
"And Samuel took his mail that way, and went home with Poqua and stayed over night at the house of the old chief, much to the delight of the frightened Indian boy and his aged father also." Chief Godfroy afterward moved to the mouth of the Mississinewa, and died there not far from 1840. His stately monument is still to be seen on the north side of the river near the mouth.

Godfroy was the home chief, and Richardville the war chief of the Miamis. Godfroy was an honest, upright, reliable man, esteemed by the whites and beloved by the Indians.

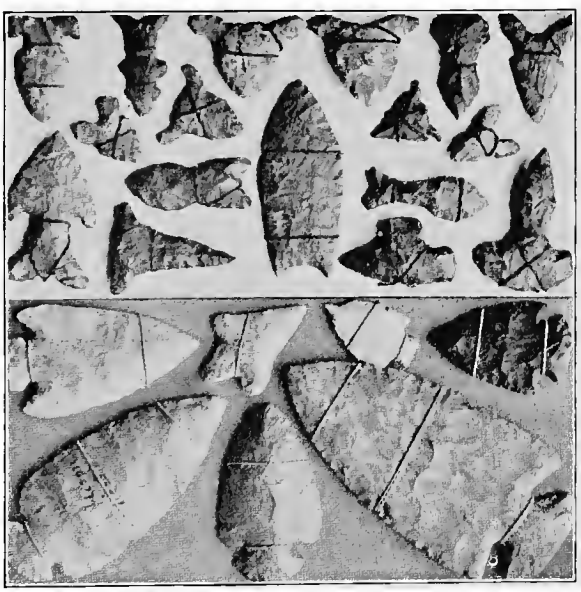
Cornstalk (the elder) was a Shawnee chief of bravery and distinction, and one of the leaders of his tribe at the battle of the Kanawha (Point Pleasant), Va., in 1776. He had tried before that disastrous engagement to induce his people to bury the hatchet, but in vain. After that, however, his efforts were crowned with success. He submitted in good faith to the whites, joined in the treaty and observed it faithfully, and lived quietly and at peace. Some of the Indians, however, remained hostile, and such was the temper of the times and so ready were the whites to commit atrocities against the helpless "red men," that, in 1777, when Cornstalk and his son, Enilipsco, both of excellent character, of kindly disposition, and entirely and sincerely friendly and peaceable, entered, in amity and good will, the American fort at Point Pleasant, they were murdered in cold blood. Cornstalk himself fell pierced by seven or eight bullets. His grave is said yet to be visible at Point Pleasant, near the site of the ancient fortress.

Some of the descendants of the old chief are thought to be still living,

CEREMONIAL STONES MADE FROM BLACK AND BANDED SLATE. ABOUT ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.



UPPER PART: FLINT DIGGING IMPLEMENTS OF UNIQUE SHAPE. LOWER PART: JASPER IMPLEMENTS OF UNUSUAL FORMS. ABOUT ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.



UPPER PART: EFFIGY ARTEFACTS REPRESENTING BUFFALO SKULLS, WOLF AND FOX HEADS, TADPOLES, FISHES, ETC. LOWER PART: JASPER IMPLEMENTS WITH BEVELED BASE. ABOUT ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.

TYPES OF BEVELED AND SERRATED KNIVES FOUND IN RANDOLPH COUNTY. ABOUT ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.

residing on the Kansas river. One of his sons lived to a greatly advanced age.

Cornstalk, the younger, was a chief in later times after the war of 1812. He was friendly and a fine, stately, noble Indian. He used to come to Randolph county to hunt, spending more or less time among the settlers. A striking incident is related of Cornstalk and his wife by Squire Bowen, which occurred soon after the settlement of his father, Ephraim Bowen, in the county. We have no detailed statement of the life of this chief at our command.

"Johnny Green" was a chief who dwelt in the region of Randolph, and was well known to many of the settlers of that time. Several mention him in their "Reminiscences." He was somewhat noted in the Indian wars, being present at "Wayne's victory" in 1794. He is supposed to have been concerned in the killing of Morgan in Wayne county. He had much provocation to the deed, since Morgan was a bitter "Indian hater," and had, not very long before, undertaken treacherously to procure the murder of the old Indian. At Brookville (perhaps), "Johnny" had obtained leave to accompany some whites in a trip they were making. Soon after they started, Morgan, among others, tried to induce the crowd to kill Green, and succeeded in getting a vote to that effect. One of the party took Johnny under his protection and got him safely away.

A white man was burned at the stake by the Indians somewhere east of Muncie, but the particulars of the fact, whether as to reasons, time or parties engaged, we have never learned.

[Note.—Whether this "Johnny Green's tribe" (mentioned below) belonged to the "Johnny Green" already named, we are not able to state. There may have been more than one "Johnny Green," as there were two "Cornstalks" and two "Killbucks."]

Johnny Green's Tribe.—They emigrated to the West and settled in Iowa, and they now live in Story county, near Marshalltown, on the Iowa river, above Iowa Rapids.

Johnny Green, the old chief, is dead, and his son, "Buck Green," is now chief. The number of the tribe is about 350. They own a reserve of land; have good houses and dress mostly like whites, though the women go bareheaded and wear blankets and moccasins, Indian-fashion.

The men spend most of their time in hunting; the women make baskets and beadwork and other curious things. The tribe is harmless and peaceable. The squaws may often be seen riding by on ponies, with pannier baskets

laden with trinkets for sale, and having, besides, a child in each basket, the whole cavalcade presenting a sight comical to behold. [This account is given by a friend of the author's, who resides in Iowa, in the vicinity of the tribe in question.]

Francis La Fontaine, Miami Chief.—His Indian name was To-pe-ah. His father was French and his mother a Miami woman, and he was born near Fort Wayne in 1810. In 1832 he married Catharine (Po-con-go-qua), daughter of Chief Richardville, and upon the old chief's death was chosen principal chief. He moved to the forks of the Wabash, and lived there till the removal of his tribe west of the Mississippi, in 1846.

He spent the winter with his people, but returned in the spring; was taken ill on the journey and died at Lafayette, April 13, 1847, aged thirty-seven years. In person, he was tall, corpulent and robust, a man of wonderful size and strength, his usual weight being 350 pounds. He presented, when dressed in Indian costume, a splendid specimen of manly dignity.

He had seven children, only two of whom are now living.

His body was embalmed at Lafayette, brought to Huntington and buried there.

John B. Richardville (Pe-che-wa), was the son of the sister of Little Turtle, Taucumwah, by a French trader, Joseph Drouet de Richeville, born about 1761. Pe-che-wa became the recognized chief by a daring act of humane valor when but a young man. He was present at Harmar's defeat in 1790; signed the treaty of Greenville in 1795, of Fort Wayne and of Vincennes in 1809, and of St. Mary's in 1818.

In 1827 he built a fine dwelling on his reservation, five miles from Fort Wayne. He was an extensive trader, having an establishment in Fort Wayne, but moving, in 1836, to the forks of the Wabash, he died at his house at St. Mary's, August 13, 1841, aged about eighty-one years. He was of middling height and weight, quiet, modest and retiring, but genteel and manly in his deportment with the whites, and having a large influence over his people and, moreover, highly respected and confided in by the white settlers. His daughters erected a marble monument over his remains.

He was succeeded by Francis La Fontaine, who had married Catharine, daughter of Richardville.

"Captain Logan (Spemica Lawba—High Horn), a Shawnee chief, was born on Mad river, Ohio, in 1778. He was captured when a lad by Capt. Benjamin Logan, of Kentucky, in 1786; was adopted by him, and afterward returned to his tribe, continuing, however, to be the friend of the whites.

This friendship he showed in a most remarkable manner, finally sealing his fidelity with his blood.

"He was one of General Hull's guides to Detroit in 1812. Afterward he conducted twenty-five women and children from Fort Wayne to Piqua, through the wilderness, with signal kindness and humanity, making the entire journey without sleep, and treating his helpless charge with the utmost gentleness and the most delicate attention.

"During the siege of Fort Wayne by the Indians, after the surrender of Detroit by Hull in August, 1812, it was determined to send relief from Piqua, and it became necessary to convey the information to the beleaguered fort. Two white men, with Captain Logan and some friendly and faithful Shawnees, undertook the perilous task. They passed the besiegers and reached the fort in safety, and Captain Logan, with Captain Johnny and Bright Horn, two of his Indian companions, retraced their steps to their comrades, who were waiting outside the besiegers' lines. The re-enforcements reached the fort, and the Indians finally withdrew and abandoned the siege. Subsequently he met his death in a most affecting manner, which can be best related by quoting (substantially) from Kingman Bros.' History of Allen county, Indiana.

" 'On the morning of November 22, 1812, a subordinate officer charged him with unfaithfulness. Stung by this charge and to prove its falsity, he started with Captain Johnny and Bright Horn down the Maumee to reconnoiter. Suddenly they were surprised and captured by a company under Winamac, a Potawatamie chief, and Elliot, a half-breed, in the British employ. Seizing the opportunity, they attacked their captors, killing two and wounding three more. Logan, however, received a fatal wound, and Bright Horn was also wounded. Captain Johnny mounted the two wounded men, each upon one of the enemy's horses, and started them toward the camp, which they reached about midnight. He stayed long enough to secure Winamac's scalp, and came in on foot, reaching camp by daylight. Captain Logan lingered two days in intense suffering, and died. He was buried with the honors of war, but his death cast a gloom over the entire army, and especially caused great grief to him, whose bitter words had impelled Captain Logan to the act by which he met his untimely death at the early age of thirty-four.' "

Interesting reminiscences were given concerning some of the early traders and Indians. The Indian causing the most trouble in this county lived in the Mississinewa country, and was known as Fleming. Fleming

created a great deal of disturbance and caused the white people a great deal of uneasiness, and it must have been rejoicing when they learned of his death at the hand of Jesse Gray, an early settler of that region. Of this event, we take the following from an interview given by Joseph Hawkins, Esq., of Jay county, and Thomas Ward, of Randolph county:

DEATH OF FLEMING.

[We subjoin an account of the death of "Fleming," an Indian (not indeed a chief), which occurred near Ridgeville, soon after the settlement of that vicinity, given by Joseph Hawkins, Esq., of Jay county, Indiana, as told him by parties acquainted with the transaction. Some account of the same tragedy may be found in the reminiscences of Thomas Ward, George Thomas, and perhaps others.] "One Smith, a mulatto, had a white wife. She told the Indian, Fleming, that if he would kill Smith she would marry him. The Indian shot Smith through the body, but did not kill him. Out of this in some way grew the fact that some half-drunk Indians (Fleming and others) made an attack on Joab Ward. He was at breakfast, and they came in armed with butcher knives. He arose, seized a gun from the hooks, and sprang backward to the outer door, and into the back yard, pointing his loaded gun at one and another of the gang. Elias Kizer managed to get another loaded gun, and joined Ward in the yard. Then Fleming began to run, and Ward told Kizer to shoot him, which he did, the bullet striking his foot, as it was raised in running, passing in at his heel and up his leg to his knee. The other Indians begged so hard that they were let go. Fleming got across the river and lay down in the bushes, remaining there some time. Jesse Gray, the famous 'Indian hunter,' hearing the fact, came with his brother John, a lad of sixteen), to shoot the Indian. He told his brother to shoot him. The Indian lay on his belly, and as the boy went to shoot, he bent his body upward from the ground; and as the boy shot, he drew himself suddenly down, hugging close to the ground, and the bullet only grazed his back. But he acted as though he had received a fatal shot, and they thought him killed and went off. After the poor fellow had been wounded (in all) three days, Lewallyn, from pity, took him in. Some days after, Jesse Gray and Smith came to Lewallyn's and shot Fleming in the bed as he lay, and killed him. The Indian saw them come, and turned over to the wall and wrapped his head in the blanket, and Smith put his gun against Fleming's back and shot him through the head as he lay there in bed."

[Note.—Joab Ward told Hawkins as to the attack, and Charles Simmons, an employe of David Connor, told him as to what Gray and Smith did.]

DEATH OF FLEMING—By Thomas Ward.

"A white man brought whisky and sold it to the Indians. That white man fell out with my father, Joab Ward, one morning, and told him he should 'smell h—l' in less than an hour. Within an hour's time three Indians, Fleming, Killbuck and another, came to father's house as they were eating breakfast, armed with big knives and partly drunk. Elias Kizer and Thomas Andrews were there. All three managed to get their guns. Fleming tried hard to kill father; but when the men got the guns, Fleming ran, and the other Indians began to beg. Elias Kizer shot Fleming as he ran, the ball striking his heel when his foot was raised, and running up his leg to his knee. He managed to cross the river, but fell in the weeds on the north bank, and lay there several days. Jesse Gray and his brother came and undertook to kill him as he lay in the weeds, and thought they had done so. They, however, did not injure him. Lewallyn, who lived near, took him in out of pity, but Smith, the mulatto whom Fleming had shot through, but had not killed, came with Jesse Gray to Lewallyn's house and shot him dead in his bed, as he lay upon a pallet of deer skins. Before Fleming was killed, he kept on threatening to kill Joab Ward and my father."

It seems that the Indians were not much offended at the death of Fleming. He was vicious, and they had turned him off, and he skulked around, getting his living from place to place among the whites as he could. They came and buried him, but said, "He no good—Fleming bad Indian."

Jesse Gray, however, was afraid of the vengeance both of the Indians and the whites, and he fled the state, taking up his abode in Ohio, near Hill Grove, Darke county, and resided at that place several years.

Tyre T. Puckett, residing west of Winchester, relates concerning the poor Indian, that Fleming lay wounded on a deer-skin at Lewallyn's cabin. The Indians, though they had banished him from their tribes, nevertheless took pity on him. In particular, "Aunt Sally," wife of "Uncle Jake," and mother of "Indian Jim," came and doctored him, and said he would get well. Gray and Smith came to the cabin. Gray undertook to get Mrs. Lewallyn out of the house; she resisted, and he pulled her out, she crying out meanwhile, "Don't do any murder here." Almost instantly she heard the shot, and, struggling back, she saw Fleming lay dead upon his pallet.

The grand jury (of which Mr. Puckett's father was a member) indicted Jesse Gray (and probably Smith) for the homicide, and a "true bill" was found against them. They fled the county and the state, and no special pains were taken to find them, since everybody was glad the "vicious Indian" was out of the way. Mrs. Lewallyn was the witness, of course, for the state, because she was the one (and the only one, perhaps) who saw the "deed," except indeed Smith and Gray themselves.

Charles Morgan and his two brothers were killed by the savages at a sugar camp in the northern part of Wayne county, where they were boiling sugar water. Morgan resisted powerfully, but was overcome and tomahawked. One boy was killed by the tomahawk and the other was shot as he started to run. All three were scalped. This took place before 1811. Morgan was a leader in the band that tried to murder Johnny Green, an Indian warrior residing in the region, and many thought at the time that Morgan's death was accomplished by Green in revenge for his bitterness against the Indians.

Armfield Thornburg, a pioneer of Stoney Creek township, is said to have said that the three Indians who killed Morgan and the two lads were "trailed and were killed on the banks of Stoney creek, three miles south of Windsor, just in Delaware county."

BURNING AT THE STAKE.

"In the Indian village of Old Town, five miles above Muncie, many victims were tortured to death by a slow fire. They were tied to a stake, which was of oak, and ten or twelve feet high. A ring of ashes was round the stake, and the dancing in a circle by the Indians had trampled the ground as hard as a brick. The stake remained for many years to be seen and shuddered at by the passing traveler.

Mr. Thomas S. Neely, of Muncie, Indiana, and a pioneer of that region (in history of Delaware county, also elsewhere quoted from), says: 'On the farm of Samuel Cecil, in section 25, Center township, in 1839, was a piece of ground near the then Richmond state road, now the Burlington pike, on which tradition says one Colonel Winchester was burned by the Indians. The stake was visible when I came, and was charred. Around it for about fifty feet the ground was level and smooth, and the spot was round like a circus ring, only not thrown up on the circle. This tradition had gained considerable credence at the time, and all believed it to be true.' "

Who this Colonel Winchester was, when the act was done, or why in particular they subjected this prisoner to that fate we have no information. This method of putting to death was but common among the Indians, and many wretched captives, both of Indians and whites, perished in that way.

Among the early Indian traders of this county were: David Connor, aong the Mississinewa; Joseph Gess, on the Muncie-Greenville trail, south of Winchester, and Edward Edger, of Deerfield. Of these men, Connor was the best known trader of that time. Of him, Tucker says:

David Connor, Indian trader and chief [white man], came to Greenville in 1811 or 1812, and opened a small store and trading house, from which he dispersed blankets, calico, powder, lead, flints, tobacco, whisky and what not, to the "noble red men." He was married, but his wife remained in Greenville, refusing to accompany him in his wild life among the Indians. Although a rough, hard man in many respects, yet he had some good traits. He wielded a great influence over the Indians, which he sometimes employed for good purposes. In about 1824 (so says Judge Wharry, of Greenville, Ohio, who knew Connor all his life) some New York Indians, traveling to Green Bay, were murdered by some white villains in Indiana. Connor succeeded in securing justice and keeping the peace, and the Miamis on that account made him a "chief" of their tribe, with all due ceremony. He established himsef at Fort Recovery soon after the war of 1812 had closed in the West, probably in 1814. He had used his influence in securing the treaty of peace, and had made some enemies thereby. Several Indians came to his store one day, and told him they had come to kill him. "All right," said he, "give me a few minutes to fix things up." They granted his request and sat down. Suddenly he took a keg of powder, poured it on a deer skin, and seizing a fire brand, swore in strong, rough Miami, that he and they "should go to h—ll together." They "got" in a "heap hurry." The Indians never molested him again. One of them told Judge Wharry: "Connor one devil of a man; he care no more for Indians than he care for himself."

He next built a shanty above Deerfield (1820-21). After a few years he moved down the river to three miles below Wheeling and twenty miles above Marion. Still again he moved three miles below Marion, bought land, built mills, grew rich, and died some years ago.

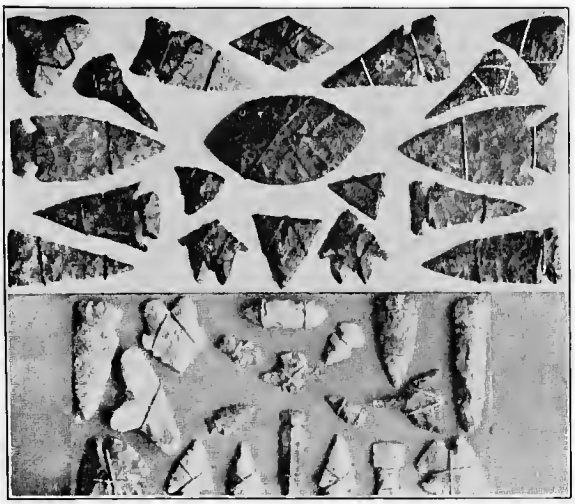
[Note.—Some will have it that he had a station at Mississinewa crossing, near Allensville, and also one at Ridgeville, but the residents along the river do not understand the matter thus.]

At Greenville the understanding was that he had a wife and two boys

and that she would not go with him in his wild, roving border life, and he "took up" with Polly Voorhees, by whom he raised a large family. He was a very rough, outbreaking man, so passionate that few dared to cross him. R. H. Sumption taught school near him, and six of his children attended the school. He did not call for his pay till the middle of the second term. The bill was large and Mr. Sumption feared he might not take the matter kindly. Connor happened to be in good humor and paid the bill without a word. At one of his "posts," the Indians got "ahead" of him. He had a shed at the side of his cabin, and a log out on the side next the store-room, and as he bought bundles of skins, he would toss them through the "crack" into the shed. By some means the Indians made or found a hole from the outside into the shed, through which they got out parcels of skins. First one would get out a parcel and take it in and sell it to Connor, then another, and so on, till Connor began to wonder where they got so many coon skins. Polly had noticed the game of the "red skins," and at last she said, "Connor, you fool, how long are you going to buy your own coon skins?" "Why?" said he. "Because," said she, "those tarnal Ingins have been stealing your coon skins and selling them to you over and over." What he did then and there is not told, but we may easily guess that there was a "rumpus," or danger of one about that time. [Burgett Pierce and others mention Connor in their recitals.]

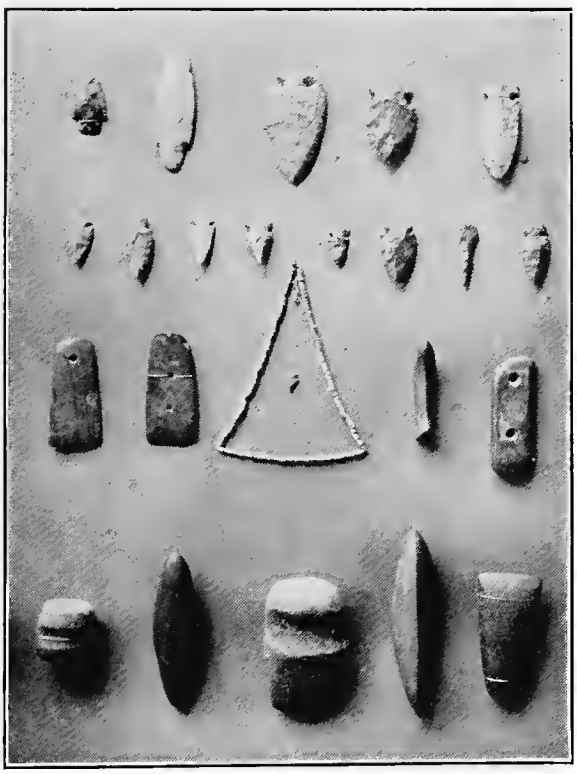
The "Jay County History" says "that a pioneer family lived for a considerable time in a cabin built at Fort Recovery, Ohio, by David Connor, for a trading house at that point. So that most probably Mr. Connor traded at one period with the Indians near Fort Recovery. Judge Wharry, of Greenville, who knew Connor well, states that he went from Greenville to Fort Recovery in 1814, and stayed and traded at that location for several years.

Connor is said to have been an adept in deceiving the Indians and at the same time commanding their confidence and respect. At one time he went among them with a supply of needles, and gave out the information that the needle makers had all died and that he had the only known supply and emphasized that as soon as this supply was gone, no more needles were to be had. He succeeded in disposing of his stock, exchanging one needle for each coon skin, worth, perhaps, from 50 to 75 cents. He is said to have taken tin cups, melted the bottoms out and handles off, and traded the rims to the Indians, convincing them that they were silver bands. He also did a thriving business with them in whisky until as one Indian said: "We no

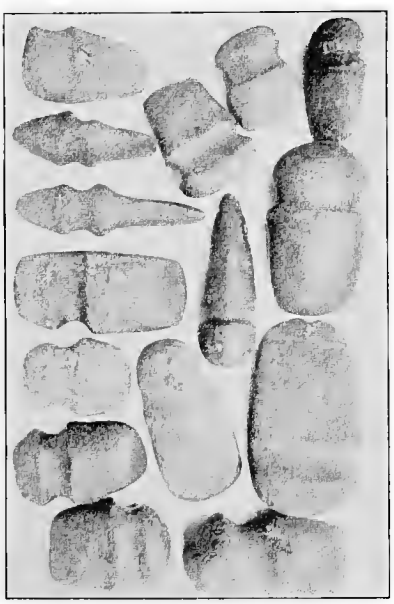


UPPER PART: TYPES OF BLACK FLINT ARROW POINTS AND KNIVES. LOWER PART: FANCY JASPER AND CHALCEDONY ARTEFACTS. ABOUT ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.

INDIAN RELICS FOUND IN GRAVE SEVEN FEET UNDERGROUND.



COLLECTION OF BLACK CEREMONIAL STONES, BEVELED AND SERRATED KNIVES, GROOVED AXES AND INDIAN ORNAMENTS.



TYPES OF GROOVED AXES FOUND IN RANDOLPH COUNTY. ONE-SIXTH NATURAL SIZE.

trade with Connor. Too much Mississinewa in fire-water. No make Injun drunk."

But, the haughty Indian, erect and defiant, lord of all he saw, was soon to give way to the milder Indian, who lived in subjected peace with his white neighbor; glad of the opportunity to trade him pelts, meat, or baskets, moccasins and trinkets for corn, salt, meal, powder, arms and last, but not least, fire-water, the last of which did more to exterminate the red man than all other forces combined. Through its influence he became indeed a "red devil," ready to fight, stab and kill and then become a helpless, besotted, horrible example of its exterminating force. It was impossible for him to live in civilization, and he was swept west of the Mississippi, never again to be a factor in the settlement of the great Middle West.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

"The night was dark, the rain falling in torrents, when the inmates of a small log cabin in the woods of early Indiana were aroused from their slumbers by a loud knocking at the only door of the cabin. The man of the house, as he had been accustomed to do on like occasions, rose from his bed and hallooed, 'Who's here?' The outsiders answered, 'Friends, out bird-catching. Can we stay till morning?' The door was opened, and the strangers entered. A good log fire soon gave light and warmth to the room. Stranger to the host, 'What did you say when I knocked?' I said, 'Who's here?' 'I thought you said Hoosier.' The bird-catchers left after breakfast, but next night returned, and hallooed at the door, 'Hoosier,' and from that time the Indianians have been called Hoosiers—a name that will stick to them as long as Buckeyes will to Ohioans, or Suckers to Illinoians."

Thus the Hon. O. H. Smith, in his early Indiana trials, accounts for the name of Hoosier as an appellation to the people of this great commonwealth. There are, however, other explanations of the same term, although they may not be as authoritative. There was an early traveler in this state by the name of Sulgrove. Meredith Nicholson, in his excellent book, The Hoosier, gives the following story:

"Sulgrove related the incident of an Irishman, employed in excavating the canal around the falls at Louisville, who declared after a fight in which he had vanquished several fellow laborers, that he was 'a husher,' and this was offered as a possible origin of the word. The same writer suggested another explanation, that a certain Colonel Lehmanowski, a Polish officer who lectured through the west on Napoleon's Wars, pronounced Hussar in a way that captivated some roystering fellow, who applied the word to himself in self-glorification, pronouncing it 'Hoosier.' Lehmanowski's identity has been established as a sojourner in Indiana, and his son was a member of an Indiana regiment in the Civil war. The Rev. Aaron Woods is another contributor to the literature of the subject, giving the Lehmanowski story with a few variations. When the young men of the Indiana side of the Ohio crossed over to Louisville, the Kentuckians made sport of them, calling them

'New Purchase greenies,' and declaring that they of the southern side of the river were a superior race, composed of 'half alligator, half horse, and tipped off with snapping turtle!' Fighting grew out of these boasts in the market place and streets of Louisville. One Indiana visitor who had heard Lehmanowski lecture on "The Wars of Europe" and been captivated by the prowess of the Hussars, whipped one of the Kentuckians, and bending over him cried, 'I'm a Hoosier,' meaning, 'I'm a Hussar.' Mr. Woods adds that he was living in the state at the time and that this was the true origin of the term. This is, however, hardly conclusive. The whole Lehmanowski story seems to be based on communication between Indiana and Kentucky workmen during the building of the Ohio Falls canal."

This could hardly have been the origin of the time because the canal was not built until 1830. Much earlier than this; in fact, 1828, a man by the name of John Finley, a Virginian, came to Indiana and lived in the state several years. He had been here at least seven years, when he published a poem known as The Hoosier Nest, in which he uses the word Hoosier. Evidently it had been in use for some time, because Finley himself could scarcely have originated the term. Finley is describing an early Indiana life when he says:

"I'm told in riding somewhere West,
A stranger found a Hoosier nest;
In other words, a Buckeye cabin,
Just big enough to hold Queen Mab in.
Its situation low, but airy,
Was on the borders of a prairie;
And fearing he might be benighted
He hailed the house, and then alighted.
The Hoosier met him at the door,
Their salutations soon were o'er.
He took the stranger's horse aside
And to a sturdy sapling tied.
Then having stripped the saddle off,
He fed him in a sugar trough.
The stranger stooped to enter in,
The entrance closing with a pin;
And manifested strong desire
To seat him by the log-heap fire.

Where half a dozen Hoosieroons,
With mush and milk, tin-cups and spoons,
White heads, bare feet and dirty faces,
Seemed much inclined to keep their places."

INDIANA IN 1818.

In order to get a complete understanding of the history of Randolph county it will be necessary to go far back into our colonial history; in fact, to the very beginning of it. The territory was claimed by no less than four states—New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia, which was organized under "royal charter, which gave them certain control of land as far west as the Mississippi. France also laid claim to this territory, through the right of exploration and discovery on the part of LaSalle and other

Frenchmen. At the close of the French and Indian War, France deeded this territory to Great Britain in 1763. The British then had three forts, one at Detroit, one at Vincennes and one at Kaskaskia. When the colonists declared their independence in 1776, the settlers west of the Appalachian mountains, became very restless. Especially was this true of Kentucky, which was then no more or less than a frontier settlement of Virginia. So keen did they become in the matter, that they sent one of their most forceful citizens, George Rogers Clark, to Williamsburg, Virginia, to confer with the governor, Patrick Henry, concerning the matter. Clark urged that they were in great danger from the Indian tribes, and this danger could not be overcome until the forts along the Ohio were captured. For the British were doing all in their power to incite the Indians against the Americans. From the forts at Detroit, Vincennes and Kaskaskia, agents were sent out among the Indians, encouraging them to all sorts of depredation. Rewards were paid for prisoners and scalps. Governor Henry was not disposed to look upon the scheme with much favor, and gave it but little encouragement at first. Clark, however, was insistent and succeeded finally in impressing upon him the great amount of dissatisfaction that existed among the colonists in Kentucky. He did not succeed, however, in doing this until he put the matter squarely at Governor Henry, by saying, "A country that was not worth defending, was not worth possessing." This remark fired the zeal of Henry, and he gave Clark money and authority to raise a company of Kentuckians, to move against Kaskaskia and Vincennes. Clark succeeded in capturing these forts, and upon this claim, Virginia based its claims to what is now known as the Northwest territory. Thus, we see that New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia, each laid claim to this territory.

Trouble soon began to occur in Congress between the members of the House of Representatives and Senate from these various states, formed from the colonies that we have mentioned. This was especially true after the close of the Revolutionary war, and the people west of the Alleghenies began to clamor for their rights of statehood. The state of Franklin had been organized where we now have Tennessee, and the Carolinas and Maryland had had difficulties over this matter. Jefferson was long headed enough to see that the only solution of the problem was to put the control of the entire country under that of the general central government. Some of the colonies were slow to accept this idea, but Virginia through its representatives, kept pushing the matter and urging it not only at home, but in Congress as well.

"In 1781, Virginia signified her willingness to make the cession of the

land northwest of the Ohio," says O. H. Smith, "when Congress should agree to the terms proposed by her. Finally, in 1784, the following deed of cession was made:

"To all whom shall see these presents: We, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, the underwritten delegates for the commonwealth of Virginia, in the Congress of the United States of America, send greeting:

"Whereas, The General Assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, at their session begun on the 20th of October, 1783, passed an act entitled 'an act to authorize the delegates of this state in Congress to convey to the United States, in Congress assembled, all the right of this commonwealth to the territory northwestward of the river Ohio in these words, to-wit:

"Whereas, The Congress of the United States did, by their act of the 6th day of September, in the year 1780, recommend to the several states of the Union, having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the western country, a liberal cession to the United States of a portion of their respective claims for the benefit of the Union; and whereas, this commonwealth did, on the 2d day of January, in the year 1781, yield to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of the said States, all right, title and claim which the said commonwealth had to the territory northwest of the river Ohio, subject to the conditions annexed to the said act of cession; and whereas, the United States, in Congress assembled, have by their act of the 13th of September last, stipulated the terms on which they agree to accept the cession of this state, should the legislature approve thereof, which terms, although they do not come fully up to the proposition of this commonwealth, are conceived on the whole to approach so nearly to them as to induce this state to accept thereof, in full confidence that Congress will, in justice to this state, for the liberal cession she hath made, earnestly press upon the other states claiming large tracts of waste and uncultivated territory, the propriety of making cessions equally liberal for the common benefit and support of the Union; be it enacted by the General Assembly, that it shall and may be lawful for the delegates of this state to the Congress of the United States, or such of them as shall be assembled in Congress, and the said delegates, or such of them so assembled, are hereby fully authorized and empowered, for and on behalf of this state, by proper deed or instruments in writing, under their hands and seals, to convey, transfer, assign and make over unto the United States in Congress assembled, for the benefit of the said states, all right, title and claim, as well of soil as jurisdiction, which this commonwealth

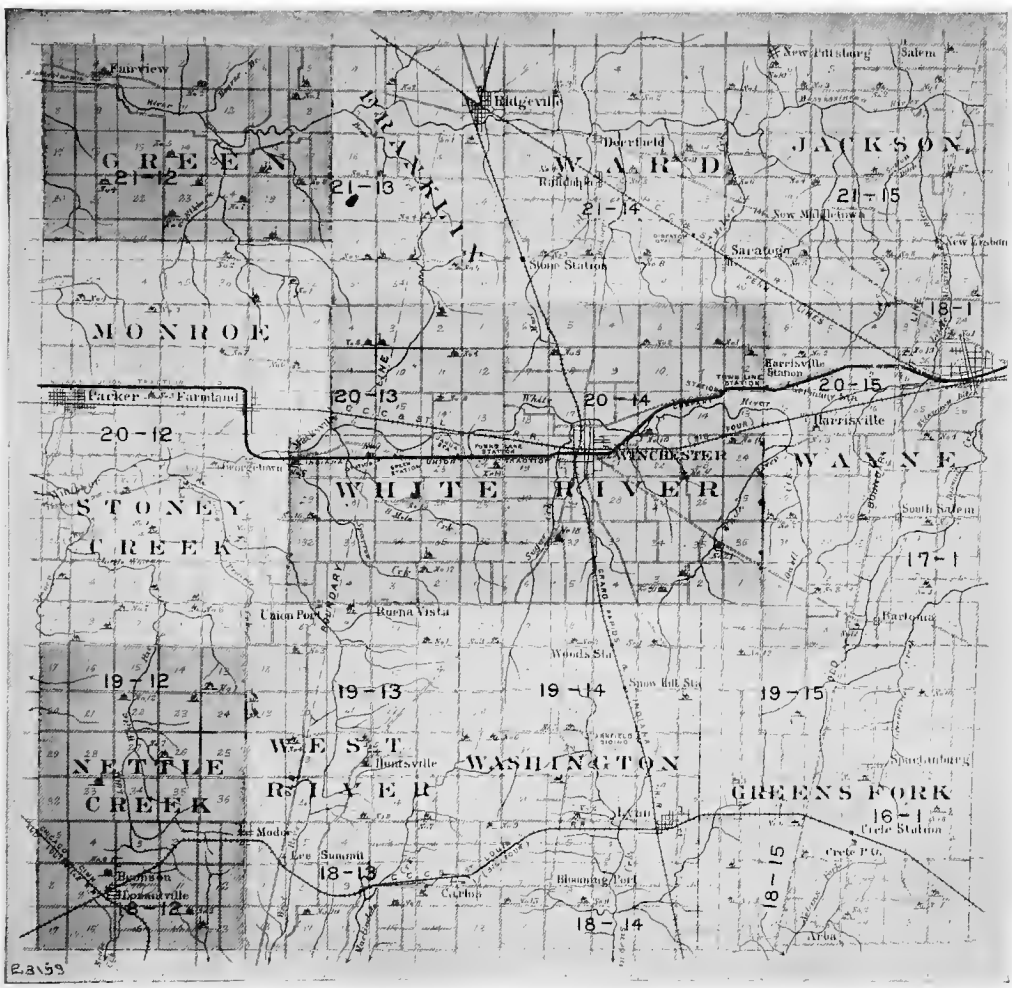
hath to the territory or tract of country within the limits of the Virginia charter, situate, lying and being to the northwest of the river Ohio, and subject to the terms and conditions contained in the before recited act of Congress of the 13th day of September last; that is to say, upon condition that the territory so ceded shall be laid out and formed into states, containing a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit; and that the states so formed shall be distinct republican states and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other states; that the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by this state in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons within, and for the defense or in acquirng any part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States; and that one commissioner shall be appointed by Congress, one by this commonwealth, and another by those two commissioners, who, or a majority of them, shall be authorized and empowered to adjust and liquidate the account of the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by this state, which they shall judge to be comprised within the intent and meaning of the act of Congress of the 10th of October, 1780, respecting such expenses; that the French and Canadian inhabitants, and the other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and other neighboring villages, who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties; that a quantity, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, promised by this state, shall be allowed and granted to then Colonel, now General George Rogers Clark, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment who marched with him when the posts of Kaskaskia and St. Vincent's were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers that have been since incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such place on the northwest side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterwards divided among the said officers and soldiers in due proportion, according to the laws of Virginia; that in case the quantity of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of the Cumberland river, and between the Green river and Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon continental establishment, should from the North Carolina line bearing in further upon the Cumberland than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency should be made up to the

said troops in good lands, to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia; that all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become or shall become members of the confederation or federal alliance of said states, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other purpose whatsoever; Provided, that the trust hereby reposed in the delegates of this state shall not be executed, unless three of them at least are present in Congress.'

"And, whereas, the said General Assembly, by their resolution of June 6, 1783, had constituted us, the said Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, delegates to represent the said commonwealth in Congress for one year from the first Monday in November then next following, which resolution remains in full force:

"Now, therefore, know ye that we, the said Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, by virtue of the power and authority committed to us by the act of the said General Assembly of Virginia, before recited, and in the name, and for and on behalf of the said commonwealth, do by these presents, convey, transfer, assign and make over unto the United States, in Congress assembled, for the benefit of the said states, Virginia inclusive, all right, title and claim, as well of soil as of jurisdiction, which the said commonwealth hath to the territory or tract of country within the limits of the Virginia charter, situate, lying and being to the northwest of the river Ohio, to and for the uses and purposes, and on the conditions of this said recited act. In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals in Congress, the first day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1784, and of the independence of the United States the eighth."

New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut finally fell into line, and although Connecticut held for a long time to a claim on what is called the Western Reserve, it finally surrendered this to the government on the 30th of May, 1800. The plan of Jefferson had finally won, and the United States had control over the Northwest Territory, having all claims excepting that of the Indians. The first thing to do was to establish some sort of government. The British had governed it by the common law of England, and the French



OUTLINE MAP OF RANDOLPH COUNTY.

had had scarcely any government at all. At first Congress provided for the formation of the new territory of ten states. Smith, in his history, says: "The region west of Lake Michigan and north of parallel 45 was to be known as the state of Silvania; the lower peninsula of Michigan north of parallel 43 as Chersonesus; that part of Wisconsin between parallels 43 and 45 as Michigania; between parallels 41 and 43 the eastern state as Metropotamia; and the western as Assenisipia; between parallels 39 and 41, the eastern as Saratoga and the western as Illinois; between parallel 39 and the Ohio, the eastern state as Pelisipia and the western as Polypotamia; and the territory east of a meridian line drawn through the mouth of the Great Kanawha as Washington. By this proposition Indiana would have been divided among six of the states. No action was ever taken on this report.

From the time of cession until 1787 there had been no organized control over the Northwestern territory. The people had been left to struggle along as best they could. Several companies had been organized in the east for the purpose of settling and colonizing this territory, and propositions had been made to Congress for the purpose of large tracts of land, but none of them had ever fully materialized. On April 23, 1787, a committee consisting of Mr. Johnson, of Connecticut; Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina; Mr. Smith, of New York; Mr. Dane, of Massachusetts; and Mr. Henry, of Maryland, reported an ordinance for the government of the Western territory. It was discussed from time to time and greatly amended. Finally, on the 13th of July, it passed Congress. This great ordinance laid the foundation of freedom in the rich states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and is known as the Ordinance of 1787, for the government and control of the Northwest territory. This great document of state is of such great importance to all people, that even a history of so small a portion of this great territory as Randolph county, could not in any sense be complete without a definite knowledge of what this ordinance is. It lays the very foundation of our government, giving us our rights and privileges, and defining our relation to the state. It is as follows:

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER OHIO.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, that the said Territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one District; subject, however, to be divided into two Districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate shall descend to, and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parents' share; and there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force, until altered by the Legislature of the District. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estate in the said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her, in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed and delivered, by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers, shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery; saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore possessed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress: he shall reside in the District, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a Secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the District, and the proceedings of the Governor in his

executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months to the Secretary of Congress: There shall also be appointed a Court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the District, and have each therein a freehold estate, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the District, such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the District, and report them to Congress, from time to time; which laws shall be in force in the District until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the Legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The Governor for the time being shall be Commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in same, below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the District, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the District in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the District, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly; provided that, for every five hundred free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and

so on, progressively, with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the amount of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of Representatives shall be regulated by Legislature; provided, that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a Representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the District, or unless he shall have resided in the District three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same; provided, also, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the District, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the District, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the District, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a Representative.

The Representatives, thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a Representative, or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

"The General Assembly or Legislature, shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum; and the member of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as Representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the District, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid: and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council, by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term: And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of council, the said House shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives, shall have authority to make laws, in all cases for the good government of the District, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall

be referred to the Governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve, the General Assembly, when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other offices as Congress shall appoint in the District, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office; the Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor. As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the District, the Council and House assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said territory; to provide also for the establishment of states, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal councils on an equal footing with the original states, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to-wit:

Art. 1. No person, meaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

Art. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and

property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with, or affect, private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud, previously formed.

Art. 3. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

Art. 4. The said territory and the states which may be formed therein shall forever remain a part of this Confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the Federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new states, as in the original states within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new states, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other states that may be admitted into the Confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

Art. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory, not less than three nor more than five states; and the boundaries of the states, as soon as Vir-

ginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to-wit: The western state in the said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the lake of the woods and Mississippi. The middle states shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line and by the said territorial line. The eastern state shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and the said territorial line; provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three states shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said states shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government; provided, the constitution and government, so to be formed, shall be republican and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the Confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than sixty thousand.

Art. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

Government became a great necessity in this new territory. The Indians were committing all sorts of depredations and were not held in any restraint whatever, by what few authorities were there. In fact the same legislative bodies that passed the Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the North-

west territory, of the 13th of July, 1787, also passed on the 21st of July the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern department, and in case he be unable to attend, then Col. Josiah Harmar, immediately proceed to Post Vincennes, or some other place more convenient, in his opinion, for holding a treaty with the Wabash Indians, the Shawnees, and other hostile tribes; that he inform those Indians that Congress is sincerely disposed to promote peace and friendship between their citizens and the Indians; that to this end he is sent to invite them, in a friendly manner, to a treaty with the United States, to hear their complaints, to know the truth, and the causes of their quarrels with those frontier settlers; and having invited those Indians to the treaty, he shall make strict inquiry into the causes of their uneasiness and hostile proceedings, and form a treaty of peace with them, if it can be done on terms consistent with the honor and dignity of the United States."

Nor were the Indian troubles the only troubles of the United States at this time. The term of the enlisted soldiers was rapidly nearing an end, and this led Congress on the 3d of October, 1787, to pass another resolution as follows:

"Whereas, the time for which the greater part of the troops on the frontiers are engaged, will expire in the course of the ensuing year,

"Resolved, That the interests of the United States require that a corps of seven hundred troops should be stationed on the frontiers to protect the settlers on the public lands from the depredations of the Indians, to facilitate the surveying and selling the said lands, in order to reduce the public debt, and to prevent all unwarrantable intrusions thereon."

The Indian question was made all the more difficult to handle by a dissension among those in authority at Washington. This is indicated by a letter written December 14, 1786, from John Jay to Thomas Jefferson, which reads as follows:

"In my opinion our Indian affairs have been ill managed. Indians have been murdered by our people in cold blood and no satisfaction given; nor are they (the Indians) pleased with the avidity with which we seek to acquire their lands."

It will be noticed that neither Jay nor Jefferson had ever come in direct contact with the Indians or with the Indian question, and balancing against their opinion, were the opinions to the contrary of those who had come in contract with the Indians in their own habitat. Such men as Washington,

St. Clair, Clark and Wayne were as strong in their opinions in favor of the way the Indians were being treated, as were the opposition. Congress evidently held to the opinion of these men, as on the 5th of October, 1787, it appointed Arthur St. Clair as the governor of the new territory.

St. Clair was a soldier, having served in the British army during the French war, and in the American forces in the Revolutionary war with great distinction. Congress evidently felt that he would be severe with the Indians, as he was instructed not to neglect any opportunity that might offer of extinguishing the Indian right to land as far west as the Mississippi river, and as far northward as the completion of the forty-first degree of north latitude. He was also instructed to use every effort to affiliate the various Indian tribes. He established his seated government at Marietta on the Ohio river. He had a general court composed of three men. That he and these men understood the conditions under which they labored is shown by the position that they established in their government, which was as follows:

"Whereas, idle, vain and obscene conversation, profane cursing and swearing, and more especially the irreverently mentioning, calling upon, or invoking the Sacred and Supreme Being, by any of the divine characters in which He has graciously condescended to reveal His infinitely beneficent purposes to mankind, are repugnant to every moral sentiment, subversive of every civil obligation, inconsistent with the ornaments of polished life and abhorent to the principles of the most benevolent religion. It is expected, therefore, if crimes of this kind should exist, they will not find encouragement, countenance or approbation in this territory."

"Whereas, mankind in every stage of informed society, has consecrated certain portions of time to the particular cultivation of the social virtues, and the public adoration and worship of the common Parent of the Universe; and whereas, as a practice so rational in itself and conformable to the divine precepts is greatly conducive to civilization as well as morality and piety; and whereas, for the advancement of such important and interesting purposes, most of the Christian world have set apart the first day of the week as a day of rest from common labors and pursuits; it is therefore enjoined that all servile labor, works of necessity and charity only excepted, be wholly abstained from on said day."

Thus it is seen that while St. Clair was stern in every particular yet he hoped to govern with kindness. This in view, he attempted a compromise or treaty with a number of the Indians of the Six Nations, but the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatamie and Sac tribes refused to be

bound by his treaties and entreaties, and soon began depredations against the people of Virginia and Kentucky.

Three expeditions under Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson had been sent against the Indians and had been unsuccessful, especially against the tribes of the Miamis and Shawnees. Their people had been killed, their villages had been destroyed, their children and women had been taken into captivity. This, however, did not subdue the Indians, and St. Clair found it necessary to form an expedition himself to go against them. British agents were making it all the worse, because they were secretly helping the Indians at every opportunity. This was especially true of the agents, Simon Girty, Alexander McKee and Matthew Eliott, who were subordinate agents in the British Indian department. It must be remembered that Great Britain still had forts along the Niagara and Detroit rivers, which they maintained in defiance of their treaty of peace of 1783. Had it not have been for the secret help of the British agents, the United States might have had no difficulty in handling the Indians and holding them to their treaty. But the British were jealous of the power of the United States, and were anxious for the profitable fur trade which they were carrying on in this territory. St. Clair, however, was not to be discouraged and on the 28th of March, 1791, he left the city of Philadelphia and proceeded to Pittsburg. From Pittsburg he went to Lexington and from Lexington to Fort Washington, where Cincinnati now is, where he arrived on the 15th of May. During the first part of the month of September, in 1791, General Butler in command of the major part of the army, who from Ludlow's Station near Fort Washington, had marched about twenty-five miles north where he built a fort called Fort Hamilton. As soon as this fort was finished, he continued his march toward the Miami village to a point about forty-two miles north of Fort Hamilton, where he built Fort Jefferson. Fort Jefferson is just a little south of where Greenville. Ohio, now is.

Having completed Fort Jefferson, they pushed on further to the north. Hard rains had been falling for several days and this turning to snow, made the soldiers very uncomfortable. The roads, if such they might be called, were very bad, indeed. In fact they were frequently stopped on account of the road-cutter not being able to keep ahead of the army, slow as it may travel. On the 30th of October, they made but seven miles, although they traveled all day and left a portion of their equipment behind. Provisions were short. The quartermaster's department was not adequate. The militia was very much dissatisfied and sixty of them deserted on the 31st. It was

reported that half of them had gone but this was a mistake. St. Clair sent a convoy of soldiers in pursuit of them with orders to Major Hamtramck, to send a sufficient guard back with Benham, and to follow the militia about twenty-five miles below Fort Jefferson, or until he met the second convoy and then return and join the army. Only a few Indians were reported as having been seen. In fact they lament, that in one day, they saw five and allowed them to get away. This was not due to the fact that Indians were not around in plenty, but rather to the fact that the Indians were more skilled and cunning than the white men in the arts of Indian warfare. At this time the Little Turtle, Blue-jacket, Buck-ong-a-he-lax and other Indian chiefs of less distinction, were lined a few miles distant from St. Clair's army with about twelve hundred warriors, awaiting a favorable moment to begin an attack. Simon Girty, the British agent to whom we have referred to before, was an active agent among the Indians. The campaign of St. Clair was so disastrous, not only in its immediate but in its far reaching effect, and has such great bearing upon the attitude of the settlers in Randolph county years later, that we shall give his correspondence in full.

In a letter, dated "Fort Washington, November 9, 1791," and addressed to the secretary of war, Governor St. Clair said: "At this place (the ground on which the army was encamped on the evening of the 3d of November), which I judged to be about fifteen miles from the Miami village, I determined to throw up a slight work, the plan of which was concerted that evening with Major Ferguson, wherein to have deposited the men's knapsacks, and everything else that was not of absolute necessity, and to have moved on to attack the enemy as soon as the first regiment was come up. But they did not permit me to execute either, for on the 4th, about half an hour before sunrise, and when the men had been just dismissed from parade (for it was a constant practice to have them all under arms a considerable time before daylight), an attack was made upon the militia. Those gave way in a very little time and rushed into camp through Major Butler's battalion (which together with a part of Clarke's, they threw into considerable disorder, and which, notwithstanding the exertions of both those officers, was never altogether remedied), the Indians following close at their heels. The fire, however, of the front line checked them, but almost instantly a very heavy fire began upon that line and in a few minutes it was extended to the second likewise. The great weight of it was directed against the center of each, where the artillery was placed, and from which the men were repeatedly driven with great slaughter. Finding no great effect from our fire, and con-

fusion beginning to spread from the great number of men who were falling in all quarters, it became necessary to try what could be done by the bayonet. Lieutenant-colonel Darke was accordingly ordered to make a charge with part of the second line and to turn the left flank of the enemy. This was executed with great spirit. The Indians instantly gave way and were driven back three or four hundred yards, but for want of a sufficient number of riflemen to pursue this advantage, they soon returned and the troops were obliged to give back in their turn. At this moment they had entered our camp by the left flank, having pushed back the troops that were posted there. Another charge was made here by the second regiment, Butler's and Clarke's battalions, with equal effect, and it was repeated several times and always with success, but in all of them many men were lost and particularly the officers, which, with so raw troops, was a loss altogether irremediable. In that I just spoke of, made by the second regiment and Butler's battalion, Major Butler was dangerously wounded and every officer of the second regiment fell except three, one of which, Mr. Greaton, was shot through the body.

"Our artillery being now silenced, and all the officers killed except Captain Ford, who was very badly wounded, and more than half of the army fallen, being cut off from the road, it became necessary to attempt the regaining of it and to make a retreat, if possible. To this purpose the remains of the army was formed, as well as circumstances would permit, toward the right of the encampment, from which, by the way of the second line, another charge was made upon the enemy as if with the design to turn their right flank, but in fact, to gain the road. This was effected and as soon as it was open, the militia took along it followed by the troops, Major Clark with his battalion covering the rear.

"The retreat, in those circumstances, was, you may be sure, a very precipitate one. It was, in fact, a flight. The camp and artillery were abandoned, but that was unavoidable, for not a horse was left alive to have drawn it off had it otherwise been practicable. But the most disgraceful part of the business is, that the greatest part of the men threw away their arms and accouterments, even after the pursuit, which continued about four miles, had ceased. I found the road strewed with them for many miles, but was not able to remedy it, for, having had all my horses killed and being mounted upon one that could not be pricked out of a walk, I could not get forward myself and the orders I sent forward either to halt the front or to prevent the men from parting with their arms, were unattended to. The

route continued quite to Fort Jefferson, twenty-nine miles, which was reached a little after sunset.

"The action began about half an hour before sunrise and the retreat was attempted at half an hour after nine o'clock. I have not yet been able to get returns of the killed and wounded, but Major-general Butler, Lieutenant-colonel Oldham of the militia, Major Ferguson, Major Hart and Major Clarke are among the former. Colonel Sargent, my adjutant-general, Lieutenant-colonel Darke, Lieutenant-colonel Gibson, Major Butler and the Viscount Malartie, who served me as an aid-de-camp, are among the latter and a great number of captains and subalterns in both.

"I have now, sir, finished my melancholy tale—a tale that will be felt sensibly by every one that has sympathy for private distress or for public misfortune. I have nothing, sir, to lay to the charge of the troops, but their want of discipline, which, from the short time they had been in service, it was impossible they should have acquired and which rendered it very difficult when they were thrown into confusion to reduce them again to order, and is one reason why the loss has fallen so heavy on the officers, who did everything in their power to effect it. Neither were my own exertions wanting, but, worn down with illness and suffering under a painful disease, unable either to mount or dismount a horse without assistance, they were not so great as they otherwise would, and perhaps ought to have been. We were overpowered by numbers but it is no more than justice to observe, that, though composed of so many different species of troops, the utmost harmony prevailed through the whole army during the campaign. At Fort Jefferson I found the first regiment, which had returned from the service they had been sent upon, without either overtaking the deserters or meeting the convoy of provisions. I am not certain, sir, whether I ought to consider the absence of this regiment from the field of action as fortunate, or otherwise. I incline to think it was fortunate, for, I very much doubt whether, had it been in the action, the fortune of the day would have been turned; and, if it had not, the triumph of the enemy would have been more complete and the country would have been destitute of every means of defense. Taking a view of the situation of our broken troops at Fort Jefferson and that there was no provisions in the fort, I called upon the field officers, viz: Lieutenant-colonel Darke, Major Hamtramck, Major Zeigler, and Major Gaither, together with the adjutant-general (Winthrop Sargent), for their advice what would be proper further to be done and it was their unanimous opinion, that the addition of the first regiment, unbroken as it was, did not put the army

on so respectable a foot as it was in the morning, because a great part of it was now unarmed; that it had then been found unequal to the enemy and should they come on, which was possible, would be found so again; that the troops could not be thrown into the fort, both because it was too small and that there were no provisions in it; that provisions were known to be upon the road at the distance of one or at most two marches; that, therefore, it would be proper to move, without loss of time, to meet the provisions, when the men might have the sooner an opportunity of some refreshment and that a proper detachment might be sent back with it to have it safely deposited in the fort. This advice was accepted and the army was put in motion at ten o'clock and marched all night and the succeeding day met with a quantity of flour. Part of it was distributed immediately, part taken back to supply the army on the march to Fort Hamilton and the remainder, about fifty horse loads, sent forward to Fort Jefferson. The next day a drove of cattle was met with for the same place and I have information that both got in. The wounded, who had been left at that place, were ordered to be brought to Fort Washington by the return horses.

"I have said, sir, in a former part of this letter, that we were overpowered by numbers. Of that, however, I have no other evidence but the weight of the first which was always a most deadly one and generally delivered from the ground—few of the enemy showing themselves afoot, except when they were charged, and that, in a few minutes our whole camp, which extended about three hundred and fifty yards in length, was entirely surrounded and attacked on all quarters. The loss, sir, the public has sustained by the fall of so many officers, particularly General Butler and Major Ferguson, can not be too much regretted, but it is a circumstance that will alleviate the misfortune in some measure, that all of them fell most gallantly doing their duty. I have had very particular obligations to many of them, as well as to the survivors, but to none more than to Colonel Sargent. He has discharged the various duties of his office with zeal, with exactness and with intelligence, and, on all occasions, afforded me every assistance in his power, which I have also experienced from my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Denny, and the Viscount Malartie, who served with me in the station as a volunteer."

In the disastrous action of the 4th of November, 1791, St. Clair lost thirty-nine officers killed and five hundred and ninety-three men killed and wounded. Twenty-two officers and two hundred and forty-two men were wounded. The officers killed were: Major-general Richard Butler; Lieu-

tenant-colonel Oldham, of the Kentucky militia; Majors Ferguson, Clarke and Hart; Captains Bradford, Phelon, Kirkwood, Price, Van Swearingen, Tipton, Smith, Purdy, Piatt, Guthrie, Cribbs and Newman; Lieutenants Spear, Warren, Boyd, McMath, Read, Burgess, Kelso, Little, Hopper and Lickens; Ensigns Balch, Cobb, Chase, Turner, Wilson, Brooks, Beatty and Purdy; Quartermasters Reynolds and Ward; Adjutant Anderson; and Doctor Grasson. The officers wounded were: Lieutenant-colonels Gibson, Darke and Sargent (adjutant-general); Major Butler; Captains Doyle, Trueman, Ford, Buchanan, Darke and Hough; Lieutenants Greaton, Davidson, De-Butts, Price, Morgan, McCrea, Lysle and Thomson; Ensign Bines; Adjutants Whisler and Crawford; and the Viscount Malartie, volunteer aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief. Several pieces of artillery and all the baggage, ammunition and provisions were left on the field of battle and fell into the hands of the Indians. The stores and other public property lost in the action, were valued at thirty-two thousand eight hundred and ten dollars and seventy-five cents. The loss of the Miamis and their confederates has never been satisfactorily ascertained, but it did not, probably, exceed one hundred and fifty in killed and wounded.

With the army of St. Clair, following the fortunes of their husbands, there were more than one hundred women. Very few escaped the carnage of the 4th of November and after the flight of the remnant of the army, the Indians began to avenge their own real and imaginary wrongs by perpetrating the most horrible acts of cruelty and brutality upon the bodies of the living and the dead Americans who fell into their hands. Believing that the whites, for many years, made war merely to acquire land, the Indians crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead. The field of action was visited by Brigadier-general James Wilkinson, at the head of a small detachment of mounted militia on the 1st of February, 1792, about three months after the battle. In a letter dated "Fort Washington, 13th February, 1792," written by Captain Robert Buntin, and addressed to Governor St. Clair, this expedition of Wilkinson is noticed as follows:—

"I went with General Wilkinson to the field of action to recover the artillery carriages, which he was informed remained there, and to bury the dead. His little army for this excursion was composed of about one hundred and fifty regulars and one hundred and thirty-one volunteer militia on horseback. He has a good talent for pleasing the people; there is no person in whom they have more confidence; none more capable to lead them on. It appears as if he made the Indian mode of warfare his study since he first

came to this country. I think him highly worthy your friendship, from his attachment to your person and interest.

"The regulars left Fort Washington as an escort to provisions for Fort Jefferson on the 24th ultimo—the snow about ten inches deep—and we marched next morning with the volunteers. The sledges which transported the forage delayed us so much that we did not get to Fort Jefferson until the 30th, about twelve o'clock. The general was much longer in getting to this place than he expected and in order to expedite the business and avoid expense, he ordered the regulars to return to Fort Washington. This morning (30th), the wind from the southward, with a constant fall of snow, rain and hail, and a frost the following night made the breaking of the road very difficult. Though the front was changed every fifteen or twenty minutes, the road was marked with the horses' blood from the hardness of the crust on the snow. We left Fort Jefferson about nine o'clock on the 31st with the volunteers and arrived within eight miles of the field of battle that evening, and next day we arrived at the ground about ten o'clock. The scene was truly melancholy. In my opinion those unfortunate men who fell into the enemy's hands, with life, were used with the greatest torture, having their limbs torn off; and the women have been treated with the most indecent cruelty, having stakes as thick as a person's arm drove through their bodies. The first, I observed when burying the dead and the latter was discovered by Colonel Sargent and Doctor Brown. We found three whole carriages; the other five were so much damaged that they were rendered useless. By the general's orders pits were dug in different places and all the dead bodies that were exposed to view, or could be conveniently found (the snow being very deep) were buried. During this time there were sundry parties detached, some for our safety, and others in examining the course of the creek, and some distance in advance of the ground occupied by the militia, they found a large camp not less than three quarters of a mile long which was supposed to be that of the Indians the night before the action. We remained on the field that night and next morning fixed geared horses to the carriages and moved for Fort Jefferson. * * * As there is little reason to believe that the enemy have carried off the cannon, it is the received opinion that they are either buried or thrown into the creek, and I think the latter the most probable; but, as it was frozen over with a thick ice, and that covered with a deep snow, it was impossible to make a search with any prospect of success. In a former part of this letter I have mentioned the camp occupied by the enemy the night before the action. Had Colonel Oldham been able to have com-

plied with your orders on that evening, things at this day might have worn a different aspect."—(Dillon's History of Indiana.)

As we have said, the influence of this defeat was far-reaching. The news of it soon spread to Pennsylvania and Virginia and the tide of emigration which had been flowing into the middle states was stopped for a long time. "The principal causes of failure of the expedition were: Mismanagement of the quartermaster's department, the unfavorable season at which the army marched to attack the Indians and the want of discipline in the troops. The failure of the expedition can not justly be imputed to the conduct of the commander-in-chief, at any time before or during the battle."

"St. Clair resigned and Major-general Anthony Wayne was appointed in his stead. It was a fortunate thing, indeed, for the settlers of this country, that a man of the temperament and ability and training of Anthony Wayne was appointed to this responsible place. Wayne had had great training in the Revolutionary war, was a natural soldier, had a keen knowledge of Indian warfare and was an Indian hater. His indomitable courage, his keen scrutiny of human nature, in fact to the possibilities before him, made him an especially good man for this place. Although he hoped to settle these Indian problems in a peaceable way, he, soldier that he was, immediately began to recruit and organize his army. He sent out spies among the Indians to learn their every movement. Agents were also sent to them to insure them of his friendly mission, provided they would be loyal to the United States. These agents were to insure the Indians in the strongest and most explicit terms, that the United States renounced all claim to Indian land which had not been ceded by fair treaties made by the Indian nation. These instructions came from the secretary of war to General Rufus Putnam, on the 22nd of May, 1792. These agents were furnished copies of former treaties with the Indians, so that the Indian might be fully informed as to what the exact conditions were. There had been the following treaties: One of Fort Stanwix, made on the 22d of October, 1784. One of Fort McIntosh, made on the 21st of January, 1785. One made at the mouth of the Great Miami river on the 31st of January, 1876. One at Fort Harmar on the 9th of January, 1789. To show the Indian, in his sincerity, Wayne was instructed, in April, 1792, to issue a proclamation informing the people of the frontiers of the proposed attempts to conclude a treaty of peace and prohibiting all offensive movements of the whites to the northward of the Ohio, until they should receive further information on the subject.—(Dillon's History of Indiana.)

It was a difficult matter for Wayne to convince the Indians of his sincerity. For example, two messengers were sent from Fort Washington with a speech to the Indians on the Maumee. Dillon says that these messengers were captured by a party of Indians, who on being informed that their captives were messengers of peace, spared their lives and conducted them toward the rapids of the Maumee. But, while moving on to the route of that place, Freeman and Gerrard, the messengers, asked so many questions concerning the number of different tribes, the course of streams, etc., that their conductors took them to be spies and killed them when they were within one day's march of the main body of the Indian councils. But who can blame the poor, benighted Indian, after he had been treated in the manner in which he had by both the French and British, for years and years before. No wonder that he lacked confidence in the United States, for both the British and French had taught him that the people of the United States were traitors, not only to France and Great Britain, but to the Indians themselves, and was merely using every means to gain the land from them and force them west of the Mississippi river. And history seems to bear out the truth of such an opinion. In order to find out more about the Indians, Wilkinson, the Brigadier-general, advised that William May desert the American army and act as a spy among the Indians.

May did what he was ordered, with the promise that should he execute his mission with integrity and effect, he was to be given some little establishment to make his old age comfortable. May deserted according to orders and continued to reside among the Indians until the latter part of September, 1792, when he left them and arrived at Pittsburg and made his report to Major-general Wayne. On the 18th of August, 1794, almost two years afterward, May was captured by the Indians near the rapids of the Maumee and on the next day he was tied to a tree and shot. President Washington had a personal interest in this matter and about the 20th of May, 1792, sent Major Alexander Trueman and Colonel John Hardin of Kentucky, with copies of a speech to the hostile Indians. Major Trueman was engaged in this service of his own free will and desire and he was joined by Colonel Hardin, who undertook to discharge the duties of a peace-messenger, at the request of Brigadier-general Wilkinson. The speech with which these officers were charged was addressed "To all the Sachems and Warriors of the tribes inhabiting the Miami river of lake Erie and the waters of the Wabash river, the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatamies, and all other tribes residing to the southward of the lakes, east of the

Mississippi, and to the northward of the river Ohio," and it contained the passages which follow:

"BROTHERS—The President of the United States, General Washington, the great chief of the nation, speaks to you by this address. Summon, therefore, your utmost powers of attention and hear the important things which shall be spoken to you concerning your future welfare; and after having heard and well understood all things, invoke the Great Spirit above to give you due deliberation and wisdom, to decide upon a line of conduct that shall best promote your happiness and the happiness of your children and perpetuate you and them on the land of your forefathers. Brothers, the President of the United States entertains the opinion that the war which exists is founded in error and mistake on your parts; that you believe the United States wants to deprive you of your lands and drive you out of the country. Be assured this is not so. On the contrary, that we should be greatly gratified with the opportunity of imparting to you all the blessings of civilized life, of teaching you to cultivate the earth and raise corn; to raise oxen, sheep and other domestic animals; to build comfortable houses and to educated your children, so as ever to dwell upon the land. * * * War, at all times, is a dreadful evil to those who are engaged to act against so great numbers as the people of the United States.

Brothers: Do not suffer the advantages you have gained to mislead your judgment and influence you to continue the war, but reflect upon the destructive consequences which must attend such a measure. The President of the United States is highly desirous of seeing a number of your principal chiefs and convincing you, in person, how much he wishes to avoid the evils of war for your sake, and the sake of humanity. Consult therefore, upon the great object of peace; call in your parties and enjoin a cessation of all further depredations and as many of the principal chiefs as shall choose, repair to Philadelphia, the seat of the general government, and there make a peace, founded on the principles of justice and humanity. Remember, that no additional lands will be required of you, or any other tribe, to those that have been ceded by former treaties, particularly by the tribes who had a right to make the treaty of Muskingum (Fort Harmar), in the year 1789. But, if any of you can prove that you have a fair right to any lands comprehended by the said treaty, and have not been compensated therefor, you shall receive a full satisfaction upon that head. The chiefs you send shall be safely escorted to this city; and shall be well fed and provided with all things for their journey. * * * Come, then, and be convinced for

yourselves, of the beneficence of General Washington, the great chief of the United States, and afterward return and spread the glad tidings of peace and prosperity of the Indians to the setting sun."—(Dillon's History of Indiana.)

The lack of confidence which the Indians had in peace, or in a document sent to them by Washington, and the treachery which they exercised toward his agent, is shown in the story of William May, whom we will remember had deserted and joined the Indians, as he told it to General Wayne on the 11th of October, 1792. The story is as follows: "That, in the latter end of June (1792), some Indians came on board the vessel for provisions; among whom was one who had two scalps upon a stick; one of them he knew to be William Lynch's (Major Trueman's waiter), with whom he (May) was well acquainted; he had light hair. That he mentioned at once whose scalp it was. The other they said was Major Trueman's; it was darker than Lynch's. The manner in which Trueman was killed, was mentioned by the Indian who killed him, to an Indian who used to go in the vessel with May, in his presence, and immediately interpreted, viz: This Indian and an Indian boy having met with Trueman, his waiter Lynch, and the interpreter, William Smalley; that Trueman gave the Indian a belt; that after being together three or four hours the Indians were going to leave them. Trueman inquired the reason from the interpreter, who answered that the Indians were alarmed, lest there being three to two, they might injure them in the night. Upon which Trueman told them they might tie both his servant and himself. That his boy Lynch was first tied and then Trueman. The moment Trueman was tied, the Indian tomahawked and scalped him, and then the boy. That the papers in possession of Trueman were given to Mr. McKee, who sent them by a Frenchman called Captain Le Motte, to Detroit, on board the schooner of which he, May, had the charge. That, upon his return from Detroit to the rapids (of the Maumee) he saw a scalp, said to be Hardin's; that he also saw a flag by the route of Sandusky; and that the hair was dark brown; but don't know by what nation he was killed; these papers were also sent to Detroit, on board the schooner, by Mr. Elliott. That a Captain Brumley, of the fifth British regiment, was in the action (of the 4th of November, 1791), but did not learn that he took any command; that Lieutenant Sylvey, of the same regiment, was on his march with three hundred Indians, but did not get up in time to participate in the action; that Simon Girty told him there were twelve hundred Indians at the place, but three hundred of them did not engage, who were

taking care of the horses, exclusive of the three hundred with Lieutenant Sylvey; in all,fifteen hundred. * * * That it was the common opinion, and the common conversation, that no peace would take place unless the Ohio river be established as the boundary line between the Indians and the Americans."—(Dillon's History of Indiana.)

It seems that almost every act on the part of the white man, in the wilderness or in Congress at this time, was such as to make the Indians lose confidence in their sincerity. Some of the Indians really wanted peace at most any price, excepting that of losing their homes. This was true of the great Wabash and Illinois tribes, and on the 27th of September, 1792, Brigadier-General Rufus Putnam succeeded in forming a treaty with thirty-one Indians of these tribes. Nothing in this treaty was unreasonable, and Putnam congratulated himself upon the success. You can imagine the consternation of these Indians when the Senate of the United States, on the 13th of February, 1793, deemed one of the articles particularly objectionable, and after several consultations, finally refused to ratify the treaty by a vote of 21 to 4. The article which was so objectionable was:

"The United States solemnly guaranty to the Wabash and Illinois nations or tribes of Indians, all the lands to which they have a just claim; and no part shall ever be taken from them but by a fair purchase, and to their satisfaction. That the lands originally belonged to the Indians; it is theirs, and theirs only. That they have a right to sell and a right to refuse to sell. And that the United States will protect them in their said just rights."—(Dillon's History of Indiana.)

Is it any wonder that the Indians would doubt the sincerity of the people of the United States, when such an article as this, simple and truthful though it may be, should be turned down by the Senate of that great government. Yet, in spite of such treatment of the Indians, the United States continued in their attempt to make treaties with them. One of the strongest nations was the Potawatamie. This nation was invited to send a delegation to Washington, to consider the subject of treaty. And it is no wonder that the chief of the Potawatamie said in a speech: "We are very glad to hear from you; but sorry we cannot comply with your request (to send a deputation of chiefs to Fort Washington). The situation of affairs in this country prevents us. We are, every day, threatened by the other Indians, that if we do not take a part with them against the Americans, they will destroy our villages. This,alone, my father, makes it necessary for all the chiefs to remain at home. * * * My father: You tell us you art ignorant why the red people make

war on your white people. We are as ignorant of it as you are; for, ever since the beginning of the war, we have lain still in our villages, although we have been repeatedly invited to go to war; but, my father, the confidence we have in you has prevented us from making war against you, and we hold you by the hand with a stronger grip than ever. My father, keep up your spirits more than ever; for you have this year more red people to fight than you have had yet. * * * If I could give you a hand I would do it; but I can not; and I am glad if me and my people can have a quiet life this summer. If I had been disposed to believe all the reports I have heard, I would have made your messengers prisoners; for we are told they are spies, and that you have an army coming against us; but I am deaf to everything that comes from the Miamis. Every day we received messengers from those people, but we have been deaf to them, and will remain so."—(Dillon's History of Indiana.)

"All this time General Wayne was preparing for war, and on the 7th of October, 1793, General Wayne was at the head of two thousand six hundred regulars, and four hundred auxiliary, marched from Fort Washington. The regular fort at Greenville, and another on the field where St. Clair met his defeat. This he called Fort Recovery. Here he remained until the 30th of June, 1794, without meeting any resistance. On that day, however, about fifteen hundred Indians, with some British and Canadians, assailed a body of troops under the very walls of the fort, but were finally repulsed. Not long after this, sixteen hundred volunteers under the command of General Scott, joined Wayne. His preparation at every point caused consternation to reign among the Indians. They had so easily overcome Harmar and St. Clair that they had been led to believe that all the Americans could be as easily overcome. It did not take long, however, before they saw in General Wayne, an entirely different character. Little Turtle, who had the command at the defeat of St. Clair, was among the first to recognize Wayne's ability. All that plan to surprise him failed. Every effort they had made to defeat him had come to naught. They had found him cautious, and diligent on all occasions, and he seemed to be endowed with some great power which they did not understand. Little Turtle referred to him as an "who-never-sleeps," and this had a great effect among the Indians.

That Little Turtle recognized that he had finally met his master, is shown by his urging that a treaty of peace be made, in a council held on the 19th of August of this same year, in which he says: "We have beaten the enemy twice under different commanders. We can not expect the same good fortune to attend us always. The Americans are now led by a chief who

never sleeps. The nights and the days are alike to him, and during all the time that he had been marching on our village, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we have never been able to surprise him. Think well of it. There is something whispers me it would be prudent to listen to his offers of peace."—(Dillon's History of Indiana.)

Indians were under the subtle influence of that greatest of all chiefs, Tecumseh, and influenced by the magic spell by his brother, the prophet, and refused to follow the advice of Little Turtle. Believing in the power of Tecumseh and the prophet to protect them against the bullet of the white men, and feeling that they were sure of success, they prepared for battle, and attacked General Wayne on the morning of the 20th of August. That Wayne's separation had been complete, that Little Turtle's characterization of him was exactly right, and that the Indians were completely crushed, is shown by Wayne's report of the battle, which we will here give:

GENERAL WAYNE, TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

"Headquarters, Fort Defiance, Grand Glaize, 28th August, 1794.

"Sir: It is with infinite pleasure that I now announce to you the brilliant success of the Federal army under my command, in a general action with the combined force of the hostile Indians, and a considerable number of the volunteers and militia of Detroit, on the 20th instant, on the banks of the Maumee, in the vicinity of the British post and garrison, at the foot of the rapids. The army advanced from this place (Fort Defiance) on the 15th, and arrived at Roche de Bout on the 18th. The 19th was employed in making a temporary post for the reception of our stores and baggage, and in reconnoitering the position of the enemy, who were encamped behind a thick, brushy wood, and the British fort.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the army again advanced in columns, agreeably to the standing order of march; the legion on the right, its flank covered by the Maumee; one brigade of mounted volunteers on the left, under Brigadier-General Todd, and the other in the rear, under Brigadier-General Barbee. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion, commanded by Major Price, who was directed to keep sufficiently advanced, so as to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would decide for peace or war.

After advancing about five miles, Major Price's corps received so severe

a fire from the enemy, who were secreted in the woods and high grass, as to compel them to retreat. The legion was immediately formed in two lines, principally in a close, thick wood, which extended for miles on our left, and for a very considerable distance in front, the ground being covered with old fallen timber, probably occasioned by a tornado, which rendered it impracticable for the cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the most favorable cover for their mode of warfare. The savages were formed in three lines, within supporting distance of each other, and extending for nearly two miles, at right angles with the river. I soon discovered, from the weight of the fire and extent of their lines, that the enemy were in full force in front, in possession of their favorite ground, and endeavoring to turn our left flank. I therefore gave orders for the second line to advance and support the first; and directed Major-General Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the savages, with the whole of the mounted volunteers, by a circuitous route; at the same time I ordered the front line to advance and charge with trailed arms, and rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and when up, to deliver a close and well directed fire on their backs, followed by a brisk charge, so as not to give them time to load again.

"I also ordered Captain M. Campbell, who commanded the legionary cavalry, to turn the left flank of the enemy next to the river, and which afforded a favorable field for that corps to act in. All these orders were obeyed with spirit and promptitude; but such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of infantry, that the Indians and Canadian militia and volunteers were drove from all their coverts in so short a time, that, although every possible exertion was used by the officers of the second line of the legion, and by Generals Scott, Todd and Barbee, of the mounted volunteers, to gain their proper positions, but part of each could get up in season to participate in the action; the enemy being drove, in the course of one hour, more than two miles through the thick woods already mentioned by less than one-half their number. From every account, the enemy amounted to two thousand combatants. The troops actually engaged against them were short of nine hundred. This horde of savages, with their allies, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the guns of the British garrison, as you will observe by the inclosed correspondence between Major Campbell, the commandant, and myself upon the occasion.

The bravery and conduct of every officer belonging to the army, from

the generals down to the ensigns, merit my highest approbation. There were, however, some, whose rank and situation placed their conduct in a very conspicuous point of view and which I observed with pleasure and the most lively gratitude. Among whom, I must beg leave to mention Brigadier-general Wilkinson and Colonel Hamtramck, the commandants of the right and left wings of the legion, whose brave example inspired the troops. To those I must add the names of my faithful and gallant aids-de-camp, Captains DeButt and T. Lewis; and Lieutenant Harrison, who, with the adjutant-general, Major Mills, rendered the most essential service by communicating my orders in every direction and by their conduct and bravery exciting the troops to press victory. Lieutenant Covington, upon whom the command of the cavalry now devolved, cut down two savages with his own hand and Lieutenant Webb one, in turning the enemy's left flank. The wounds received by Captains Slough and Prior and Lieutenant Campbell Smith, an extra aid-de-camp to General Wilkinson, of the legionary infantry, and Captain Van Rensselaer of the dragoons, Captain Rawlins, Lieutenant McKenny and Ensign Duncan, of the mounted volunteers, bear honorable testimony of their bravery and conduct.

Captains H. Lewis and Brock, with their companies of light infantry, had to sustain an unequal fire for some time, which they supported with fortitude. In fact, every officer and soldier who had an opportunity to come into action displayed that true bravery which will always insure success. And here permit me to declare, that I never discovered more true spirit and anxiety for action than appeared to pervade the whole of the mounted volunteers and I am well persuaded that, had the enemy maintained their favorite ground for one-half hour longer, they would have most severely felt the prowess of that corps. But while I pay this tribute to the living I must not neglect the gallant dead, among whom we have to lament the early death of those worthy and brave officers, Captain M. Campbell of the dragoons and Lieutenant Towles of the light infantry, of the legion, who fell in the first charge.

Enclosed is a particular return of the killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was more than double to that of the Federal army. The woods were strewed for a considerable distance with the dead bodies of Indians and their white auxiliaries—the latter armed with British muskets and bayonets.

We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and cornfields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and

below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol shot of the garrison, which was compelled to remain a tacit spectator to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Colonel McKee, the British Indian agent and principal stimulator of the war now existing between the United States and the savages.

The army returned to this place (Fort Defiance) on the 27th by easy marches, laying waste the villages and cornfields for about fifty miles on each side of the Maumee. There remains yet a great number of villages and a great quantity of corn to be consumed or destroyed upon Auglaize and the Maumee above this place, which will be effected in the course of a few days. In the interim we shall improve Fort Defiance and as soon as the escort returns with the necessary supplies from Greenville and Fort Recovery, the army will proceed to the Miami villages in order to accomplish the object of the campaign. It is, however, not improbable that the enemy may make one desperate effort against the army, as it is said that a reinforcement was hourly expected at Fort Miami from Niagara, as well as numerous tribes of Indians living on the margin and islands of the lakes. This is a business rather to be wished for than dreaded while the army remains in force. Their numbers will only tend to confuse the savages and victory will be the more complete and decisive and which may eventually insure a permanent and happy peace.

Under these impressions, I have the honor to be your most obedient and very humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

The Hon. Major-general H. Knox, Secretary of War.

The British still maintained a fort on the banks of the Maumee, and General Wayne after the battle of the 20th of August, encamped almost within reach of the guns of this fort. The British questioned the right of Wayne to camp there and several letters were exchanged between their commanding officers, Major Campbell and General Wayne. The first two of these letters will show the position of the British in this Indian war and also the resolution with which General Wayne accepted the conditions.

(NUMBER I.)

Miami (Maumee) River, August 21, 1794.

Sir: An army of the United States of America, said to be under your command, having taken post on the banks of the Miami (Maumee) for upwards of the last twenty-four hours, almost within the reach of the guns of this fort, being a post belonging to his majesty the king of Great Britain,

occupied by his majesty's troops and which I have the honor to command, it becomes my duty to inform myself as speedily as possible, in what light I am to view your making such near approaches to this garrison. I have no hesitation on my part to say that I know of no war existing between Great Britain and America.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

Major 24th Regiment, commanding a British post on the banks of the Miami.

To Major-general Wayne, etc."

(NUMBER II.)

"Camp on the bank of the Miami (Maumee), August 21, 1794.

Sir: I have received your letter of this date requiring from me the motives which have moved the army under my command to the position they at present occupy, far within the acknowledged jurisdiction of the United States of America. Without questioning the authority or the propriety, sir, of your interrogatory, I think I may, without breach of decorum, observe to you, that, were you entitled to answer, the most full and satisfactory one was announced to you from the muzzles of my small arms yesterday morning in the action against the horde of savages in the vicinity of your post, which terminated gloriously to the American arms, but, had it continued until the Indians, etc., were driven under the influence of the post and guns you mention, they would not have much impeded the progress of the victorious army under my command, as no such post was established at the commencement of the present war between the Indians and the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE,

Major-general and Commander-in-chief of the Federal Army.

To Major William Campbell," etc.

The Indians had been completely crushed and their only hope lay in being able to receive support from the British. Wayne had asked them to meet him at Greenville to make terms of peace, but the British had succeeded in getting them to refuse to go to Greenville but persuaded Little Turtle, Blue Jacket, Buck-ong-a-he-las, and other distinguished chiefs to agree to hold a

council at the mouth of the Detroit river. The British soldiers of this section were hoping that Great Britain and the United States would again engage in war, which seemed at that time quite a possibility. However, this was averted through the skill of John Jay, who, as an emissary to England, succeeded in perfecting a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Great Britain. By this treaty, Great Britain agreed to withdraw on or before the first day of June, 1796, all troops and garrisons from all the posts and places within the boundary lines of the United States, by the treaty of peace of 1783. Further said, "There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace and a true and sincere friendship between his Britannic majesty, his heirs and successors and the United States of America, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people of every degree, without exception of persons or places." Preliminary articles of peace agreeing to a meeting of Wayne and the Indians at Greenville, on or about the 15th of June, 1795, were made during the winter of 1794 by the Wyandots, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatamies, Sacs, Miamis, Delawares and Shawnees. The Indians began to assemble at Greenville early in June and by the 16th, were ready to begin negotiations. The council lasted from the 16th of June to the 10th of August. Perhaps no meeting of Indians has ever brought forth such flights of oratory as did the arguments upon this occasion. That the Indians were mindful of their rights, understood that they had been wronged and imposed upon by the French, the British and the Americans, is evident from the argument that they used there. Little Turtle denied that his tribe had ever sold their right. Masass, a Chippewa chief, speaking on the behalf of the Ottawas, Chippewas and Potawatamies, said during the course of discussion, "I always thought that we, the Ottawas, Chippewas and Potawatamies, were the true owners of those lands, but now I find that new masters have undertaken to dispose of them, so that, at this day, we do not know to whom they of right belong. We never received any compensation from them. I don't know how it is, but ever since that treaty, we have become objects of pity and our fires have been retiring from this country." There seemed to have been a general misunderstanding. Little Turtle, the Miami chief, in addressing General Wayne, said: "I was, yesterday, surprised when I heard from our grandfathers, the Delawares, that these lands had been ceded by the British to the Americans when the former were beaten by and made peace with the latter, because you had before told us that it was the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatamies and Sauck-

eys, who had made this cession." On the 22d of July, Little Turtle spoke as follows:

"General Wayne: I hope you will pay attention to what I now say to you. I wish to inform you where your younger brothers, the Miamis, live, and, also, the Potawatamies of St. Joseph's, together with the Wabash Indians. You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States, but now I take the liberty to inform you that that line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of country which has been enjoyed by my forefathers, time immemorial, without molestation or dispute. The print of my ancestors' houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion. I was a little astonished at hearing you, and my brothers who are now present, telling each other what business you had transacted together heretofore at Muskingum, concerning this country. It is well known by all my brothers present that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his lines to the headwaters of Scioto; from thence to its mouth; from thence, down the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash; and from thence to Chicago, on lake Michigan; at this place I first saw my elder brothers, the Shawnees. I have now informed you of the boundaries of the Miami nation, where the Great Spirit placed my forefather a long time ago, and charged him not to sell or part with his lands, but to preserve them for his posterity. This charge has been handed down to me. I was much surprised to find that my other brothers differed so much from me on this subject; for their conduct would lead one to suppose that the Great Spirit, and their forefathers had not given them the same charge that was given to me, but, on the contrary, had directed them to sell their lands to any white man who wore a hat, as soon as he should ask it of them. Now, elder brother, your younger brothers, the Miamis, have pointed out to you their country, and also to our brothers present. When I hear your remarks and proposals on this subject I will be ready to give you an answer. I came with an expectation of hearing you say good things, but I have not yet heard what I expected."

Tarke, or Crane, the chief of the Wyandots, then arose and made a speech, from which the following passages are copied: "Elder Brother (General Wayne): Now listen to us! The Great Spirit above has appointed this day for us to meet together. I shall now deliver my sentiments to you the fifteen fires. I view you lying in a gore of blood. It is me, an Indian, who has caused it. Our tomahawk yet remains in your head. The

English gave it to me to place there. Elder Brother, I now take the tomahawk out of your head; but, with so much care that you shall not feel pain or injury. I will now tear a big tree up by the roots and throw the hatchet into the cavity which they occupied, where the waters will wash it away where it can never be found. Now I have buried the hatchet, and I expect that none of my color will ever again find it out. I now tell you that no one in particular can justly claim this ground; it belongs, in common, to us all; no earthly being has an exclusive right to it. The Great Spirit above is the true and only owner of this soil, and he has given us all an equal right to it. Brother, you have proposed to us to build our good work on the treaty of Muskingum; that treaty I have always considered as formed upon the fairest principles. You took pity on us Indians. You did not do as our fathers, the British, agreed you should. You might, by that agreement, have taken all our lands; but you pitied us, and let us hold part. I always looked upon that treaty to be binding upon the United States and us Indians."

The Indians were keen, but Wayne was keener; they were sagacious, but Wayne more than they; they were cunning, but Wayne seemed to divine every purpose and heated with a direct thrust; they were convincing, but Wayne showed them the fallacy of their position; they were determined, but Wayne met them with a greater determination. It was a clash between the best men of both nations, and the white man, as usual, won. Wayne succeeded in convincing them that he was sincere in what he was trying to do, and that the great father at Washington expected to use them and treat them as his children. He gave them the exact conditions of the treaty, read the provisions to them time and time again, and explained each and every provision. There could be no doubt as to the conditions of this treaty. That he was sincere and knew exactly how to impress his sincerity upon the Indians is shown by the following speech which was made in one of these meetings:

"Brothers: All nations present, now listen to me! Having now explained these matters to you and informed you of all things I judged necessary for your information, we have nothing to do but to bury the hatchet and draw a veil over past misfortunes. As you have buried our dead with the concern of brothers, so I now collect the bones of your slain warriors, put them ino a deep pit which I have dug and cover them carefully over with this large belt, there to remain undisturbed. I also dry the tears from your eyes, and wipe the blood from your bodies with this soft, white linen. No bloody traces will ever lead to the graves of your departed heroes—with this

I wipe all such entirely away. I deliver it to your uncle, the Wyandot, who will send it round among you. (A large belt with a white string attached.) I now take the hatchet out of your heads, and with a strong arm throw it into the center of the great ocean, where no mortal can ever find it; and I now deliver to you the wide and straight path to the fifteen fires, to be used by you and your posterity forever. So long as you continue to follow this road, so long will you continue to be a happy people. You see it is straight and wide, and they will be blind indeed who deviate from it. I place it also in your uncle's hands, that he may preserve it for you. (A large road belt.) I will, the day after tomorrow, show you the cessions you have made to the United States, and point out to you the lines which may, for the future, divide your lands from theirs; and, as you will have tomorrow to rest, I will order you a double allowance of drink—because we have now buried the hatchet and performed every necessary ceremony to render propitious our renovated friendship."

Thus the battle of argument came and went for several days, until all the articles of the treaty had been read and explained the second time. Wayne put squarely at the representatives of each tribe, and each in return answered that they were satisfied with the treaty, which was signed on the 3d of August, 1795, by the sachems, chiefs and principal men of the Indian nations who inhabited the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio. A copy of the treaty was delivered to each nation, and on the 10th of August, in council, General Wayne, at the close of a short speech, said: "I now fervently pray to the Great Spirit that the peace now established may be permanent and that it may hold us together in the bonds of friendship until time shall be no more. I also pray that the Great Spirit above may enlighten your minds and open your eyes to your true happiness, that your children may learn to cultivate the earth and enjoy the fruits of peace and industry. As it is probable, my children, that we shall not soon meet again in public council, I take this opportunity of bidding you all an affectionate farewell, and of wishing you a safe and happy return to your respective homes and families."

The past had been a Herculean one, but Wayne had proved himself equal to the occasion and the treaty was concluded in a manner satisfactory to the government and to the Indian tribes as well.

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for what is termed the second government. That is when the territory should contain five thousand free inhabitants of full age, they should elect a legislature of their own. The

people elected the members of the House or Assembly, and this House or Assembly, when organized, could send to the President of the United States the names of ten persons. From this list the President should select five, who should act as a council or upper body of the Legislature. On the 29th day of October, 1798, Governor St. Clair issued a proclamation, calling for the election of representatives to this General Assembly. The election to take place on the third Monday of December and was to convene on the following 22d day of January, or January, 1799. The capital at this time was at Cincinnati. Governor St. Clair was extremely anxious that the new territorial government should be started about upon a broad, sane, moral basis, and to that effect he addressed the Assembly or Legislature as follows: The providing for ,and the regulating the lives and morals of the present and of the rising generation, for the repression of vice and immorality, and for the protection of virtue and innocence, for the security of property and the punishment of crime is a sublime employment. Every aid in my power will be afforded, and I hope we shall bear in mind that the character and deportment of the people and their happiness, both here and hereafter, depend very much upon the spirit and genius of their laws." The territorial government had scarcely been started when, on the 7th of May, 1800, the President of the United States, approved an act of Congress, which entitled, "that from and after the fourth day of July next, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio opposite to the mouth of Kentucky river and running thence to Fort Recovery and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory." An act to divide the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio into two separate governments. This act put them back into the first form of territorial government again, and the William Henry Harrison, who had been elected as a delegate to Congress under the old territorial government, was appointed governor and government was established at Vincennes, where Governor Harrison assumed his duties as governor in January, 1801. He immediately called a meeting of the territorial judges, who met promptly and enacted several laws. In 1804 Congress attached all the land which was situated west of the Mississippi river and north of the 33d degree north latitude, to the territory of Indiana, under the name of "District of Louisiana," but in 1805 it was organized as a separate territory. The population of the new Indiana Territory having

increased sufficiently, Governor Harrison issued a proclamation, calling for an election of members of the Assembly to take place January 3, 1805. The Assembly met at Vincennes on the first of February, and selected ten names for the President to choose a council from, just as they had done in former territorial government. A few days after this January election, however, Congress again divided territory, cutting off what is known as the "Territory of Michigan."

This was the last change made in the territorial boundaries until 1809, when the state received its present boundaries. In that year, February 3d, Congress passed a bill organizing the Illinois territory. This bill provided that on and after the first day of March, 1809, all that part of the territory lying west of the Wabash river, and running due north from Vincennes, should constitute the territory of Illinois. This left matters in a very muddled condition, and many doubted whether the Legislature was really a legally organized body or not. General Harrison, himself, was in doubt, and as soon as the election was over and the Legislature chosen, it was dissolved by him. Another election was called for in May, and he fixed the number of members of the House to be elected as eight, one less than the minimum number prescribed by the act of Congress. He also called for the election of a Congressional delegate at the same time. It has been thought by some that his purpose in doing this was to get the real voice of the people on the question of slavery. Doubts again arose as to the legality of this election. But the governor held that it was legal, and did not change his opinion until they held the election illegal. The governor apportioned the territory and ordered a new election.

In the meantime thousands of emigrants were pouring into the state, and the feeling became prevalent that the territorial government was inadequate to their needs, and that statehood was desired. Pursuant to this, the territorial Legislature adopted a memorial on the 14th of December, 1816, asking Congress to admit Indiana into the Union as a state, upon equal footing with the original state. This memorial met with favor on the part of Congress, and it passed an enabling act authorizing an election to be held on the first Monday of May, 1816, for the election of delegates to the convention, to frame the state's constitution. The delegates were duly elected and the convention began its session at Corydon on June 10th, 1816, and remained in session nineteen days. The act of Congress that enabled the people of Indiana Territory to form a Constitution and State Government contained certain conditions and propositions in respect to boundaries, juris-

diction, school lands, salt springs, land for seat of government, etc. All of these conditions and propositions were ratified and accepted by an ordinance which was passed by the Territorial convention at Corydon on the last day of its session, June 29, 1816. The conditions as to boundaries were: that the new state should be "bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms the western boundary of the state of Ohio, being a north line from the mouth of the Miami; on the south by the Ohio river, from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the river Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash from its mouth to a point where a due north line drawn from the town of Vincennes would last touch the northwestern shore of said river, and from thence, by a due north line until the same shall intersect an east and west line drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; on the north by the said east and west line until the same shall intersect the first mentioned meridian line which forms the western boundary of the state of Ohio." Controversies have arisen at different times concerning the eastern and northern boundaries of the state, but the one that interests us is the line between Indiana and Ohio as that affects the eastern boundary of Randolph county. This confusion arises because of the difference between the line as described in the act of April 19, 1816, or the one enabling us to be admitted as a state, and that of May 7, 1800, when the territory northwest of the Ohio river was divided into two districts. By that act, Congress declared, "That from and after the fourth day of July next all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio opposite to the mouth of Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory." It will be noticed in the above that this division of territory was, "for the purpose of temporary government," and not for a government permanent as the state would be. The mouth of the Kentucky river is several miles west of that of the Great Miami. The line provided for in the act of May 7, 1800, would not have been a due north and south line, but would have run east of north until it reached Fort Recovery on the headwaters of the Wabash, and from thence would run due north. Such a line as that proposed by this act would have given to Ohio quite a strip along the southeast side of Indiana, while it would have added to Indiana some of the territory now in Ohio north of Fort Recovery. This line enters Ran-

dolph county about four miles west of the Ohio line and passes out of the county almost in the corner of Jackson township. It is known on the map as the "Old Indian Boundary Line."

The convention that formed the first constitution of the state of Indiana was composed, mainly, of clear-minded, unpretending men of common sense, whose patriotism was unquestionable and whose morals were fair. Their familiarity with the theories of the Declaration of American Independence—their territorial experience under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787—and their knowledge of the principles of the Constitution of the United States, were sufficient, when combined, to lighten, materially, their labors in the great work of forming a constitution for a new state. With such landmarks in view, the labors of similar conventions in other states and territories have been rendered comparatively light.

In the clearness and consciousness of its style—in the comprehensive and just provisions which it made for the maintenance of civil and religious liberty—in its mandates, which were designed to protect the rights of the people, collectively and individually, and to provide for the public welfare—the constitution that was formed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any of the state constitutions which were in existence at that time."

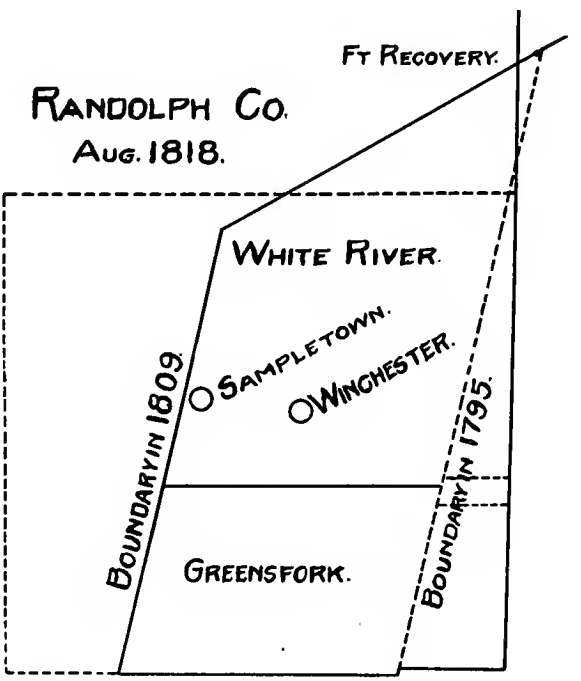
The voting for the members of the first General Assembly of the State of Indiana resulted in the election of ten members of the Senate and twenty-nine members of the House of Representatives. What is now a part of Randolph county was then a part of Wayne, and our senator was Patrick Baird. Our members of the House of Representatives were: Joseph Holman, Ephraim Overman and John Scott. Ephraim Overman afterwards removed to Randolph county and lived near Arba. It was his oldest son, Eli, who was one of the first commissioners of the county. Thus the territorial government of Indiana was superseded by a State Government on the 7th of November, 1816, and the State of Indiana was formally admitted into the Union by a joint resolution of Congress, approved on the 11th day of December in the same year. Upon its admission into the Union, Indiana had fifteen counties, namely: Knox, Gibson, Posey, Perry, Warrick, Wayne, Franklin, Washington, Orange, Jackson, Jefferson, Switzerland, Dearborn, Harrison and Clark. After the organization of Indiana as a state, the organization of counties was very rapid. During 1816-17 four counties were organized. During 1818 eight counties, Randolph being one of them. After 1818 the settlement of the state became much more rapid, as all of the great central and northern part of the state was opened to settlement during

that year, having been purchased from the Indians October 6, 1818. From 1818 to 1822 seventeen counties were organized; 1823 to 1828, fourteen counties; 1830 to 1837, twenty-one counties; 1843 to 1871, thirteen counties; making in all the ninety-two counties of the state. The state early fixed a liberal policy for the organization of counties. After the Legislature had passed a bill, authorizing the organization of a new county, in which it would state definitely the boundary of said county, the governor would issue an order of election to some person in the new county, as sheriff, authorizing him to hold an election, in which there would be elected two associate judges of the circuit court, one clerk, one recorder, and three commissioners. Of course, one of the new needs of a county would be the county seat or seat of justice. On January 2, 1818, the Legislature passed an act fixing the seat of justices in all the new counties. The General Assembly would appoint five commissioners, who were non-residents, three of whom should be a quorum. These commissioners "shall proceed to fix in the most eligible and convenient place for the permanent seat of justice for each new county, taking into view the extent of the county, the quality of the land and the prospects of future as well as the weight of present population, together with the probability of future division; and it shall be the further duty of the said commissioners to receive donations in land from any person or persons owning land in the said county, and offering donations in land for the use of the same, and to fix on such place for the seat of justice, in said new county, as near as may be the center of that tract or district, which is likely to remain permanent after future divisions, as may best conserve to the interests of said county." The county commissioners should then appoint a county agent, whose duty it was to plot the ground so donated to the county, advertise for the sales of these plots, give deed to the purchasers, and in general act as business agent of the county. The money derived from the sales of these plots should be used, first, to pay the locating commissioners; second, to pay the purchase price if any land had been bought. This was not done, however, in Randolph county, as the land was all donated, of which we shall speak later. Third, to pay for public buildings, and fourth, if any funds then remained, they should be put in the general fund for the support of the county. But it will be seen that an exception to this law was made for a county library fund in Randolph county. Pursuant to and in harmony with these laws and upon a petition from people in the north end of Wayne county, the following act was approved January 10, 1818.

RANDOLPH COUNTY ORGANIZED.

An Act for the formation of a new county off the north end of Wayne.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from and after the tenth day of August next, all that part of the county of Wayne, which is enclosed in the following bounds, shall form and constitute a new county (that is to say), Beginning at the state of Ohio line, where the line that divides the fifteenth and sixteenth townships strikes said Ohio line; thence west with said township line until it strikes the old boundary; thence westward with the center line of the 18th township in the new purchase until it strikes the Indian boundary; thence northward with said boundary line until it strikes the state of Ohio line; thence south with said line to the place of beginning.



Sec. 2. The said county shall, from and after the tenth day of August next, be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Randolph; and it shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to a separate county do or may properly belong.

Sec. 3. William Major, of Dearborn county; Williamson Dunn, of Jefferson county; Stephen C. Stevens, James Brownlee and John Bryson, of Franklin county, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to designate the place for the permanent seat of justice of Randolph county, agreeably to an act, entitled "An Act for fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off." The commissioners above named shall convene at the house of Ephraim Overman, on the first Monday in September next, and then proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county of Wayne to notify the said commissioners, either in person or by written notification, of their said appointment, at least ten days previous to the time appointed for the meeting of the said commissioners. And the said sheriff shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services out of the first monies in the treasury of said county of Randolph, to be allowed and paid as other county claims are.

Sec. 4. The board of commissioners of said new county shall, within six mouths after the permanent seat of justice shall be established, proceed to erect the necessary buildings thereon.

Sec. 5. Until suitable accommodations can be had, in the opinion of the circuit court, at the seat of justice of said new county, all the courts of justice shall be holden at the house of William Way, or such place to which the court shall adjourn, in said county; after which time the circuit court and all courts necessary to be held at the county seat, shall be adjourned to the same.

Sec. 6. Whenever the seat of justice within the county of Randolph shall have been established, the person or persons authorized to dispose of and sell the lots at the seat of justice, shall reserve ten per centum on the net proceeds of the whole sale, for the use of a county library in said county; which sum or sums of money shall be paid over to such person or persons as may be authorized to receive the same, in such manner and in such installments as shall be authorized by law.

Sec. 7. All that part of Randolph county which was formerly the county of Wayne shall constitute to form a part of the Wayne district for the purpose of electing senators and representatives to the General Assembly, until otherwise authorized by law.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after the tenth day of August next.

In accordance with the laws then in force, Governor Jennings appointed David Wright, sheriff, to organize the county. He did so, by making two

precincts, Greensfork and White river, the chief settlements being on these two streams. An election was held in August, 1818 (the exact day not being known), to choose associate judges, sheriff, clerk, recorder and three county commissioners, which officers were chosen as follows: William Edwards and John Wright, associate judges; David Wright, sheriff; Charles Conway, clerk and recorder; Eli Overman, Benjamin Cox and John James, commissioners. Mr. Tucker, in his history, speaks of a coroner having been elected, and that Solomon Wright was elected to this office, but we have failed to find any such mention made in the records. To control the organizations of counties and townships and the election of officers in same, the legislature has passed the following act:

An Act to provide for the election of county and township officers.

Sec. 3. The county commissioners of each county, at their first meeting after being elected, shall lay off their counties respectively into a suitable number of townships, describing the bounds thereof, which they shall cause to be fairly recorded, and shall, from time to time thereafter, make such alterations and additional townships as they may think proper: Provided, however, no new township shall be laid off without an application from at least thirty citizens residing within the bounds of such intended new township by petition; said petitioners or some one of them having published such intention of applying for a new township, by setting up a written notice thereof in three of the most public places within such bounds, thirty days before such application is to be made: Provided, that the board of county commissioners of the several counties in this state shall not lay off more than eight townships in their respective counties; and provided, also, that not more than twenty justices of the peace shall be elected or commissioned for any one county.

Sec. 4. After the board of commissioners shall have laid off their counties, respectively, into a suitable number of townships as above directed, they shall order an election in each, on such day as they may direct, for such number of justices of the peace, not exceeding three, as shall be assigned by them to each township; which election shall be held and conducted in all respects according to the laws of this state regulating elections, and the person having the highest number of votes (to the number to be elected in such township) shall be elected; the returns of which election shall be made to the clerk's office of the circuit court, in the same manner that returns of the general elections are made.

COUNTY ORGANIZED.

Pursuant to this act, the three commissioners, Eli Overman, Benjamin Cox and John James, met in early August, presumably the 10th, in the cabin of Benjamin Cox, and organized Randolph County into townships. The cabin of Mr. Cox stood near the river east of what is known as the White River Church, on the southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 20, Range 14. This land had been entered by Mr. Cox, September 11, 1817.

What a wonderful and interesting thing that was surrounded by an unbroken wilderness, and with nothing for precedence or guidance they were entrusted with the organization of what was to become one of the greatest counties of their commonwealth. They were men, however, of unusual ability, excellence of character, sincerity of purpose, and actuated by lofty ideals of citizenship.

Mr. Cox was born in North Carolina, in the year 1785 and moved to Ohio in 1806, and to White River, east of Winchester, the fall of 1816. He married Ann Rhodes and had eight children, all of whom were married and had families. He entered land on White River, and lived there until he died in about 1852, sixty-seven years of age. He was a minister among Friends and his work was acceptable and useful. While upon a religious mission, in North Carolina, his wife died in her sixty-third year. Mr. Cox was not only a minister, but taught school, having taught school in the settlement, probably about 1820. Mr. Cox was especially fitted for the work of organization and was the only one of the three commissioners who was buried in the county which he had helped to organize.

Eli Overman, the second commissioner, was also a member of the Friends church. We have heard of his having been a minister in the church, but he was a teacher and taught the first school in the settlement near Arba, having taught there in 1820, probably the same time that Cox was teaching near White River. Mr. Overman afterward moved to Grant County and died there. Mr. James also lived near Arba, having settled there about 1816 to 1818, having bought the land that was entered by John Thomas. Mr. James was a Baptist minister, and, like Mr. Overman, removed to Grant County, where he died.

It will be seen that Randolph county was the most northern county organized in the state, and that the territory had been obtained from three sources. The land beginning at the old Indiana boundary line of 1795 was obtained from the Indians in the treaty of Greenville, 1795. The remainder of the county was the northern part of what is sometimes called the Twelve

Mile Purchase or the Cession of 1809. This strip of land is twelve miles wide and its western boundary is parallel to the treaty line of 1795, and was obtained by a treaty of September 30, 1809, at Fort Wayne with the Miami, Delaware and Potawatamie tribes.

The western boundary of Randolph county at this time is known in the record of the New Indian Boundary Line, although recent map makers of the county have persisted in the error of calling it the "Old Indian Boundary Line." The Old Indian Boundary line is the line of 1795, and it starts in Greensfork township and crosses the county to the corner of Jackson. The remainder of the land in Randolph county at this time (1914) was obtained from the Miami Indians, October 16, 1818, and is usually known as the New Purchase.

As we have said before, Randolph county was organized in early August, 1818, in the cabin of Benjamin Cox, with Eli Overman, Benjamin Cox, John James, as commissioners, and Charles Conway as clerk. Upon that memorable day they proceeded to organize the county as directed by law, and the first article written is an account of their meeting.

. . . . It shall be our endeavor to give all these records of organization and to quote exactly the records as found in the minutes of the meetings of the commissioners. These records are well preserved, and with the exception of those from 1820 to November, 1826, are all to be found in the court house at Winchester.

Mr. Conway, the clerk, held that office for a number of years, and all these records were made by him, and they certainly show the ability of this man to act in this capacity.

The first item placed in these records is as follows: "Beginning on the new boundary line one mile South of the Tweenteeth Township and in the nineteenth township, thence East With Said Section line to the old Boundry line, then South to Where the section line Between Section twenty-two and Section twenty-seven Intersect the same, thence East with said line to the State line between the State of Indiana and the State of Ohio, all that part of Randolph County south of the above Discribed line to be Known by the name of Greensfork Township and all that part of said County North of said line to be Known by the name of Whiteriver Township.

Ordered that an Election be held at the house of William Wright in Whiteriver Township on the Twenty-ninth day of August, 1818, to Elect two Justices of the Peace and two Constables in said Township for the time Limited by Law and appointed John Wright Inspector of Elections in said Township for one year." There was evidently a mistake in these records

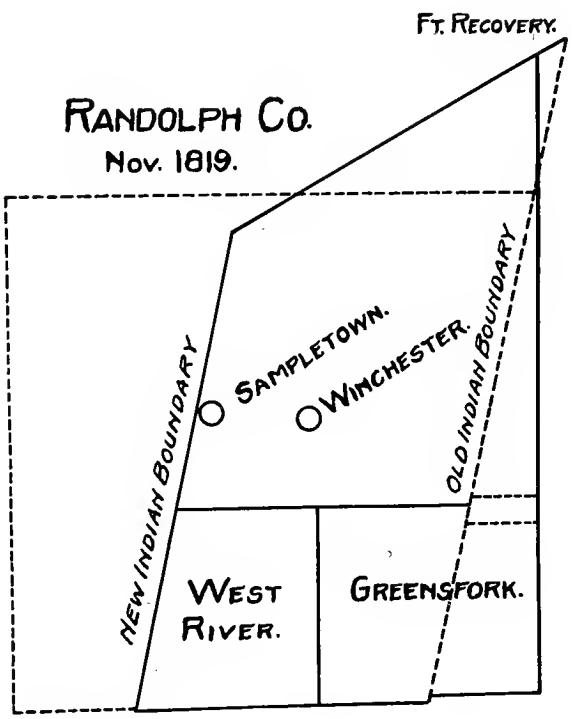
because if they ran to the old boundary line and then south, they could not have gone between sections 22 and 27, for this was north of the east and west line. In the map of Randolph county of August, 1818, two dotted lines will be seen on the upper right hand part of Greensfork township. The upper line indicates the line betwen sections 22 and 27, the lower line indicates where it would be had they gone south. We think the latter is the right one, as will be shown in the organization of Jackson township later on. It is no wonder, however, that they should make such a slight error, because the surveys were not very well known at that time.

Section three of the act for the formation of Randolph county provided that William Major, of Dearborn county; Williamson Dunn, of Jefferson county; Stephen C. Stevens, James Brownlee and John Bryson, of Franklin county, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to designate a place for the county seat of justice of Randolph county. They were to convene at the house of Ephraim Overman, on the first Monday in September, and then to proceed to describe the duties assigned them by law. It is scarcely probable that all these men met at that time; in fact, the only record indicates that only two of them were present, for in the November term of 1818 we find that it was "Ordered that the treasurer pay unto Daniel Petty for accounts Produced from Williamson Dunn and John Bryson two of the State Commissioners for Establishing the seat of Justice in Randolph County By the said Petty the sum of Ninetyseven Dollars." Just who Mr. Petty was, and why he should have the account is not known.

It is said that the commissioners were in doubt as to the best place to put the seat of justice. One of them favored putting it at Sampleton, located in section 22. The others favored Winchester. Mr. Sample and other residents of that community would not donate any land, however, for the use of the county and this became the deciding factor, for by establishing the county seat at Winchester, these commissioners received and procured for the county donations of land as follows: Charles Conway, 60 acres; John Wright, 50 acres; David Wright, 10 acres; David Stout, 18 acres; Daniel Petty, 20 acres. One hundred and fifty-eight acres in all is certainly a splendid donation to the county. This land is all located in sections 20 and 21, township 20 north, range 14, in and around the town of Winchester. These commissioners decided, as they had a right to do, to locate the seat of justice upon this land. It is said that when they decided to put the court yard where it is, that Eli Overman, who was a school teacher, and for that reason was acquainted with the ceremonies that Columbus went through

taking San Salvador, and the demonstrations that Balboa made in taking the Pacific for the King and Queen of Spain, took the Jacob staff and stuck it in the ground with a solemn declaration, "Here shall be the northeast corner of the public square." Whether Mr. Overman was in jest or in earnest, of course, is not known, but it does show the importance which he placed to the act that had been done that day. Paul Way was appointed county agent, at what time is not known, but it was before the May term in 1819, however, as Mr. Way made a report at that session. Mr. Way was a surveyor and laid off the gifts of land in town lots, of which more will be said later on. The commissioners proceeded at once to arrange for public buildings, but these will be discussed at another time.

At this time we shall trace the development of township organization, until the present or permanent form of the county was obtained. As has been said, the county was organized into two townships in August, 1818, as shown by the map of the county at that time. The settlement of the county was rapid and as the number increased the demand for new townships also increased. It is interesting to note that as the population in any part of the county would increase, the demand for a new township would be made in that part of the county.



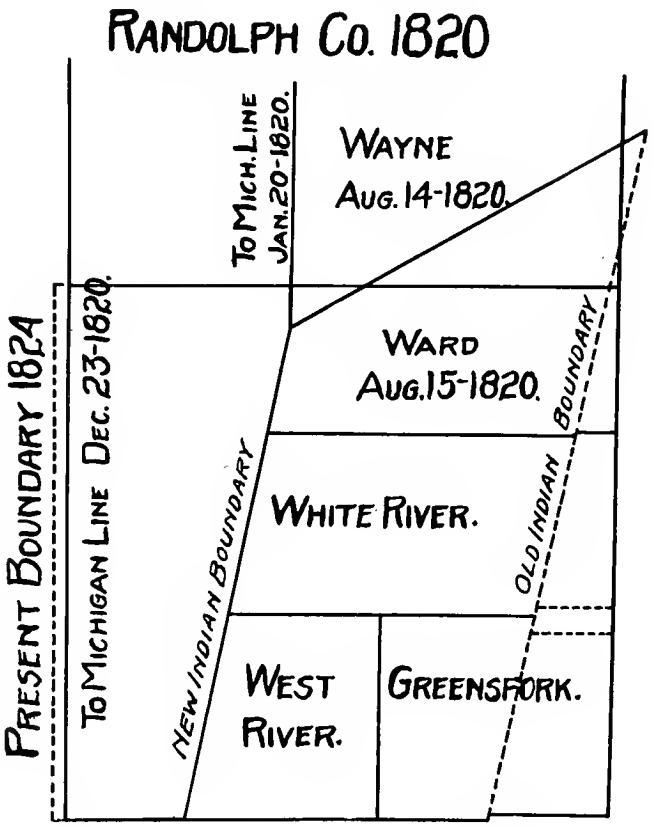
WEST RIVER TOWNSHIP.

West River township, as shown by the map of November, 1819, was petitioned for in the November session as follows: "Recd the petition of sundry Inhabitants of the West Part of Greensfork Township Praying that a new Township may be laid off Beginning on the line of Wayne County at the West line of Section Sixteen in Township Eighteen and Range fourteen thence with Said line to the line of Whiteriver Township. Ordered that all that Part of Greensfork Township West of the above described line be and the same is hereby stricken off into a new Township to be Known by the name of Westriver Township. All Elections in said Township are to be held at the house of Jess Cox. William Smith is hereby appointed Inspector of Elections in Westriver Township. Ordered that an Election in Westriver Township on the first Saturday in December next for the Purpose of Electing Two Justices of the Peace in said Township." Great changes were made in the county in 1820.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

In 1818 the new purchase of the cession with the Miami Indians had been made and all the central and northern parts of Indiana were opened to settlement. The surveys were made, and dispositions were made of the land in 1820. It must be remembered that Randolph county was the most northern county organized at that time, and on January 20th of that year, the following law was approved: Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that all that part of the New Purchase, recently acquired from the Indians, which lies east of a due north line, drawn from the northwest corner of Randolph county, and north of said Randolph county, be, and the same is hereby attached to the said county of Randolph county and from henceforth shall be held and considered an integral part of Randolph county. The northwest corner of the county at that time was where a boundary line of 1809 left the parallel direction to the old boundary line and went directly to Fort Recovery, Ohio. It is about one mile southwest of where Ridgeville now is. This extended Randolph county to the Michigan line and it became necessary to organize this portion into a township. The commissioners did this in their August term of that year, when it was "Ordered that part of the New Purchase Which was added to the County of Randolph by a late act of Assembly into a new Township to be

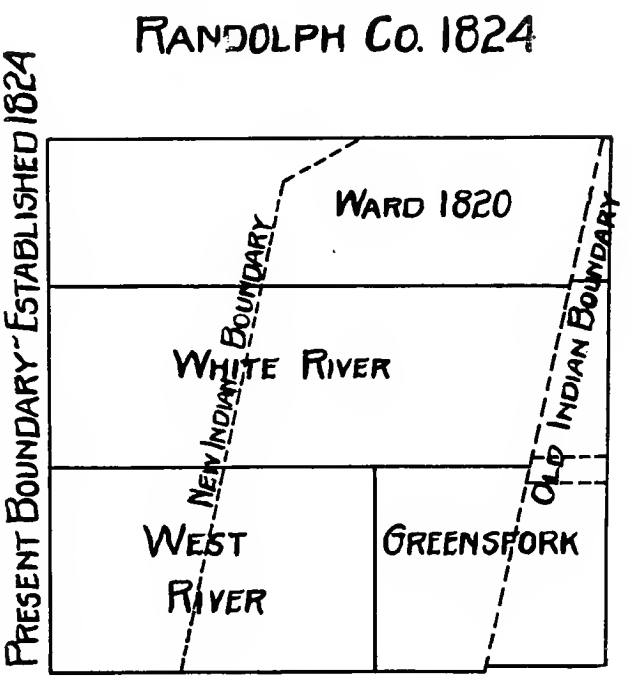
Known and Designated by the name of Wayne Township and that all the Elections to be held in Wayne Township be held at the house of Dr. William Turner. Ordered that Ezra Taylor be Inspector of Elections in Wayne Township for and During the term of one year. Ordered that an Election



be held in Wayne Township on the last Saturday in November Next for the Purpose of Electing two Justices of the Peace and one Constable in said Township." The Dr. William Turner, in whose house the election was to be held, lived in Fort Wayne, as did the inspector, Mr. Ezra Taylor. The treasurer's record shows that Mr. Taylor received seventy-five cents for bringing the election returns from Fort Wayne to Winchester. He certainly earned his seventy-five cents. This Wayne township should not be confused with the present township of Wayne.

WARD TOWNSHIP.

On the next day, August 15, the commissioners proceeded to organize Ward township, as follows: "Ordered that all that part of Whiteriver Township North of an East and west line Dividing the twentyeth and twentyfirst Congressional Township be stricken off into a new Township to be Known and Designated by the name of Ward Township. Ordered that all Elections in Ward Township be held at the house of James Massey and that James Massey be Inspector of Elections in Ward for one year. Or-



dered that an Election in Ward Township on the second Satturday in September Next for the Purpose of Electing two Justices of the Peace and one Constable in said Township."

The county retained these boundaries until the 23d of December, 1822, when the following act was approved: Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that all that part of the New Purchase, lately acquired from the Indians contained in the following boundaries, to-wit: "Beginning at the southwest corner of Randolph County, thence west four miles, thence due north until it strikes the northern boundary of

Indiana, shall from henceforth form and constitute a part of the County of Randolph, in as full and complete a manner as though it had been attached to and formed a part of said county at the beginning of its formation." This made the boundary line, in December 23, 1820, about three-fourths of a mile east of where our present (1914) western boundary is. At this same time Randolph county was given control over Delaware county, which comprised all the northwestern part of the state east of the second meridian not included in Randolph county. By an act relative to county boundaries, approved January 31, 1824, Randolph county was defined as follows: "Sec. 8. That all the territory included within the following boundaries shall form and constitute the county of Randolph, to-wit: Beginning at the Ohio state line, where the line dividing townships fifteen and sixteen strikes the same; thence west with said township line, until it strikes the old Indian boundary; thence to, and with the center line of township eighteen, to the northwest corner of section twenty, in township eighteen, and range twelve east of the second principal meridian; thence north to the line dividing townships twenty-one and twenty-two; thence east to the Ohio state line, and thence with said state line to the place of beginning."

The records of the county from February, 1821, to November, 1825, having been lost, it is not known just what disposition the commissioners made of the new part added to Randolph county. It is presumed that Ward township, White River township and West River were extended to the new county line.

We must remember that Randolph county had control over Delaware county and some time during the year 1825 Liberty township, in Delaware county, was organized. The only record we have of it is in Jere Smith's reminiscences, in which he says:

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP (DELAWARE COUNTY).

"In the May term of 1825, David Rowe was allowed $1.50 for making return of the election of two justices of Liberty township. From this and from my recollection, I can say that in January, 1825, either the whole or the east part of Delaware county was made into Liberty township. The township containing Smithfield is still called Liberty. And as Daniel Stout had been county commissioner in Randolph and had moved to what is now Delaware county, built a mill and laid out Smithfield, I presume he had that county erected into Liberty township. There were but few inhabitants in that region, and David Rowe, who brought the election returns, lived pretty

well up on Prairie creek, at least six miles from Smithfield. Also, May, 1826, John J. Deeds, who had settled on White river and built a mill above Smithfield, was appointed supervisor on the west fork of White river from the mouth of Cabin creek to Mont-see-town, as the Indians called it. Hence 'Mont-see-town' was then (May, 1826) in Liberty township and in Randolph county as well."

Some corroborative evidence of this is that in the January term, 1826, David Vestal was appointed assessor in Liberty township for the year 1826, and Aaron Richardson was appointed inspector of elections in Liberty township for one year. John Coon and John H. Myers were appointed fence viewers in Liberty township for one year. Then, in the May term of 1826, "William Vanmeter is appointed supervisor on the state road from the post Numbered 39 to the post Numbered 44 ordered that all the hands in Liberty Township North and South between the last numbered posts do work on said road and also on the west fork of White river from Moncey town to the line Dividing Ranges 7 & 8 East." Thus it will be seen there can be no doubt that Liberty township was organized, and not very long before January, 1826.

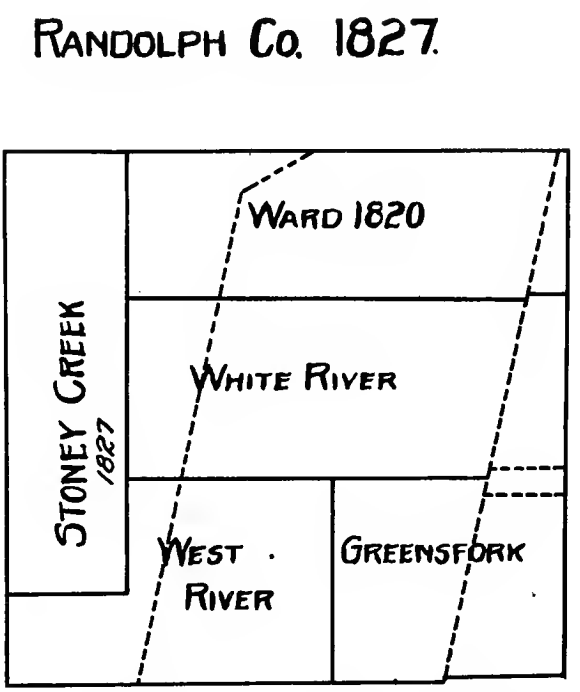
STONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Settlement was now being made very rapidly along the west fork of White river and Stoney Creek and West river, which is evident by the change in township made in the next few years. In 1827, July 2d, Stoney Creek was organized as follows: "Ordered that Congressional Townships 19 & 20 and 21 in Range 12 East be stricken off into a Township to be known by the name of Stoney Creek Township Except such part as are included in the bounds of Delaware County. Ordered that an Election be held in Stoney Creek Township on the third monday in July (instant) for the purpose of Electing one Justice of the peace in said Township. Ordered that all Elections in Stoney Creek Township be held at the house of Joseph Thornburgh. Samuel Vestal is appointed inspector of Elections in Stoney Creek Township for one year."

Two things concerning this organization are not clear: First, why should they omit the half of township 18, included in Randolph county; and second, why should they "except such part as are included in the bounds of Delaware county," when none of the townships 19 or 20 and 21 of range 12 were in the county of Delaware? It is quite possible that the petitioners

and even the commissioners were not very familiar with the survey at that time.

The next changes were made in 1831. One new township, Washington, was organized and the boundaries of each of the other organized townships were changed. The townships at that time being White River, Greensfork, Ward, West River and Stoney Creek. Washington township was organized



as follows: "Be it Known that hereafter all that part of Greensfork and West River Townships described as follows to wit Beginning on the Wayne County line at the Section corner between Sections 14 & 15 in Range 14 thence N. 8 miles thence West 7 miles thence S. 8 miles to the line of Wayne County thence to the beginning Shall be known by the Name of Washington Township with the East half of Section 10 Township 18 of Range 14. Ordered that all Elections in Washington Township shell be held at the house of Joatham Beeson in the Town of Blooming Port."

It seems strange that an exception of the east half of section 10, township 18 of range 14, should be made and is not included in Washington township. That this was done, however, there can be no doubt, because

in the March term of 1832 the following is found: "Be it remembered that the East line of Washington Township is hereby so altered as to begin at the Wayne County line at the corner between Sections 14 and 15 in Range 14 thence North as formerly including the east half of Section 10 in Township 18 & Range 14 E. in Washington Township." It is easily explained, however, when we consider that Paul Beard owned the east half of Section 10 and the west half of Section 11. Mr. Beard was an unusual man. He had an indomitable will and exceedingly great force of character. Being a physician, his influence was unlimited. His buildings were located in section 11, and he, not wanting to own land in two townships, persuaded the commissioners to make an exception of the east half of section 10.

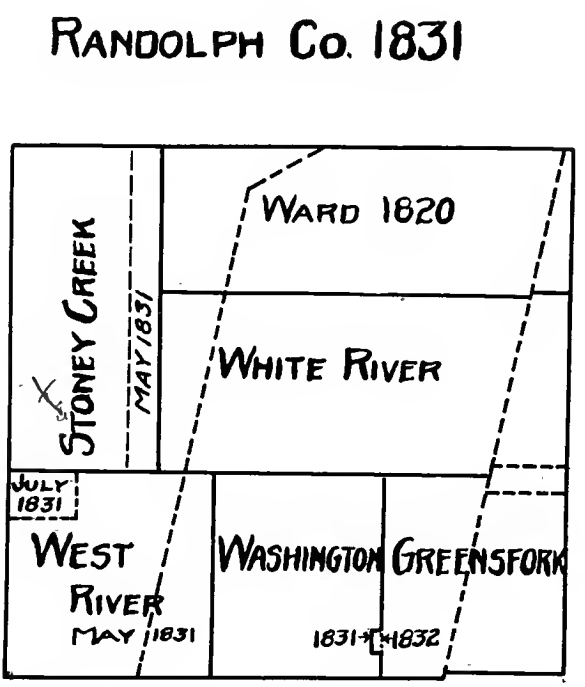
Verily, there were political bosses even in that day. The time never has been when we were without political bosses, the time never will be, when we shall not have them. The only question to decide is: What shall be the character of the bosses or leaders? May they always be as upright and honorable as was Paul Beard.

On the same day that Washington township was organized, West River township was changed as follows: "And West river Township shall contain the following bounds (hereafter) towit beginning at the Wayne County line on the line dividing Sections 15 & 16 in Range 13 thence N. 8 miles thence west 8 miles to the Delaware County line thence direct to the South west corner of Randolph County thence direct to the beginning. Ordered that all Elections hereafter in West river Township shall be held at the house of Wm. Smith."

Evidently the people of Stoney Creek township felt this to be a discrimination against them, as they lost quite a little of their territory. The commissioners in this same session equalized the matter somewhat, when it was "Ordered that one mile of off the west end of Whiteriver & Ward Townships be added to Stoney Creek Township and ordered that all Elections in said Township hereafter shall be held at the house of Wm. Moore Junior." This evidently didn't yet satisfy the people of Stoney Creek township. It is impossible to know at this time just what local forces were acting in the matter, but another change was made in the July term, when it was "Ordered that two miles & a half & forty poles from the west County line and 2 miles South be taken from the N west corner of west river Township and added to Stoney Creek Township." These changes are shown in the map of 1831.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

In the meantime, settlement had been very rapid along the Mississinewa. Ward township, especially in and about Deerfield, was becoming one of the most populated parts of the county. This influence spread east, until there was a sufficient number of people who desired a new township to be organized. This the commissioners did on the 4th day of November,



1833, when it was "Ordered that the following bounds be Known hereafter by the name of Jackson Township to wit Beginning at the State line at the Section line between Sections 25 and 36 in Town 17 Range one west thence west to the old boundary thence to and with the Section line between Sections 8 & 17 of Town 19 Range 15 East to the Range line between Ranges 14 & 15 thence North with said Range line to the north line of the County thence East to the State line thence to the beginning And that all Elections in said Township be held at the house of Thomas Pettens Ordered that an Election be held in Jackson Township on the first Saturday in December next for the purpose of Electing two Justices of the peace in said

Township. William Keennon is appointed inspector of Elections in Jackson Township until the next annual Election for Township officers."

ORGANIZATION.

Thus, it will be seen that the southern end of Jackson township is located upon the first section line south of the point on the Indian boundary line, reached in the first organization of the county. This is why we think they came south to this line, rather than north to the line between Sections 27 and 22, as indicated in the record of 1818.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

The northwest corner of the county was also anxious to have a local township, and petitioned the commissioners to organize them into a new township, which they did on the 6th of January, 1834, when it was: "Ordered that the following Boundary be hereafter known by the name of Green Township to wit: begnning on the north line of the County at the corner between Sections 4 & 5 of Town 21 North of Range 13 E thence South 7 miles thence west 7 miles to the west line of the County thence with said line to the beginning."

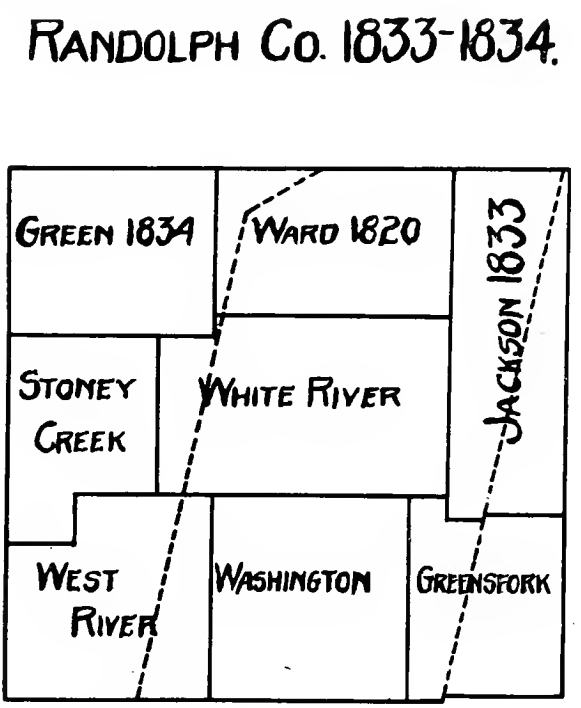
"Ordered that an Election be held at the house of Thomas Brown Senr. in Green Township on the first Saturday in February next for the purpose of Electing a Justice of the peace in said Township.

John Merine is appointed inspector of Elections in Green Township untill the annuel Election for Township officers."

A change was also made in the line between Greensfork and Washington townships, in September, 1834, by the line being fixed where it is at the present time. This line had been a matter of contention since 1831, and continued to be for a number of years afterward. Just what influence was brought to bear to make the change of 1834 is not known, but on September 2, 1834, the following order was made: "Ordered that one half mile be Stricken off the west side of Greensfork Township and added to Washington Township and that the dividing line between said Townships hereafter, is to begin on the south line of the County at the middle of Section 14 Town 18 Range 14 and extend North paralel with the Section lines to the south line of White river Township."

It must be remembered that Randolph County had at this time control

of the land north of it in what is now Jay County, although we had a northern boundary definitely fixed in 1824. The tax gatherer or collector of 1834 was Mr. Carey S. Goodrich. At that time taxes were collected by visiting the people and assessing and collecting the taxes at the same time. The people in what is now Jay County demurred to paying their taxes, claiming that they received no benefits whatever from it. Mr. Goodrich visited that territory and returned with the report that after seeing the



country he didn't blame them very much. But this led to a dissatisfaction on the part of those people to the extent that the commissioners proceeded to organize them into separate townships.

SALAMANA AND MADISON TOWNSHIPS, JAY COUNTY.

In January, 1835, the commissioners ordered that, "All that part of Randolph County (being the Attached part) lying North of an East and west line dividing Townships 21 & 22 in Range fourteen is hereby Stricken off into a Township to be known by the Name of Salamana Township, and

ordered that all Elections in said Township be held at the house of Daniel Farber. And ordered that an Election be held in said Township on the last Saturday of this Instant January, for the purpose of Electing one Justice of the peace in said Township. Obadiah Winters is appointed Inspector of Elections in Salamana Township until the next annuel Election for Township officers." "Salamana" Township evidently proved to be too large for the people to handle, consequently the township was divided in the May term of that same year, by the following order: "Ordered that hereafter all that part of Jay County (which is attached to this county) included in the following bounds constitute a new Township to be known by the name of Madison Township to wit: Beginning at the south East corner of Jay County, thence West along the County line to the south West corner of section 36 in Township 22 Range 14; thence north With the section line to the north line of Jay County; thence East with the County line to the State line; thence South with the State line to the place of beginning; and that all elections in said Township be held at the house of Benjamin Goldsmith.

"Abraham Lotz is appointed Inspector of Elections in Madison Township to serve until the next annual election for Township officers.

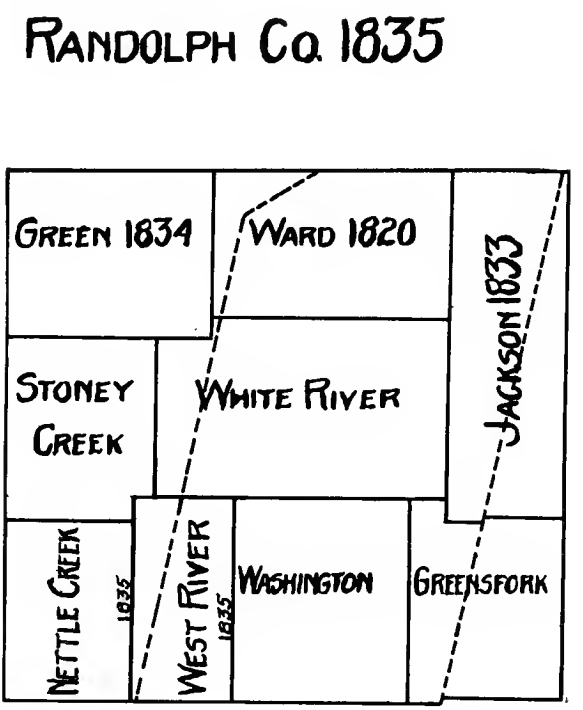
"Ordered that an election be held in Madison Township on the third Saturday in June next for the purpose of electing one Justice of the peace for said Township."

These elections were no doubt held, as in September, 1835, the county treasurer was ordered to pay "Daniel Farber $1.00 for making return of election in August 1835 from Salamony Township." On the same day an election was ordered to be held in Madison township on the second Saturday in October for the purpose of electing a justice of the peace for said township which election was held in due time.

The changes in the townships seem to have taken place in the corners of the county, which was no doubt, due to the fact that these parts were at this time being settled more rapidly than the center which had been settled previously to this time.

Another change was made in 1835 in the West River township region, when the following changes were ordered: "That hereafter the bounds of Westriver Township be as follows towit: Beginning on the line between Wayne and Randolph Counties at the corner of sections 14-15-22 and 23 in township 18 Range 13 thence North eight miles to the corner of sections 2-3-10 & 11 in Township 19 Range 13 thence west 4 miles to the Range line between Ranges 12 & 13 thence South 8 miles to the County line thence east

to the place of Beginning and ordered that all Elections in said Township be held at the Town of Huntsville."

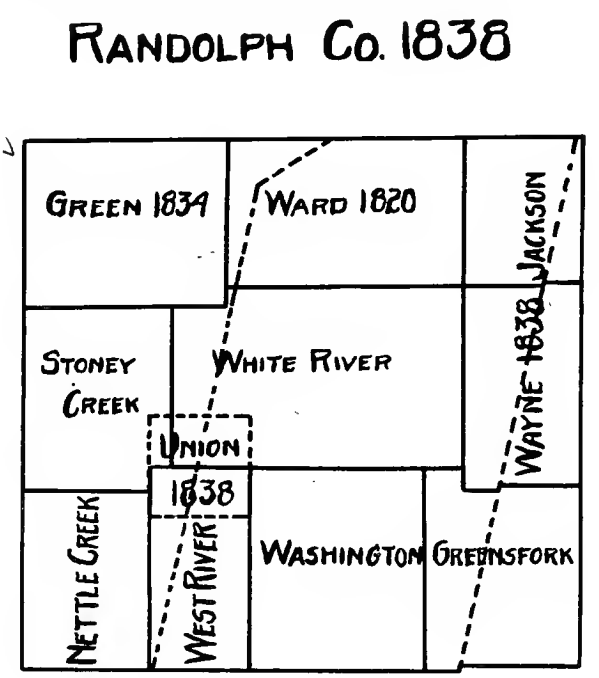


NETTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

"Ordered that the bounds of Nettle Creek Township be as follows to wit beginning at the County line between Wayne and Randolph Counties where the line between Ranges 12 & 13 meets the same thence North with said line 7 miles thence west to the west line of Randolph County thence to the South west corner of said County thence east to the place of beginning And ordered that all Election in said Township be held at the house of James Harty."

By a careful comparison of the maps of 1834 and 1835 it will be noticed that the north line of Nettle Creek township is one mile north of the southern line of Stoney Creek in 1834, and that sections 11 and 12 of township 19, 12 east, were not included in the order organizing Nettle Creek township. Just how and why these sections were placed in Stoney Creek, the records do

not say, but they are there, and there they will no doubt stay, unless at some time the territory should be reorganized.



UNION TOWNSHIP.

The organization of townships necessarily depended largely upon local conditions. A striking example of this is in an attempt to organize a township with Unionsport as its center. Unionsport had been organized as a town in 1837, and by the spring of 1838 had begun to assume municipal airs. In March, 1838, they attempted to put their hopes and desires into realization by petitioning the commissioners to organize a new township at which time the commissioners, "Ordered that the following bounds shall Constitute and be Known by the name of Union Township to wit to commence at the North west corner of West river Township thence South two miles thence East to the line of said Township thence North four miles thence west four miles thence South to the beginning ordered that all elections in Union Township be held at the School house in district number two And Hiram Mendenhall is appointed Inspector of Elections in said Township of Union."

This, no doubt, brought about the storm of opposition which resulted

in Miles Hunt and others remonstrating, record of which is made in the May term of 1838, as follows: "Recd. the Remonstrance of Miles Hunt & others against the Establishment of Union Township which was Publickly read and continued &c." No doubt this question received a great deal of attention in that community and caused the commissioners quite a little of concern, so much so, that the election provided for in the order was not held, and in January of 1839 it was, "Ordered that Union Township be disoled and rendered null & Void and that the Townships out of which the said Township was taken and formed have their former Bounds. And the Board Adjourned until tomorrow morning 9 Oclock. John Coats, George A. McNees and John L. Addington."

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

The extreme length of Jackson Township made it necessary to organize a new township which was done in September, 1838, by the following order: "Ordered that all that part of Jackson Township lying South of the line dividing Townships 20 & 21 in Range 15 be and the same is hereby Stricken off and called Wayne Township and ordered that all Elections in Wayne Township be held at the house of Harper Poivel. And ordered that all Elections in Jackson Township be held at the house of Ezekiel Davis."

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

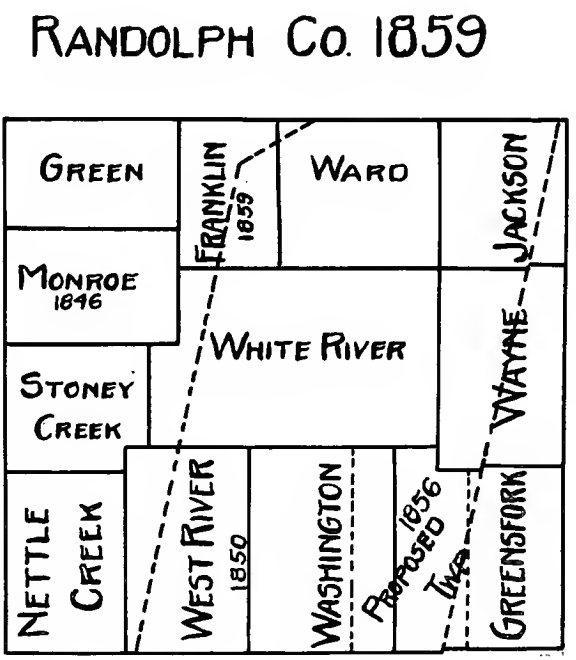
Thus the county remained for almost seven years, when Monroe township was organized February 18, 1846. Monroe township was an exception in its organization to the usual rule. Heretofore, townships had in the main been organized by the division of one township, but Monroe was made up of parts of White River, Green and Stoney Creek townships. The petition was received and the order made on the 18th day of February, 1846, as follows:

FORMATION OF A NEW TOWNSHIP FOR CIVIL PURPOSES.

"Received the petition of Sundry Citizens of White river Township and Green Township and Stony Creek Township in Said County praying the formation of a new Civil Township in Said County to be formed out of Territory belonging to the above named Civil Townships to be Known and designated by the name of Monroe Township.

It is therefore Ordered by the Board of Commissioners of said County

at this their March term aforesaid that Monroe Township be and the Same is hereby formed out of and Compresid of the following Territory within the following meets and bounds, to wit: commencing at the South East Corner of Section Seventeen Township No. twenty North of Range No. thirteen East * * * Thence West on Said Section line to the County line Thence North along said County line to the center of Section twenty-nine Township No. 21 N. of Range No. 12 East thence East on the Said center Section line through the center of Sections twenty-nine Section twenty eight Section



twenty seven Section Twenty six and Section tweny five of Township No. 21 N. of Range 12 E and Through the center of Section thirty and Section twenty nine in Township twenty one North of Range No. thirteen East to the north and South line dividing Sections twenty nine and twenty eight in Township and range last menioned thence South on Said Section line to the place of Beginning.

"Ordered by the Board of Commissioners that the School house known as Edward O. Haymond School House be and it is hereby made the place of holding Elections in Monroe Township."

"Ordered by the Board that Andrew Devoss be and he is hereby ap-

pointed inspector of Elections in Monroe Township to Serve until the Annual Township Election on the first Monday in April and until his Successor is elected and qualified."

WASHINGTON HAS TROUBLE WITH WEST RIVER AND GREENSFORK.

The organization of West River township in 1835 made it long and narrow, being four miles wide and eight miles long. This left Washington township six and a half miles wide and eight miles long, being two very unequal townships. An effort was made to adjust this difference in 1849, when the county commissioners, "Received the petition of Sundry Citizens of West River and Washington Townships presented by Miles Hunt their Attorney, praying for one mile of territory to be taken from the West Side of Washington township and attached to the east side of West River township." This, however, was not agreeable to all, for the same record says: "To which Thomas Philips by Wm. A. Peelle his attorney filed a remonstrance to said petition and the Board after hearing the argument of Counsel took case under advisement." Mr. Hunt lived in West River township and Mr. Philips in Washington, which might explain their positions in this matter. Neither, however, desisted in their intentions, for in the last term (December 7, 1849), they again attempted the same thing with the following result:

"Now here comes Miles Hunt and Divers others Citizens of West River and Washington Townships and present their petition which is in words and figures following towit: from which it appears that Said petitioners disire to have two miles detached off of and from the West Side of Washington Township & attached to West River Township—Also comes Thomas Philips and Divers other citizens of Washington Township and remonstrate against the prayer of said petition, whch Said Remonstrance is in the words & figures following to wit: (here insert)—Whereupon the board after due consideration and deliberate overrule the prayer of Said petition, & direct that the Township boundaries be undisturbed." (NOTE.—The original petitions and remonstrances are not to be found in the records.)

But the movement was not to be stopped, nor were the commissioners to be released from further attempts to change the boundaries of these townships. In the June term, 1850, on the morning of Friday, the 7th, "The Board met pursuant to adjournment present the Honorable Abraham Adamson, John M. Lucas and Emson Wright Esqrs. members of Said Board,"

and "Received the petition of Sundry Citizens of West River and Washington Townships praying that a certain portion of territory may be detached from Washington Township and attached to West River Township for Civil purposes.

"It is therefore Ordered by the Board that the following territory be and the same is hereby attached to the east side of West River township, to wit: Secs. 11, 14, 23, 26 & 35 all of T 19 N. of R 13 E and Secs. 2, 11 & 14 all of T 18 N. of R. 13 E all of which the Township officers and others Interest in the execution of the laws in West River and Washington township will Severally take notice."

Thus Washington township was to rest from "line troubles," until 1856, when the disease broke out in the east part of the township, at which time an attempt was made to organize a new township, by presenting the following petition:

"To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Randolph County:"

"Your petitioners, citizens, residents, householders, freeholders and voters of Washington and Greensfork Townships in Said Randolph County, would show to your honorable body that from the present size and Shape of the said Townships of Washington & Greensfork they labor under great inconvenience and are put to great trouble in the transaction of their township business, as well as to exceeding great inconvenience in the discharge of their duties, and in the exercise of their rights as voters. They therefore ask your honorable board to create for them a new township giving it Such name as you may See proper & conferring upon it all the corporate powers of and pertaining to civil townships under the laws of the State,—Said township to be created by detaching one Mile and a half off of the East side of Washington township, and Two Miles and a half off of the West Side of Greensfork township excepting as to the north end of Greensfork for one Mile North & South they only ask that one mile and a half be detached. From the territory so proposed to be detached as aforesaid (see the map accompanying petition) they respectfully ask that a civil township be organized as aforesaid &c." Signed by William Norton, Sr. and one hundred and thirty-five others, many of whom were prominent citizens in the county. "And thereupon Jeremiah Horn by James Brown his attorney, files a remonstrance against granting the prayer of said petition," said remonstrance being as follows:

"To The Honorable Bord of County Commissioners of Randolph County, Ind.:"

"Whereas a petition is about to be—presented to the Bord of County Commissioners praying for the formation of a New Township to be Stricken off of Washington & Greenfork Townships, Taking off of Washington Township one & one half miles & two & one half miles off of Greensfork Township, leaving Greensfork Township three & one quarter Miles wide and Seven Miles long Completely destroying the geographical form of the Township and deranging the School districts as they are now formed it will be attended with a Verry Considerable expense to the County now and hereafter, will anually take from the School & Township fund the amount paid a new Sett of Township officers Therefore we the undersigned Citizens and Voters of Greensfork Township remonstrate against any Such division of the Township as set forth in the Petition, Considering it unnecessary & uncalled for seeing no local Matter to Warrant any such divission We therefore pray that your Honorable Bord will not grant the prayer of Said Petioners." Signed by Thos. Hough and one hundred ninety-four other citizens.

A similar remonstrance was received from the citizens of Washington township, signed by Strother Brumfield and twenty-two others. Evidently almost all of the voters and freeholders of the district affected had signed either the petitions or remonstrances, and it must have been a relief to the commissioners to have been able to make the following entry:

"In the case of the petition of Sundry citizens of Washington Township and Grens-Fork Township. The Board after receiving Sundry remonstrants against granting the prayer of said petition for establishing a certain Township therein prayed for. The Board by the agreement of all parties continue the case until the next term of this Board. And the Board Adjourned until to morrow morning 9 O clock." This matter was evidently dropped on the part of both petitioners and remonstrators, as no other action was ever taken by the Board of Commissioners.

This attempt however, was not to be the last one on the part of the citizens of these two townships to change the boundary line. The inconvenience of having a township line within half a mile of the principal town of another township are too great to go unnoticed and as late as May 22, 1889, an attempt was made to change the line by having the County Commissioners act upon the following petition which recites excellent reasons for the change desired and let us predict here that the time will yet come when such a change will be made and made for the reasons recited in this petition:

"To the Hon. Board of Commissioners for the County of Randolph:

We the undersigned voters and free holders owners of the land affected by the granting this petition do most respectfully pray and ask to have the township line dividing Greensfork and Washington townships moved one-half (½) mile east of the present line dividing said Greensfork and Washington townships it being a section line. By said township line being located where it now is we suffer great inconvenience thereby many having to attach to Washington township for school purposes and on election days have to travel from four to six miles otherwise we would have to go the short distance of one half to two miles and believing it would not cause any hurtful damage to either Greensfork or Washington townships in their social or geographical territory all this we ask your Honorable body to consider and grant.

Names: Isaac Hollingsworth, Wright M. Turner, Jesse Pierson, Paul Beard, Wm. Bond, Philip Capper, S. Y. Miles, Henry Rich, Thos. E. Farmer, James R. Davis, Fred Davis, Silvester Tillson, Charlie G. Stidham, Gideon A. Bird, George W. Lewis, Abel Hinshaw, W. A. Hinshaw, L. D. Shafer, C. K. Karnes, Ed Mann, Emerson Pickett, Joseph A. Brown, James Brown, Levi Wenner, J. R. Rhoades, James St. Myers, Thomas Tharp, Labe Tharp, Ed. I. Brown, B. H. Platt, L. C. Boon, F. A. Tillson, L. C. Moody, Ira E. Quigg, James Price."

In June, however, of the same year this petition was "dismissed for want of being signed by majority of the interested voters of the townships affected. June term, 1889. John R. Phillips, P. B."

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The next and last change to be made in the county, was the organization of Franklin Township, off the west end of Ward, when Robert Starbuck and one hundred and fifty other citizens of Ward township presented the following petition to the county commissioners:

"To The Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Randolph County and State of Indiana:"

"We the Undersigned Residents And voters of Ward Township In Said County Would Respectfully Show your honors, that owing to the Erronnous Length of Said Township East & West Bounded as it now is that we Labour Under Inconveniences in Many Respects And therefore Ask your honors for a Dicision of Said Township Believing that it would greatly facilite the Interests And Convenience of a Majority of the Citizens of Said

Township. we ask for Said Division to Commence at the North East Corner of Section one in Township No. 21 of Range No. 13. East on the Township and Range line of Said Congressional Township Runing thence Southe on Said line to the Southern line of Ward Township as it now is Bounded.

we ask your honors to Locate and Establish Said Division And as in Duty Bound your Petitioners will Every Pray &C."

This petition was acted upon June 5, 1859, when the following record was made:

"Notice of said petition having been given according to law & the subject having been duly considered thereupon the Board granted the prayer of the petitioners, & Ordered that Ward Township Randolph County Indiana be divided as follows (to wit) commencing at the North East corner of Section one, in township No. 21 of Range No. 13 East, on the township & range line of said congressional township, running thence South on said line to the southern line of Ward township as it is now bounded. The western end of said division to be known & designated as Franklin township & No. 12. And it is further ordered that such division shall not take effect till on the first Monday in April 1860."

No doubt, the time for its taking effect was made for April, 1860, so as to allow the officers of Ward township time to adjust the financial matters between the two townships. This was done in the spring of 1860 and on March 9, it was "Ordered by the Board that two Justices of the Peace for Franklin Township be elected at the April Election 1860, & such other Township officers as may be required by law." This was the last change in the civil townships of Randolph County. As our townships stand today, Ward is the only civil township that coincides with a congressional township, it being Township 21, Range 14 East.

It may be as many more years before any changes will be made, but the writer of this article predicts that at sometime the following changes will be made: White River township will be divided into two townships by a line north and south somewhere near the center, east and west. The West River township line will be pushed east at least one-half mile, perhaps one mile. The Washington township line will be pushed east one and one-half miles.

Our purpose in giving the records and details accompanied by the maps as found in this chapter, has been to show not only the exact origin of our townships as they are today, but to show the people of the present and future generations that our fathers wrestled with many local problems and met them as well as seemingly could have been done, although were the county

to be redistricted today, a much better organization could be made. Conditions have arisen that even the most fanciful dreamer of a few years ago could not have thought. Modern times have brought about conditions that will make the township problem with its schools and its roads, a more serious one in the future than it ever has been in the past. Men equal to the problems of the past have always arisen, and no doubt, the people of the future will find their solution by men of equal ability.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

As has been noted before, one of the duties of the newly elected county commissioners of a new county, was to provide public buildings to be paid for out of the sale of lands donated to that county for that and other purposes specified. Agreeably to this, the commissioners of Randolph county early set to work to provide for the building of a court house, jail and a stray pen. This court house and jail were to be put upon a square selected by the state commissioners. These commissioners having established the seat of justice in what is now known as Winchester, no doubt advised with the county commissioners as to the exact location of these buildings. The plans and specifications for the court house and jail are to be found in the first record of the county and are as follows:

DECEMBER TERM, 1818.

"At a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners in the Town of Winchester for the purpose of the Letting to the lowest Bidder the Building of a Court house Jail and Stray Pen in said town The Court house to be of the following Description towit 24 feet Long 18 feet wide two stories High Covered with Joint shingles made of Walnut or Popler two floors to be made of Good seasoned plank 1¼ inches thick sills and sleepers made of Oak an Walnut the Wall to be of hewn timber to face at Least 12 inches hewn to 9 inches thick Both floors to be Tounged and Grooved the underside of the upper floor to be made Smoothe 7 joist in Each story. Planed and made smooth 7 by 3½ inches two Doors of a suitable size to be made of good well seasoned Plank 4 Windows 2 below and 2 above 12 lights Each with good shutters Hung on the out side of the house doors & window shutters to be hung with good Iron hinges a good Paire of Winding Stairs doors & windows Cased A Brick Chimney made of good well burned Brick a good fire-

Randolph County Infirmary.

County Jail.

Old
Court
House.
(1828)

The James Moorman Orphans' Home.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

place below and above the house to be Neatly daubed also Set on Walnut Blocks 3 at Least on Each side 18 inches long the floor to be well nailed down all to be finished in a Workinlike manner Abner Overman Became the Undertaker to Build said house for the sum of $2.54 & 50 cents and Give Bond and security to have the same Finished according to the foregoing Description in 18 Months from this Date.

The jail to be of the following description towit: To be built of timber hewn Square to 13 inches 18 feet Long 14 feet Wide with a partition Wall 7 feet from one and floors as above and below with timber of the same Discription a Window in Each Room 12 inches square the windows Well Lined with Iron and Iron grates Well fastened into said lineing two Doors made of Good Solled Oak Plank well seasoned.

1 inch thick Doubled & nailed with Double tens cut nails in Every three inches square Storongly Hung on Good Iron Hinges 7 feet 6 inches Between floors the under floor laid on Good Oak sills settled on the Ground so as to Bring the floor Verry near the Surface of the Ground a good Joint shingle Roof well nailed on the under floor and first Round to be made of Same good lasting timber let down Close.

Albert Banta Became the undertaker to Build said Jail for the sum of $1.25 dollars and give his Bond to have the same finished according to the above Description in 18 months from this Date."

No doubt a stray-pen was built as well as a court house and jail, but no record is made of such for some time. There may, however, have been but little need of the stray-pen because there were only a few settlers. Practically all stock ran at large and no one would stop to take the time or trouble to "pen" a pig, horse or cow.

The court house and jail were crude affairs but served their purpose and served it well. The men who built them had plenty of time and no doubt did their work well as is seen by the report of acceptance at a special term, June 6, 1820, just eighteen months to a day from the time the contract was let and the exact time that the buildings were to be done. At that time the following report was made:

JUNE 6, 1820.

"State of Indiana, Randolph County, Board of Commissioners, June 6, 1820:

A Special Meeting of the Board of Commissioners in the towne of

Winchester for the purpose of Receveing the Public Buildings in said town. Present Eli Overman Benjamin Cox and John James.

It is agreed upon by the Commissioners that they the Court house and Jail in said town of Winchester and ordered that the treasurer pay Albert Banta the sum of one hundred and twenty Eight Dollars and twenty Cents in full of his Contract for building Jail and also Ordered that the treasurer pay Abner Overman the sum of two hundred and fifty nine Dollars and thirty Cents for Building Court house in said town of Winchester."

It will be noted that Mr. Overman received the munificent sum of $4.80 extra upon the building of this court house, which was certainly a record for even so early a time and only equaled by that of Mr. Banta, the undertaker of the jail, who received $3.20 extra for his services in the construction of the "County Bastile."

The "oldest inhabitants" differ as to the exact location of the court house, some saying that it was on the present court house square, others that it was on the north side of Washington street. No doubt the first opinion is the correct one. It could hardly have stood in the center of the court house square, as the new one which was built in 1826, is known to have stood in the center of the yard and at various times during its construction, the records make mention of the meetings and the elections held in the court house which would necessarily have been torn away for the construction of the new building.

The jail was situated near the southwest corner of the court yard, just east of the box-elder trees now growing at that corner of the yard. There are many people now living who remember having seen this jail and all who remember it agree that it was a log jail as specified, with the corners interlocked and no opening in the lower room except the window as described in the specifications. The entrance to this room was made by a trap door in the floor of the upper room. No provision was made for any heat which certainly must have made "thirty days" a very unpleasant sojourn in the winter. The stairway leading to the second story was what is commonly known as the "Mill stairs," and instead of running up the side of the building as outside stairs usually do, it is built leaning to the building very much as a ladder would stand.

The court house stood for only a short time as we find on May 2, 1826 it was ordered that:

MAY TERM, 1826.

"John Coats, David Frazier, and Samuel D. Woodworth are appointed a committee to form the plan of a courthouse in the County of Randolph and make an Estimate of the probable Expense and Report the same to the Board of Justices at July term 1826."

No doubt this was the result of much agitation all over the county.

There are two important conditions to keep in mind at this time, one is that the county did not have county commissioners, the law creating the office of county commissioners having been repealed, but the business was transacted by a board of justices. This board of justices was composed of all the justices of the peace to be found in this county. This would put a man of authority in practically every neighborhood of the county, as every township had from one to three justices and frequently the meetings were attended by ten to twelve of these men. Another important factor in all public work at that time, was the county agent, a man elected by the commissioners or justices and whose duties were to look after public affairs in a general way. Paul W. Way, of Winchester, was elected near the beginning of the county's organization and served for a great many years and was in office at the time of the building of the second court house and upon him fell largely the responsibilities of its engineering, both as to the building and the raising of the funds with which it was to be built. To show that the question was discussed thoroughly and that opinions were frequently exchanged, we give the transcript of the records concerning this building as follows:

JULY TERM, 1826.

"At a Randolph Board of Justices began and held at the courthouse in Winchester on monday the 3rd day of July, 1826 present the honorable John Coats president & William Massey, John Odle, Isaac Barnes, Samuel D. Woodworth, William N. Rowe, George Reitenour Esq's members.

Ordered that Paul W. Way County Agent advertise and let to the lowest bidder the building of a Brick courthouse in the Town of Winchester of the following description towit forty feet Square on the out side wall to begin one foot at least under the Surface of the Earth two feet three inches thick until the wall rises one foot above the Surface of the Earth then the wall to be Eighteen inches thick until it rises twelve feet above the Surface of the Earth then the wall to be thirteen and one half inches thick until the

wall is 21 feet high from the Surface of the Earth, with two chimneys one in the North west and the other in the North East corner of said house with a lower and upper fire place in Each chimney and a Brick moulding at the top of the wall on the North and South side gable ends of Brick in the usual form of a dwelling house brick to be well laid in morter made of Sand and lime and clay one third of Each the wall to be penciled on the outside two doors in the lower Story one in the middle of the south side and one a proper distance from the corner in the East side Sixteen windows of a Suitable Size to admit of twenty lights 8 by 10 inches order of the same to be designated by the Agent aforesaid Doors and windows faced with Scantling 3 inches thick and width thickness of the wall a Post in the center of the house of Sufficient Strength and Size to Support all the weight that may be on the same from the Second third floor and roof one Summer at Each Story 10 by 14 inches Post of Black walnut Summers of oak Rafters and collar beems of durable timber and Sufficient Size Sheeted with plank ¾ inch thick and covered with Joint Shingles 18 inches long 4 inches wide ⅝ of an inch thick at the but end popler or black walnut. Sale to be on the last Saturday in July (instant) Brick work in one contract and woodwork in another—the Brick work to be completed on or before the first day of November 1827 and wood work on or before the first day of December 1827 one half of to be paid to the undertakers on the 1st day of January 1827 and the balance when the work is completed. Bond and approved Security will be required of the undertakers."

JULY 29, 1826.

At a called session of the board of justices began and held at the court house in Winchester on Saturday the 29th day of July, 1826 presents the honorable John Coats president and David Frazier and Joseph Hale Esquires members.

"Ordered that the following be the conditions of the Brick work of a court house in the Town of Winchester in County of Randolph to wit, the wall of said house to commence one foot under the Surfice of the Earth, the wall to be 27 inches thick, till it rises one foot above the Surfice of the Earth to be made of good sound well burned Brick no Salmon Brick in the first 2 feet. Then the wall to be 18 inches thick till it rises 16 feet above the Surfice of the Earth, then to be 12½ inches thick till it rises 27 feet above the Surfice of the Earth with a chimney in the North East corner of sd. house with a fire place below 4 feet wide, and one above at least 2 feet wide, and

one in the N. W. corner of the Same description, with Straight arches over the doors and windows in a workmanlike manner, the Brick to be laid in mortar of Equal parts of Sand, lime, and clay, the work to be done in a workmanlike manner and to be completed by the first of November 1827 and the undertaker will be Entitled to one half of his pay, on the first of January next, the balance on or before the 1st of November 1827 if sd. work should be then completed, if not, when sd. work is completed the undertaker will be required to give Bond with approved Security in double the sum of his contract.

"Ordered that the following be the description of the carpenters work on the before mentioned court house to wit: There are to be 1 Summer across Sufficiently Supported by pillars of Stone, to bear up the Sleepers and all the weight that may come on the same, 2 Summers to cross the house at Each Story Supported by two Sound Posts under Each, well Supported at the bottom, and Sufficiently large to Support all the weight of the two upper floors, and Roof, Summers to be oak and at least 12 inches Square, and C. 3 Joice 4 by 12 inches in the Second floor, and C. 3 Joice 3 by 8 in the upper floor, with a four Square Roof made in a form to receive a cupolo at a future day to be covered with Joint Shingles not more than 18 inches long or 4 inches broad five Eights thick at the but end not to Show more than one third the length, Shingles to be poplar, one Door frame in the center of the South side of sd. House 5 by 7 feet one in the East end 4 by 7 feet 9 window frames to be put in the under Story of a Size Sufficient to take 24 lights in Each, 10 by 12 and 10 window frames in the upper Story Sufficient to take 20 lights in Each 10 by 12, the door and window frames to be finished in order to receive the Sash and Shutters, and plain Solid wood cornish around said house, with tin conductors at Each corner to convey the water from said house the cornish to be of yellow poplar all the work to be of good durable timber, and to be performed in a complete, Strong workmanlike manner, so as to bear the inspection of good workmen, the work to be carried on and put in at Such time, or times, as the mason may call for the same so as to hinder the mason as little as the nature of the case may require the work to be completed on or before the first of January 1828.

The undertaker will be required to give Bond and Security in double the amount of his contract and will be entitled to Receive one half the amt. of his contract on the first day of January next and the balance when the work is completed.

And the Board adjourned until Board in course.

JOHN COATS Presd."

Evidently a contract (which was not recorded), was made and entered into between the county and David Wysong, to build the walls of the court house. This is shown by the order made by the commissioners September 4, 1826, when they made the following entry:

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1826.

"The Board of Justices agree to give David Wysong who heretofore became the contractor to build the wall of the courthouse in Winchester the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars in addition to his former contract and the said David agrees on his part to make the foundation of said house of rock dimensions to be the same towit: two feet high 27 inches thick one half of said $225 dollars in six months after his former contract becomes due and the balence in six months after.

JOHN COATS, P. of the Board."

Mr. Wysong evidently began on the building immediately as he began to receive his pay as early as January, 1827, when it was "Ordered that the county treasurer pay David Wysong $292.50 in part for building courthouse." Again in January, 1828, Mr. Wysong was paid $292.50 "in part for building the Courthouse."

In September, 1828, it was "Ordered that the County treasurer Pay David Wysong the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents with legal interest until paid." It was also "Ordered that the County treasurer pay David Wysong the sum of $2.25 interest on contract for laying foundation of the courthouse."

In March, 1831, it was, "Ordered that the county treasurer pay David Wysong $127.12½ in part and Balance of principal and interest for laying foundation of the court house."

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Wysong had to literally "build the court house on time," as he is said to have said.

Paul W Way, who was a carpenter, had the contract or a part of it at least for the carpenter's work, as on May 8, 1827, it was "Ordered that the county treasurer pay Paul W. Way the sum of one hundred and ninetyeight dollars and fifty cents in part for doing the carpenters work on the court house." Mr. Way's duties as we have said, were many and he was practically the moving spirit in all the business. This is shown by an entry of the same day just mentioned, when it was,

"Ordered that the county treasurer pay Paul W. Way the sum of 3

dollars for 2 days spent in going to Centerville &C to advertize Sale of courthouse and 2 dollars paid to Scott & Buxton for advertizing 2 dollars for writing Conditions of Sale one dollar for crying Sale 2 dollars for spirits writing 4 bonds to close the Sale 1 dollar total amt.—$11.00."

Mr. Way, no doubt, employed men to work on the building up until the contract was let for the carpenter's work in March, 1828, as we find in July, 1827, it was "Ordered that the county treasurer pay John Maxwell three dollars and fifty cents for putting an Extra Summer in the lower Storey of the courthouse as soon as the same is done and completed in a workmanlike manner." The real contract for the carpenter's work was made in March, 1828, as follows:

MARCH TERM, 1828.

COPY OF CONTRACT.

"Ordered that the lower floor in the courthouse be laid so far back as the south summer to be laid of oak plank not Exceeding 6 inches in width and at least 1¼ inches thick to be tongued and grooved and laid down broken Jointed well nailed down on oak Sleepers at least 12 inches in diameter and the bark taken off and not to exceed 2.1 feet from centre to centre.

one pair of Stairs to Start at on near the west end of the north summer to run up the wall till it comes under the centre of the window in the centre of the west end of said house thence to turn east and enters the floor in the gangway the said Stares to be four feet wide to be railed and banastered in a workmanlike manner.

upper floor to be laid of oak plank of the same description as the under floor and put down in the sam manner.

A petition to be run across the upper floor from East to west to Joining the North sound post on the south side of the same with a partition through the centre of the North room two doors to be hung in the first partition so as to fall back against said partition when opened the partition to be of poplar plank not exceeding one foot in width and at least one and ¼ inches thick to be dressed on each side tongued and grooved and put up in a workmanlike manner with chair boards in side of the rooms and wash boards on each side of the partition.

1 Door 4 by 7 feet 1 do 5 by 7 feet 9 windows 24 lights each 11 do 20 lights each 10 by 12 inches door shutters to be made folding of panel work out of white walnut plank 1 inch thick when dressed and lined with half inch plank hung with Strong iron hinges window Shutters to be made in the same

form of the doors hung in the same manner and made out of the same kind of materials windows to be filled with Glass and Sash made out of white walnut plank at least one & ¼ inch thick when dressed the whole to be done and completed on or before the second monday in August 1828.

The County Agent is ordered and directed to advertise and Sell to the lowest bidder the above named work in two seperate contracts—the doors and windows in one contract and the balance in another. Said Sale to be on the 24th day of this instant at the courthouse door in the Town of Winchester bond with approved Security will be required of the undertaker the undertaker shall receive one half of his pay on the first day of January next and the balance in one year from that date."

This contract was amended in the May term as follows:

MAY TERM, 1828.

"Ordered that the agent have the upper floor in the courthouse laid of poplar plank not Exceeding eight inches broad, the Stairs to Start as before ordered and run within four feet of the South summer then to turn East, the under floor to be completed by the second monday in August next and the balance to be completed by the Second monday in February next.

The door and window Shutters to be made of white walnut yellow poplar plank. the sash to be made of white walnut or yellow poplar plank the undertaker will have till the second monday in February next to put in the sash and glass March 24 1828."

There seems to have been some difficulty concerning the settlement for the work, as we find in July, that "Abel Lomax and John Irvin are chosen to adjudge the Carpenters work of the Courthouse in Winchester Randolph County and report whether said work is done according to contract, and if not done agreeable to contract to assess the damages, said arbitrators to meet in Winchester on the first monday in September next.

"Ordered that the County Agent contract with some Suitable person to pitch and paint the Cornish on the Courthouse as soon as possible."

The above committee on adjustments made the following report in the September term of 1828:

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1828.

"Whereas at the July term of This Board in the year of 1828 Abel Lomax Esq. and John Irvin were appointed as referees to adjudge the

carpenters work of the courthouse in Winchester Randolph County and report whether said work was done according to contract and if not done agreeable to contract to assess the damages said Arbitrators to meet in Winchester on the first monday in September 1828 and on the day and year last aforesaid the said Abel Lomax appeared and the said John Irvin not appearing, David Haworth is chosen in place of said John Irvin, and the said Abel Lomax and David Haworth after being duly affirmed proceeded to discharge the trust confided to them who after some time return their award as follows (towit) that Paul W. Way the contractor for said work give Bond with security to the satisfaction of the Board of Justices that he will Warrant said roof and Every part thereof to Stand good for and during the term of five years from and after this date and assess four dollars damages in consequence of the corners of the roof not being made in a workmanlike manner and five dollars damages for three of the sound posts in the lower Story."

In January, 1829, Solomon Wright was paid $112.50 "in part for work done on the courthouse in 1828." David Heaston was paid on the same day, $109.67 "for work done on the courthouse." George Burkett was paid $2.50 for extra work done on the doors of the court house.

On the 4th of May, 1829, we find the following: "This day the Board of Justices have examined and received the work done by David Heaston on the courthouse agreeable to his contract."

Another evidence that Mr. Way hired the work done by the piece and that difficulties of all kind arose, was found in the November term of 1829, as follows:

"The Board now takes into consideration the work done on the court house by Thomas Wright and consider the same as it Respects the doors and windows not finished in a workmanlike manner and leave it to the choice of said Wright to get a painter to inspect said work and if it is Judged by said painter to be done in a workmanlike manner the county is to pay the cost of said inspection if not said Wright is to pay the cost of inspection and finish the work in the manner in which it ought to be done, and if it is deceded by a painter that the work is now done accoidg to contrack by a Report from said painter to Charles Conway he as Clerk of said Board is hereby authorized to issue an order in favour of said Wright for the amount of his contract, if not considered by a painter to be finished when said Wright does finish the work he is to notify five of the Justices of the peace living nearest to the town of Winchester to attend and Exmonin the same and report to the next term of this Board."

What painter was selected to inspect the work is not known, but at least a portion of the work was found satisfactory and in January, 1830, "The Board of Justices having inspected the painting done on the doors and windows of the courthouse receive the same And order the county treasurer to pay Thomas Wright the sum of $150.00 for painting done on the court house."

It is a pretty hard matter to know just when any part of the building was finished and made ready for occupancy. It would seem that a building begun in 1826 could have been made ready long before this evidently was.

In 1829, Joseph Crown was "allowed to work at his trade in the west room of the courthouse until next Board of Justices prived he takes the necessary care of the courthouse and suffers nothing to be injured therein."

In January, 1830, Mr. Way was allowed "fifty cents for cleaning the shavings out of the lower floor of the courthouse."

The peculiar manner of contracting public work in vogue at that early day is shown by the contract made with Joel Ward in March, 1831, as follows:

"The Board of Justices hereby contract with Joel Ward to proceed to Erect a Bench, Bar and suitable small benches table &c in the court house according to the plan proposed or any better plan in any part of said work that said Ward may think proper and said Ward is to have said work completed against February term of the circuit court 1832 and when said work is done said Ward is to make his charge for the same and if his charge is not agreed to by the Board doing County business then to be valued by workmen at the expense of the county and they do hereby agree that said Ward draw on the county at any time hereafter for the sum of fifty dollars." It is peculiar that men transacting public business should make such a contract, and the only excuse to offer for it, is the confidence the board had in Mr. Ward.

Mr. Ward was unable to complete his work in the specified time and in March, 1832, was allowed "further time until the February term of the circuit court in the year of 1833, to finish his contract heretofore entered into to erect a Bar, Bench &c in the courthouse."

When the time for settlement came in September, 1833, it was, "Ordered that the County treasury pay Joel Ward $125 in part for making Bar, Bench & Seats in the Courthouse." They could not agree upon the remainder of the bill. Mr. Ward was claiming $150 for the entire work and as seen above, they paid him $125 and made the following entry:

"As the Board of Commissioners and Joel Ward, the contractor to make

a Bar, Bench Seats &c in the Court house cannot agree upon the price of said work, it is agreed between the contracting parties that Henry Sybowl and Thomas N. Davis value said work and report to the next term of this Board." Let us state here that Mr. Ward held the esteem of the commissioners, because he was this same day appointed by them, a trustee of the county library and also on this day, filed his report as overseer of a public road.

In November, 1833, the following entry was made, "It is further agreed between the County commissioners and Joel Ward that Thomas N. Davis and Henry Sybowl or Abel Lomax, Shall Value the Bar, Bench & seats made in the courthouse by the said Joel Ward & make report of their decision to the next term of this Board." Evidently they had some trouble in doing this, as in the January term of 1834, we find that "the settlement between the County and Joel Ward in Regard to the work done on the Bar &c in the courthouse is continued until the next term." In March, 1834, it is noted that "a settlement between the county commissioners and Joel Ward in regard to making the Bar, Bench and Seats in the Courthouse is continued to the next term of this Board."

Mr. Ward's contention had been for only a little over $50.00, so it is easy to imagine his gratification when the following report was made by the committee, November, 1834: "The honorable Board of County commissioners for Randolph County November term 1834 we your referees who were appointed by said Board to take into consideration the Value of certain work done on the courthouse in Randolph County by Joel Ward according to a certain contract of the Board doing County business in Randolph County at their March term 1831 with the aforesaid Joel Ward, now report that we have discharged that duty having taken the whole of the work item by item into consideration it is our opinion that it is worth $188.00 & 88 cents November 1st, 1834 Thomas N. Davis, Abel Lomax."

Another evidence in the patch work is that in September, 1835, it was, "Ordered that Charles Conway employ a workman either to seal or lath and plaster the Northeast Room in the Court house over head as soon as convenient."

In the September term of 1836, there are two items a little hard to explain, but we give them for what they are worth. "The filling up of the south side of the court-house floor and laying the same with brick heretofore undertaken by Jehu Robinson is this day examined By the commissioners, approved and received," and "Ordered that the County treasurer pay Jehu Robinson $22.00 for laying the south side of the Court-house floor." This

would indicate that all of the lower story had not been used up to that time.

The final work of completing the court house was started March 6, 1839, when it was "Ordered by the Board of Commissioners that Paul W. Way County Agent sell to the lowest bidder the finishing of the Courthouse in Winchester work to be completed on or before the first day of March 1840," and "Moorman Way is appointed to Superintend the finishing of the Courthouse in Winchester."

Mr. Way procured the plans and specifications of Mr. Thomas Best and proceeded to advertise and sell the contract, report of which was made at the opening of the May term, 1839, as follows:

"To the Board of Commissioners of Randolph County, Indiana, at their May Term, 1839."

"Pursuant to your order of last session I proceeded to advertise and sell to the lowest bidder the finishing of the courthouse in this Town after the order of the draft produced by Mr. Thos. Best, which draft and Book of explanation is herewith produced the Sale took place on the 30th day of March 1839 in this Town at which time and place the Conditions of the said Contract was fully made Known by me. David Heaston having become the lowest and best bidder the said contract was cried of to David Heaston at two thousand dollars and the said David Heaston having been called on by me to execute his Bond for his performance agreeable to the conditions of sd. sale refuseth to execute the same Winchester May 6th, 1839. Paul W. Way C. Agent."

Whereupon the commissioners again took action in the matter by paying Mr. Best $10.00 "for drawing the draft and making a description of the work to be done on the courthouse," and again proceeded in the matter by making the following order on May 9, 1839:

"The Board of County Commissioners of Randolph County order that Paul W Way, County Agent, advertise and resell on Saturday the fifteenth day of June next to the lowest bidder the finishing of the court house in said County agreeable to the drafts and descriptions made and deposited with said Agent, by Thomas Best, by order of said Board Except the Plastering of the walls on the outside instead of which the walls are to be painted and Penciled, the floor and wood-work of the first Story and the roof and Cupola to be completed by the third monday in October next, and the remainder of the work to be completed within twelve months from that time the undertaker will be entitled to one-half of his pay on the first monday in March next and the residue twelve months from that time provided the

work is done according to agreement The use of the court house is reserved for all Conty Courts at their respective Terms. And Moorman Way is appointed to Superinted the said work and report when called on."

Mr. Way (Paul W.) performed this work and reported to the commissioners in November, 1839, as follows:

"Report of Paul W. Way County Agent To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Randolph County, Indiana.

"Pursuant to your order issued at your May Term 1839, I have resold the finishing of the Court house in this Town on the 15th of June A. D. 1839. At which sale MichaelAKer of this Town become the Undertaker at $2480.½ of which Sum is to be paid on or before the 1st Monday of March 1840 & the balance at twelve months from that date provided the said work is completed and recd. by that date, and the said Michael AKer having entered into Bond with surety as required (which Bond is herewith submitted) Winchester Sept. 2nd, 1839. Paul W. Way C Agent."

Mr. Way was paid with the following order: "Ordered that the County Treasurer pay Paul W. Way County Agent for advertising crying sale preparing Bond and Report of the first sale of the Court house four dollars also four Dollars for second sale, two Dollars also for having sale advertised in Polladium and keeping court house Shut making in all ten Dollars."

Mr. Aker completed the work, received his full pay, and on September 1, 1841, it was "Ordered that the Job of repairing and finishing the Course house he received and that Michall Aker and Andrw AKern be released from any further responsibility relative to said job And the Bonn given by the Said AKers be cancelled."

In the meantime another office building had been constructed, for the use of the clerk and recorder. In March, 1836, we find "Jeremiah Smith is appointed a Special commissioner to let the Building of a Clerk & Recorders office and enclosing the public Buildings in the Townsh of Winchester according to the plan of the Board of Commissioners."

Mr. Smith performed that duty and on the 3d of May, 1836, the following entry was made: "Recd. the Report of Jeremiah Smith the commissioners heretofore appointed to let out the building of a circuit clerk and Recorders office, Privy, and enclosing Estray pen, and the Court-house, Stating that he had performed that duty and produced the Bonds executed by the contractors for said work, which is approved and said report and Bonds are ordered to be filed in the clerk's office of this Board, which is done accordingly And ordered that said commissioners so alter the contract

for fencing the Square that the south line of the fence be even with the South side of the Jail door and drawn in as far on the west side as will be necessary to make that line of the Square and to go north and East so as to make the fence ten rods Square making the small gates opposite the doors of the court-hous and omitting to make the large gate if the contractor will agree to discount one third of the amount he is to receive for his contract to wit $50.00 said fence to be made of Walnut or poplar plank, which alteration in said contract is agreed to by Paul W. Way said contractor. And ordered that Robinson McIntire be and he is hereby appointed to Superintend the buildings in the place of Jeremiah Smith, who has resigned said Superintendance."

This building was a two-room, one-story brick, situated in front of and a little to the south of the east entrance of the present court house. The contract excepting the office rooms was let to Paul W Way. For some reason the board became dissatisfied with Mr. Way, or his contract, and in September, 1836, declared "The contract heretofore made with Paul W. Way in Regard to enclosing the court-house and Estray-pen is by agreement between the said Paul W. Way and the County commissioners disannulled and made entirely Void and of none effect." (This contract was certainly cancelled.) The contract for the construction of the building was let to David Heaston for $587.50.

Mr. Heaston for some reason was unable to complete the building in the required time and in November, 1836, it was "Ordered by the Board that David Heaston have further time until the next Term of this Board to finish the Building of the Clerk and Recorders office by him heretofore undertaken." The building, however, was completed and paid for in full in the September term of 1837. A man by the name of Samuel Schaggs made the "Batten window-shutters."

These two rooms proved to be too much space at first, so it was "Ordered that Paul W. Way County Agent rent the East Room or Recorders office to the highest bidder for a office untill the First Monday in August Next and Repport to the Next Term of this Board."

In January, 1839, Mr. Way made the following report: "Pursuant to your orders I have advertised and Sold to the highest bidder the recorders office in this Town till the 4th day of August next to be occupied as an office Doctor Hosea D. Searls become the purchaser at $23.10. November 10th, 1838. PAUL W. WAY C. Agent."

It is interesting to note that on the same day of the acceptance of the

completion of the court house, September 1, 1841, that it was "Ordered that the Auditor & Treasurer be authorized to rent a house for their respective Offices of Elias Kizer One Door West of Goodrich & Brothers Store at three dollars per month for both at the Expense of the County from One year from this date. Ordered that Elias Kizer be allowed Eighteen Dollars for rent of Offices for the Auditor and Treasurer for Six Months." This, however, did not prove to be very satisfactory, at least to the commissioners.

It would be interesting to know the exact inside workings of a change that was made February 20, 1846, when it was "Ordered by the Board that the Auditor and Treasurer of said County occupy the East room of the Brick Building on the public Square Known formerly as the Recorders office as the room for their respective offices and to remove all fixtures and other apparatus Building to their respective offices from the rooms now occupied by said Auditor and Treasurer," and it was further "Ordered that Willis C. Wilmore be allowed to move the Book of Record into the west end of the Brick building occupied now as the Clerk office which shall be occupied by both Clerk and Recorder And Court Adjourned till Court in Course. Read and Signed in open court.

HENRY LEEKA,
ABRAHAM ADAMSON,
NATHANIEL KEMP."

It is strange, indeed, that the commissioners would put four such important offices as the auditor, treasurer, clerk and recorder's in the two small rooms; perhaps it was a "fit of economy."

The recorder occupied this room until April 18, 1853, when he was ordered to "occupy the Room up Stairs in the courthouse known as the Sons of Temperance Room as his office for the purpose of Recording Deeds &C and all other instruments required to be recorded in said Recorder's office in the County of Randolph."

The crowding of these four important offices into two small rooms and the general feeling that prevailed at that time that the court house was not safe led to the agitation of the building of a new set of office rooms in 1856, when it became known that the county would build a two story brick building on the north side of the court house the Odd Fellows conceived the idea of building a third story to it. This was considered by the commissioner to be an economical plan for the county and we find that on the 22nd day of January, 1856, the following agreement was entered into:

"It is agreed by the Board of County Commissioners now in session and Harry H. Neff, Silas Colgrove, Martin A. Needer and William A. Peele a

committee appointed by the Winchester lodge No. 121 of the I. O. O. F. that the said lodge (upon the Second story of the public building now in contemplation of being built on the public square in the town of Winchester) be permitted at the entire expenses of said lodge to furnish and carry up the wall for a third story and in every respect as to said Story to furnish steps and make floor for said third Story and in every respect as to said third story to furnish and finish the same Excepting the roof and materials for the same and the cornish thereof. the lodge agrees to defray one third the expense of roof & cornish. It is also agreed that the said commissioners secure in some proper way the quiet and uninterrupted enjoyment of said third story for a Lodge room for said order so long as the order may desire it and free ingress and egress to the same.

Read and signed in open Court.

And the Board adjourned till the 1st Monday in March.

GEORGE W. VANDERBURGH,
NATHANIEL KEMP,
THOMAS AKER."

With this agreement between the county commissioners and the trustees of the I. O. O. F., the county commissioners advertised for the letting of the contract to build said building and on Saturday, March 8, 1856:

"The Board of County Commissioners proceeded to let the building of the public offices and received sealed proposes according to the advertisement and the building of the brick work was awarded to Benedict Feathers at the sum of $1,316.00; the carpenters and joiners work was let to Thomas Best & Co., for the sum of $744.00 and the plastering of the offices was let to Micaijh Puckett for the sum of $210.00 and bond was given by these parties to faithfully perform the work."

April 15, 1856, it was: "Ordered by the Board that Moorman Way, Esquire, be and he is hereby appointed the Special Agent for Randolph County to visit Dayton, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, Ohio (if necessary) and there to contract for Stone, Iron and Iron Doors and fixtures necessary to the erection of the County offices of said County, now under contract for building. Said Moorman Way is empowered by this, his said appointment, to make all the purchases of said material, which said material shall be paid for out of the County Treasury of said County in cash on the 1st monday in June, 1856."

At this time the commissioners also located the building as follows:

"Now, at this time the Board of County Commissioners located the site

for the County offices on the following described portion of the public Square, towit: to be set 30 feet from the north wall of the Court House the east side of said offices to be in line with the east wall of the Court House and to be laid out and built north of said first line towards Washington Street and to front to the east."

On May 19th, however, the commissioners changed their mind and it was ordered:

"That the edifice about to be erected on the public square for the County offices be erected on the north side of the public square, commencing forty feet north of the north wall of the Court House to front with the east front of the court house and run north forty feet towards Washington street."

On this same day: "The Board of County Commissioners sold to George Monks the present edifice occupied for offices of Auditor, Treasurer and Clerk for the sum of $100.00, payable in six months from date; the Board excepting the stone forming the foundation of said building and a book case in the east side of the Clerk's office."

It was evidently the intention of Mr. Monks to use the material of the old building in the new building but something must have gone wrong as in December of the same year the Commissioners ordered:

"That Carey S. Goodrich be and he is hereby authorized to have and take possession of the edifice known as the old Clerk and Auditors office on the public square except the east case in said office and such pigeon holes as are not affixed to said building for the sum of $50.00 said edifice to be removed by the 15th of May next and that George Monks be released from his said contract heretofore made with the County Board pertaining to said edifice."

But the building of the new office rooms north of the court house did not yet provide adequate room for the various offices of the county. It would have been enough had the old court house been secure. It seems that this building was never considered safe. The recorder was ordered to take the "Sons of Temperance Room" in 1853 and that organization was required to move. Tom Brown rented the grand jury room in 1851 and various other rooms were rented in the old building but the people generally seemed to be somewhat afraid of it.

In 1864 the county commissioners rented McKews hall for the purpose of holding the Common Pleas Court. They also rented a room of Moorman Way in which to hold the Circuit Court. Court was held in McKews hall until the 8th of January, 1866, when:

"It is hereby Ordered by the Board, that the Room known and designated as Locke's Hall in the third story of the building situated on the Northeast corner of Washington and Meridian Streets in the town of Winchester, be and the same is hereby furnished to the County for all the uses and purposes of a Court Room, in lieu of the 'Old Court House' this day sold to the said John Ross by said Board."

Concerning the purchase of the "old court house" the following entry is made:

"The Board proceed to offer the said Court House & Privy for sale to the highest bidder and John Ross did then and there bid for the same the sum of three hundred and forty dollars and the said sum of $340 being the highest and best price bid for said property the same is openly struck of and sold to the said John Ross for said sum:. And he the said purchaser is to remove from off the Public Square said buildings and all the rubbish of same, taking care not to injure any of the public property of the County in the removal of said buildings or rubbish. He is also required to give his note with approved security waiving valuation and appraisement laws, to secure the payment when it becomes due of the above price. He the said John Ross thereupon makes and executes his promissory note, to secure the above sum which note is in the words and figures following—towit:

$340.00 Winchester, Ind., January 8, 1866.

Twelve months after date we or either of us promise to pay to W. E. Murray, Auditor of Randolph County, Indiana, the sum of Three hundred and forty dollars, for value received, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. This note is given to secure the payment of the price of the Court House and privy. Signed,

JOHN ROSS,
WM. DAUGHERTY,
JOHN B. ROBERTS.

Filed with Trust Fund notes.

Which said note and security is approved by the Board, and the said Board Order and direct that said old buildings be removed together with the rubbish from off the Public Square by the first day of July, 1866, to which the said purchaser agrees."

As will be seen by this entry John Ross had purchased the old court house that day. This old building was torn down and the material used to

build the present three-story brick building on the northeast corner of Franklin and Main streets.

Another contract was made in this location of the court room, March 13, 1867, when the commissioners entered into an agreement for "Bradbury's Hall for Use of Courts"; on this day Mr. Bradbury leased to Randolph county for the term of three years the third story of the building situated on the west part of lot No. 9, north front, town of Winchester, county and state aforesaid, and for the sum of $200.00 per annum, commencing on the 1st day of November 1866 and bound himself to provide said room with sufficient seats for court purposes:

Said room not to be used for other than Court, Agricultural, Religious and Political purposes."

It will be noted that "McKews," "Locke's" and "Bradbury's" Halls is the same room. This hall was afterwards known as "Stone's Hall," and we find that March 10, 1869:

"It is ordered by the Board that A. Stone is allowed one hundred fifty dollars in full of amount due and owing to him for rent of his Hall for Court room, and he by agreement releases the said Board of Commissioners from any further liability for rent for said room under the provisions of a contract with D. M. Bradbury made March 13, 1867. (See Comrs. Rec. No. 3 p. 563.)"

This contract was cancelled with Mr. Stone because the commissioners had on the 21st of December, 1868, purchased of George McAdams: "His undivided half in value of the property on the north side of the public square, Lots No. 8 and 9 in the north front known as the City Hall in the town of Winchester." The commissioners paid Mr. McAdams the sum of $4,000.00 and received a warranty deed for said property and made the following entry concerning it:

"And it is hereby ordered by the Board that said *Hall* or *room* known as *"City Hall"* situate on Lot Number Eight (8) (West part) and east part of Lot No. (9) Nine in the North Front of the town of Winchester in said County be and the same is hereby declared to be for the use of said County of Randolph for the purposes of a Court House in which to hold the Circuit and Common Pleas Court of said County, and for all other purposes for which a Court House is required."

This room was used for court purposes until the present court house was occupied in 1876.

On April 1, 1876, Mr. W. D. Kizer, county auditor, sold the "city hall"

to Mr. Chas. E. Magee for the sum of $3,075.00, "reserving the right to use and occupy the front room in the second story of the building on said real estate for one year free of rent, and the right to use and occupy the residue of said second story of the building on said real estate during the sessions of circuit court for one year free of rent."

It had been evident for some time that it would be necessary to build a new court house and provisions were begun for the same by levying a tax as early as 1870. It was the policy to accumulate a fund for that purpose so that the rate of taxation would not be so high when the building was actually constructed. Quite a sum of money, something like $35,000.00, had been accumulated for that purpose and in 1875 the county commissioners were short sighted enough to refuse to make a levy for county purposes thus exhausting all the surplus and leaving the county without any funds whatever when it became necessary to build the new court house. It is said the commissioners took this unwise step largely through personal reasons.

April 8, 1875, the county commissioners held a special session, the following of which are the minutes:

"A special session of the Board of Commissioners of Randolph County, Indiana, was begun and held at the Auditors office of said County on Thursday April 8th, A. D., 1875, in pursuance to a summons duly issued on the 8th day of April 1875 by Wm. D. Kizer Auditor of said County, and Served by W. A. Daly, Sheriff. due return whereof was made on said 8th day of April 1875, by which it is shown that due service thereof was made. Present Philip Barger, F. G. Morgan and Thomas Clevenger, members of said Board. Wm. D. Kizer Auditor of said County, and Ex-Officio Clerk of said Board, and Wm. A. W. Daly, Sheriff of said County. The Board having under consideration the propriety of building a Court House for said County, and having duly deliberated thereon, adopt certain Plans and Specifications and order notice to contractors to be published, which is as follows, viz:

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Auditors Office, Randolph County, Indiana.

Winchester, April 8, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Randolph County Indiana, for the building of a county Court House, until June (16th) Sixteenth 1875, at 12 o'clock M. noon, when the bids will be opened. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids if considered for the best interest of the County.

A bond signed by two responsible parties will be required to accompany the bid in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars that the bidder will enter into a contract and furnish sufficient and satisfactory bail if said contract is awarded him. Two setts of Plans and Specifications prepared by J. C. Johnson Archt, Fremont Ohio can be seen at the Auditors office in Winchester Randolph County, from April 14th, 1875, until the day of letting. The building to be commenced July 1st, 1875, the foundation to be completed by November 1st, 1875, the building to be completed by April 1st, 1877. All of the plans will be on file from and after June 1st, 1875."

Mr. J. C. Johnson was selected as architect and on June 16th, 1875, the following bids on plan No. 1 were received and bonded:

On plan No. 1, entire building except steam heating were received and bonded.

G. W. Webster, $79,000.00 and $2,800.00.
Christian Boseker, $73,231.31 and $4,100.00.
G. W. Myers and M. A. Reeder, $80,000.00 and $3,444.00.
J. W. Hinkley, $79,500.00 and $3,500.00.
M. T. Lewman and W. W. Blankenship, $83,666.00 and $3,400.00.
F. L. Farmer & Co., $88,295.00 and $4,500.00.
A. G. Campfield, $73,000.00 and $4,300.00.
Marcus Bossler, $81,807.00 and $3,878.00.
Beaver & Butts, $76,065.00 and $3,330.00.
Wm. Ballard for W. H. Ballard, $83,000.00.
Miller Frayer & Sheets, $82,853.00 and $4,766.00.

The contract was given to Aaron G. Campfield to build and erect said court house at the sum of $73,000.00. Mr. Campfield entered into contract with the commissioners on the 2nd day of June, 1875, and proceeded immediately to the erection of the court house, which was built according to specifications and completed and accepted by the county commissioners April 1, 1877, at which time Mr. George Ennis was appointed janitor at a salary of $425.00 per year. Mr. Ennis continued in this position faithfully until his death on the 2nd day of August, 1912, at which time Charles Puckett was appointed, serving until January 1, 1914, when James A. Davis received the appointment.

It no doubt seemed to the county commissioners that the present court house was sufficiently large to accommodate the public for an indefinite period but it is now entirely too small and inadequate to meet the needs of public business. It seems strange that a building costing the amount that this one did should be built and no protection made against fire of any of the public

records and up to date no commissioners or county council has ever had the "back-bone" to provide the protection against so serious a loss.

The attic of the present building is a mass of pine timber of the most inflammable kind, needing only a small start of flame to completely destroy the building.

At this time, 1914, the question of remodeling the building is being agitated and it is to be hoped that such a splendid thing will in the very near future be accomplished.

Were the records of the county to be destroyed the loss from such destruction could not be estimated in dollars and cents. The cost of repair of the court house would be a bagatelle in comparison to such loss.

JAIL.

It has been noted in the earlier part of this chapter that the first jail built in the county was begun in 1818 and completed in 1820. This jail is said to have had inter-locking corners and some of the people now living who remember seeing it say that it was a double wall but the records give no evidence of any such construction. Memory is a very treacherous affair and for that reason we are inclined to think that the specifications were followed literally and that it was to have had a wall made of logs hewn to 13 inches square.

This building stood on the southwest corner of the present court house square east of the box-elder tree now growing there. This jail served its purpose well for many years and many desperate characters have been securely kept in it, but like all materials the logs in time began to give way through age and decay until at last it is said that three prisoners escaped by digging their way through the rotten logs. This building stood until some time after December term of 1857 in which it was:

"Ordered by the Board that William W. Smith be and he hereby is authorized to remove the old log County Jail off of the public square from where it now stands and to sell the iron now attached to said Jail and to pay the proceeds of said sale into the County Treasury and make report of his doing in the premises to the next term of this Board."

The jail was removed by Mr. Smith to a lot just back of the present site of the Winchester postoffice and was converted into a pig pen.

December 6, 1856, the commissioners had provided for a new jail and ordered that:

"Thomas Best and Moorman Way be and they are Hereby appointed by

this Board to get up a plan and Specifications for a County Jail and for the purpose of enabling said Best and Way or either of them to give the best and most approved plan they or either of them are hereby authorized to visit the several prisons in the adjoining counties or adjoining state for the purpose of giving the most approved plan for said Building and make report of their proceedings in the premises to the next term of this Board."

The architects evidently did not get their plans and specifications as soon as the commissioners expected, but April 14, 1857, the following entry was made:

"Now at this time the Board of County Comrs. had selected the site for, and on which to build a County Jail and Sheriff residence which building is to be set south of the Court House, and in line with the Court House and public offices, and to set forty feet south of the Court House and the east line or east front of said building to be set in line with the east line or east front of said Court House and public offices. The North east corner of said building to set forty feet south of the southeast corner of the Court House and run south forty feet thence west thirty feet thence north forty feet thence east thirty feet to the place of beginning which building shall be two stories high with a permanent stone foundation. According to the specifications which may hereafter be adopted by the Board of Co Comrs."

At a special session held April 29th a very peculiar state of affairs is shown when it was:

"Ordered by the Board that Nathaniel Kemp and Thomas Aker be and they are hereby appointed and required to visit Dayton and Cincinnati for the purpose of employing a Mechanic and contracting with same for the building Iron Cells and the other necessary appendages to the County Jail And said Nathaniel Kemp and Thomas Aker report that they have attended to the same and make report of the following contract made and entered into by them with Cincinnati Mechanic at the following terms and prices, etc."

It will be observed that Mr. Kemp and Mr. Aker were two of the county commissioners at the time.

The records have three and a half pages blank following this, hence it was evident that they intended to fill in terms and prices at some later time. The contract spoken of was made with Jacobs & Co., of Dayton, Ohio.

It was not until the 2nd of May, 1857, that anything definite was done concerning the jail and we find at that time that it was:

"Ordered by the Board that Nathan Garrett. Auditor of said County, give the Notice to the Contractors for the Building of a County Jail and

Sheriffs Residence as soon as the time can be fixed upon by Nathaniel Kemp & Moorman Way, said Notice to be given by Publication being made in the Randolph County Journal a weekly newspaper printed and published in Winchester."

The advertisement was properly written and published and on the 15th day of June: the

"Board of County Commissioners proceeded to receive the proposals of several mechanics for the erection of the County jail to be together with the sheriffs residence on the south part of the public square and after examining the several proposals the brick work was let to Benedict Feathers for the sum of fourteen hundred dollars it is therefore ordered by the Board that the Brick work be and is hereby let to Benedict Feathers for the said sum of fourteen hundred dollars and that said Benedict Feathers be required to give bond in the penal sum of twenty eight hundred dollars with sufficient free hold security to the acceptance by the Board. And after examination of the several proposals, the Carpenters work was let to Martin A. Reeder for the sum of six hundred and twenty five dollars, and that said Martin A. Reeder be required to give bond in the penal sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars with sufficient freehold security to the acceptance of the Board. And after examinations of the several proposals the plastering was let to A. D. and A. O. Neffs for the sum of one hundred and forty five dollars. It is therefore ordered by the Board that the plastering be and the same is hereby let to A. D. & A. O. Neff, for the sum of one hundred and forty five dollars and that said A. D. & A. O. Neff be required to give bond in the penal sum of two hundred and ninety dollars with sufficient freehold security to the acceptance of the Board."

This jail was completed in the spring of 1858. The commissioners were so well pleased with the work of Mr. Way that on March 3d of that year they passed the following resolutions and ordered it to be "spread" upon the records of this Court:

"Whereas, the County Buildings being nearly completed and the services of Architect and Superintendent being no longer indispensible, therefore:

Resolved, that the thanks of this Board be and hereby is tendered to Moorman Way Esqr for the faithful, efficient, and skillful manner in which he has discharged the trusts committed to him.

Resolved, that Mr. Way be requested to present his claims for services rendered, at his earliest convenience to the Board, that the same may be passed upon and allowed.

Resolved, that the Auditor be directed to present Mr. Way with a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions."

Final settlement was made for the contract for this building on June 17th, 1858.

For the first time in the history of the county the sheriff was provided with a residence in connection with the jail and the sheriffs from that time on have lived with their families in the jail.

This jail was peculiarly constructed in the interior. It had a walkaway around the cells. If prisoners were disposed to take advantage, they could make it very dangerous for the sheriff.

This walk way extended around a room known as the "Jail Entrance."

At one time three prisoners had planned to do violence to the deputy sheriff and inquired of Mrs. Ford, the sheriff's wife, if Mr. Ford was at home and upon being told that he was not, asked when he would return. Mrs. Ford answered that she did not know. This conversation did not in any way attract her attention, as such a conversation was usual, Mr. Ford being a popular man with the prisoners.

On the evening of May 29th, 187—, the day of the above conversation, Mr. Ford entered his room to put the prisoners in the cells and Mrs. Ford, as was the custom, stepped to the door to lock him in the "jail room," when, to her horror, she saw one of the prisoners, a man by the name of Dudley, strike Mr. Ford. Dudley was standing on this walk-way and had a small stick of wood attached to his string which was fastened around his wrist.

Mr. Ford lived until the first day of the following January, when he succumbed to the influence of the blow.

Prisoners were afterwards overheard to regret their action, as they had not intended to strike Mr. Ford, but had expected to strike the deputy. Being above him they could not tell which one was there.

So far as we are able to learn this is the only case where a sheriff or any attendant has ever been injured in any way.

At one time the jail itself was surrounded by a high board fence no doubt more to prevent prisoners seeing out and people seeing in than for any means of protection. It seems to have been a common playground for the children of Winchester at that time, as we have been told by a number of citizens of their playing in this enclosure and especially of being able to crawl under the building in playing hide and seek.

At one time when some prisoners had escaped it was thought that they were in hiding under the jail and the story is told that Mr. Eb. Hall, a man

who is fearless, was the only one who would agree to crawl under the building and endeavor to find them, and much to his satisfaction and that of his friends, no prisoners were there.

It seems strange that in the records of the commissioner's court no mention has been made whatever concerning the Free and Accepted Masons, Winchester Lodge, No. 56, having built the third story of the building; however, the fact remains that the building, instead of being situated with the length way north and south, it was east and west and the Winchester Lodge No. 56 built the third story the same as the Odd Fellows built the third story of the north building.

The Masons occupied this room until the building was demolished, at which time, March 13, 1883, they sold their interest to the county for the sum of $500.

The condition of the old jail became so wretched from every point of view that the grand jury in 1880 investigated and censured the commissioners so severely for their allowing such a condition to exist in a civilized county that the commissioners took notice of it and at a special meeting of the board employed E. J. Hodgson, architect, January 1st, 1881. Mr. Hodgson was to receive the sum of $600.00 for his services. On the first day of February, 1881, notice was served to contractors and builders that the commissioners would receive sealed proposals in the auditor's office in the town of Winchester, Randolph county, Indiana, until 1 o'clock p. m., Monday, the 4th day of April, for furnishing material and labor required in the erection, construction and completion of a jail and sheriff's residence in the town of Winchester.

On April 1st two of the commissioners, Elias F. Halliday and William R. Coggeshall, met in the commissioner's office, with R. V. Murray, sheriff, and George N. Edger, auditor, and received and opened bids which were as follows:

William H. Meyers and Martin A. Reeder, for entire building	$39,106.00
J. W. Hinkley and James Noms, for entire building	37,500.00
B. F Haugh, for entire building	37,000.00
Aaron G. Campfield, for entire building	34,500.00

After inspecting and examining the bids they let the contract to Mr. Campfield, who entered into contract with the commissioners to faithfully perform the work in a skillful manner agreeable to the plans and specifications as

filed in the auditor's office and gave bond for its completion, with Thomas M. Brown, D. E. Hoffman, C. E. Magee and Thomas Ward as bondsmen.

On the same day the commissioners entered into a contract with Martin A. Reeder for Lot No. seven (7) in the southeast square of the town of Winchester for the sum of $2,500.00.

The contracts for the inside work of finishing the jail were let to other parties. The contract for tile floor was let to the United States Encaustic Tile Company for $225.00. The plumbing to J. & F. Niel, $1,350.00. Heating and ventilating to H. M. Crane, Cincinnati, Ohio, for the sum of $1,156.00. The iron work to H. C. Hepburn and William Renschall, of Cleveland, Ohio, for $2,089.00.

The material furnished by Messrs. Hepburn and Renschall was very unsatisfactory. May 16th, 1887, the board met and inspected the plate iron furnished for the floor and decided it was not of the kind and quality as provided for in the contract and specifications and condemned and rejected it and ordered the company not to put any of this iron in the jail building, and Tuesday, May 24th, was set for the time of letting same, on which day they received but one bid, being that of William Fitzmaurice. Mr. Fitzmaurice's bid was for $3,100.00.

"And the board having seen and inspected said bid and after due consideration did reject said bid." Two days later, however, Mr. Fitzmaurice filed another bid, as follows:

"I, William Fitzmaurice, do hereby propose and offer to the board of commissioners of the county of Randolph to furnish all the material and labor and employments mentioned and described in the specifications as therein stated and required subject to all the conditions therein mentioned for the sum of $500.00, to be paid to me when same is done and accepted and approved by the board. Said work to be completed on or before July 1st, 1887." Which bid the commissioners accepted and promised to pay the same when the work was completed and accepted by the board.

The jail, however, was soon completed and was at that time one of the most modern structures in the state. It has since that time borne the test put upon such buildings and at this time, 1914, is satisfactory and a very good building. At different times grand juries have reported repairs of various kinds, which, for the most part, have been made by the county commissioners.

INFIRMARY.

To care for the poor, to relieve the distressed, to sustain the unfortunate, and to aid those who, by misfortune or otherwise, are no longer able to care for themselves, has been a duty of society since the organization of man. No nation has ever been more attentive to this class of unfortunates than the United States, and no state has ever done its part more willingly and heroically than Indiana, and we hope that no county has responded to the needs of its unfortunates with more willingness and a greater degree of consideration than has Randolph county. It is true this county has been governed by state laws and has had to stay within the limits of its means and has no doubt at times seemingly fallen short of what it might otherwise have done, yet the records of the county are clear as to their having always responded to the needs of the poor.

In the organization of the county a building was provided for the courts and offices. The jail was built to care for the criminals, and even a stray pen was maintained to care for the stock that had wandered away from its rightful domain, but no such provision was made for the poor.

Each township had two overseers of the poor appointed and it was the duty of these men to look after the unfortunates in their respective townships in the early history, there being few people, the needs of the people being small and easily furnished, provisions being somewhat plentiful, being charitable and hospitable and generous to a fault, the poor were cared for without any appeal to the public.

The first recorded appointments of the overseers of the poor were made on June 6th, 1820, when we find:

"Richard Beason and Mashack Luallen appointed overseers of the poor in Ward township.

George Whitehouse and Captain Mackley appointed overseers of the poor in Wayne Township for one year.

James Wright and John Balanger appointed overseers of the poor in White River Township for one year.

Ephraim Overman and John Cammack appointed overseers of the poor in Greensfork township for one year.

William Hunt and Jehue Jackson appointed overseers of the poor in West river township for one year."

It is improbable that any appointments had been made previous to this time, as the machinery of government was only just starting at this time.

Most of the people helped at this time lived in Greensfork and White River townships. This can easily be explained because most of the people lived in these townships. When it became necessary to care for an unfortunate person they were farmed out. The first entry we have of this is in the November term of 1826, when it was:

"Ordered that the County Treasurer pay Curtis Clenney the sum of three dollars and 75 cents for five days attending as overseer of the poor to farming out Levi Halle, a pauper in greensfork Township, and George T. Wilson $1.50 for two days attending to the same."

It was further: "Ordered that the County treasurer pay Joseph Halle the sum of six dollars in part for Keeping and maintaining Levi Halle a pauper."

The records have a great many such instances as this where people were farmed out and where people were paid for keeping their own relatives. The county has had a few cases where people were kept by the county for a great many years. The Levi Halle spoken of was kept until he died, February 22, 1830, when it was:

"Ordered that the County treasurer pay Abraham Reins the sum of $2.50 for making a coffin to inter Levi Halle a pauper, who deceased February 22nd, 1830."

Mr. Halle was, we take it, an average pauper of that time and we find that in May, 1829, he was "farmed out at $39.84 to Joseph Halle for the ensuing year."

The bids were taken on paupers and the prices varied from $12.00 or $14.00 a year up to as high as $41.00 or $42.00, depending of course on the amount of help the pauper would be to the man bidding for him.

Another noted case was that of Thomas Morris who was farmed out May 5, 1829, at $17.25 to Stanton Bailey for the ensuing year by Curtis Clenney and Travis Adcock overseers of the poor of Greensfork township. Mr. Morris is still found on the list in 1837 as having been farmed out at $60.00. How much longer he remained we do not know.

A man by the name of James Bailey was put on the list as early as 1827. He was farmed out for the sum of $8.00 to Nancy Bailey, his wife. This was simply a way of keeping a man and his wife and the less decrepit of the two was given the contract of keeping the other, however, in later years, she was also paid for keeping a husband and a son. These people lived in West River township and were kept by the county for a great many years, in fact, in 1854 when the paupers were gathered from over the county and placed in

the county infirmary we find, "paupers from West River township are Nancy Bailey, Hiram Bailey and James Bailey." In June these same people were re-committed to their township which was Nettle Creek and were farmed out to Hugh Bailey for the sum of $150.00 per year. We do not know how long they remained dependents on the county but we find that in September, 1859, they were returned to the poor asylum from Nettle Creek township.

We mention these cases, not with the idea of exploiting the unfortunate condition of any special one but to show the great lengths of time from which the county has at time extended this class of protection. In fact, there is a man living in the county today, 1914, who has been receiving public aid since 1855 or for a period of almost sixty years. The county, however, is only doing its duty, and it is well that the county is able to so well take care of its unfortunates. Conditions in some parts of the state were such that the legislature was moved to pass a law in 1848 compelling counties to provide public places wherein the unfortunate poor might have care and with this end in view, December 6th, 1850, it was:

"Ordered by the Board that Robert Irvin Abraham Adams and Peter S. Miller be and they are hereby appointed Special Comrs to select and purchase a farm as near the County seat as can be procured taking into consideration price and quality, etc., the said farm so procured shall be kept and dedicated to the support of the poor of said County. Said Commissioners shall make report of their proceedings in the premises to the next term of this Board."

March 7, 1851, it was: "Ordered by the Board that William A. Peele and David Heaston be and they are hereby appointed Trustees to Superintend and farm out the poor farm of the County to some suitable person and to see that the Paupers are Received on the said farm on the 1st monday in may next & properly provided for and make report of their proceeding in the premises to next term of their Board."

March 28th Messrs. Peele and Heaston were authorized to procure horses and wagon and necessary stock and utensils for farming the poor farm of said county, as was always the case were to make report at the next meeting. This they proceeded to do by buying a "horse beast" of Acil Stone for $50.00, a "horse beast" of Samuel Ludy for $59.93, a "waggon" of Henry Lipp for $65.00, "goods, wares and merchandise" of Best & Way, $46.76, the same of Thos. Ward, $32.58, the same of D. J. Cottom, $8.76, "goods" of Zimri Moffett $3.46, plow of Pleasant Diggs, $10.50, harness of Sol Yunker, $7.12, "single trees" John Way $2.75, chairs, Lewis Walker $10.00, harrow, Thomas Butterworth $1.75, oats, James Forsythe $4.00, tinware James O. Dormer

$2.48, potatoe plants David Wysong, 75 cents, bed steads William Allen $47.50, necessary articles William H. Fitzgerald $90.17 and so the poor farm was started and equipped.

William Fitzgerald was selected as the first keeper and his term was to expire March 1, 1852.

At this time an inventory was made of the property when it was found that the county had property to the value of $1,813.10. We are inclined to think, however, that some of the property was appraised rather high as we find one table, $10.00; three tubs, $4.50, and other things in proportion.

At the end of that year Mr. Fitzgerald reports having thirteen inmates and "here further reports that none of said paupers are able to perform labor, being all very old, very young, weak minded or diseased and that he has realized nothing from their industry." He further reports that expenses for maintaining his own family and said paupers to be $214.72½.

There was no building of any consequence on this farm. The commissioners met on the 10th day of July, 1852, for the purpose of receiving specifications and bids for the building of a poor house for the accommodation of the paupers when the following order was made:

"Ordered by the Board that the following plan be and the same is hereby adopted by the Board for the Building of a House on the poor Asylum of said County for the accommodation of the paupers at said Asylum. The house shall be sixty feet long and forty feet wide and twelve feet high. A main Hall ten feet wide and sixty feet long through the center of the building And a second hall through the center of the building from east to west six feet wide and forty feet long, etc. And it is therefore further ordered by the Board that Thomas Best or Asahel Stone be and they are hereby appointed to draw the draft and furnish specifications for the erection of said building and furnish the same to this Board on Saturday the 17th instant by 12 O'clock."

Mr. Stone made the plans and was paid $10.62½ for the same.

In March, 1853, the building was built by a Joseph Johnson and was accepted by the commissioners December 20, 1852, at which time, however, they reserved $50.00 until the "painting and whitewashing" is completed.

In 1853 Mr. Fitzgerald reports having sixteen inmates, to wit: 7 white males, 3 white females, 2 black males, 4 black females. He further reports that: "all said paupers in said asylum are either from age, infirmity or youth unable to perform much manual labor."

The first loss of the county by fire occurred on the 25th of January, 1854,

when the "poor asylum" was destroyed. The commissioners found "that the paupers of said County are in a destitute condition" and ordered that the township overseers of the poor be instructed to care for the paupers from the several townships. White River and Greensfork townships were the only townships having inmates in the asylum at this time. For some reason the commissioners ordered: "that the personal property appertaining to the poor asylum and belonging to said County be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder on the 3rd day of March, next, on the poor farm of said County" and the business of the county infirmary was practically closed for a year. They, however, proceeded, immediately, to the construction of a new building and March 11, 1854, Thomas Best was "employed to make a draft and specifications for the Building an Asylum on the poor farm." Mr. Best was authorized to visit several asylums and to "adopt a Most Convenient plan for the accommodation of the inmates and for the family of the Superintendant." The auditor was instructed to advertise for sealed proposals at the next term of the commissioners' court on said building. This duty was performed and on April 17th the commissioners received sealed proposals for the building and let the contract to Joseph Johnson for the sum of $5,950.00 upon condition that the building be completed by May 1, 1855. Mr. Johnson, evidently, did not succeed very well in his building as on May 7, 1855, the commissioners met in a special meeting: "visiting the poor asylum of said County and receiving said asylum and superintending the reception of the paupers from several townships in said County and to do and transact such other and further business as the interests of the said County may require. Present, the Honorable Andrew Devoss, George W. Vanderburg and Nathaniel Kemp, Esqs., members of said Board and after visiting the said asylum they find the same unfinished and do not receive the same."

The matter continued with more or less quibbling for almost a year and finally Ernestus Strohm was "appointed to furnish material to complete the County asylum of said County as near as can be done on the original plan and to be governed by the specifications if they can be obtained." Mr. Strohm completed the work.

Final settlement was made with Mr. Johnson September 6, 1856. The following entry concerning which is made:

"Now at this time the Board of County Comrs. settle with Joseph Johnson and it is approved by and between the Board of County Comrs and the said Joseph Johnson that in consequence of said Joseph Johnson indemnifying said Board with bond and security approved by said Board to hold said County

harmless of supposed leins filed against said Johnsons dues or claims against said County, and said Bond being by said Johnson given with Jere Smith his security the Board Order the Auditor to Issue to said Johnson, Orders to the amount of two hundred and eighty six dollars and thirty four cents, the Balance due said Johnson after deducting the amount necessary to finish the said Johnson undertaking with said County," etc.

This building served its purpose with more or less efficiency for a number of years but as the population of the county increased the needs of a better equipment at the poor farm correspondingly increased. Matters went on in their usual way with more inmates being committed from year to year and no additional accommodations being provided for.

During the administration of Mr. Hall matters became such that it attracted the attention of the public and grand jury after grand jury reported after having visited the institution that the needs were wholly inadequate to the necessity. Public pressure finally became so strong that in 1899 the commissioners, William Horn, Adam Slonaker and Thomas H. Clark, contracted with W. F. Kaufman, architect, Richmond, Indiana, January 19, 1899, "to furnish a complete set of drawings, specifications and all detail drawing requisite and necessary to erect a County Infirmary on the present infirmary farm in Randolph County, State of Indiana." Mr. Kaufman was also to act as the superintendent of the erection of such building. Mr. Kaufman furnished the plans and specifications which were adopted by the board and left in the auditor's office for the use of persons bidding on said proposed work which was to be completed on or before October 1, 1899. Mr. Kaufman evidently finished his plans as he was paid $600.00 on the same on March 9, 1899. Just why all bids were not received sooner and contract let is not known but it remains a fact that they were not received and opened until March 19, at which time the following bids were received: Joseph Shetterly, $34,373.00; J. M. Hagerman, $36,290.00; A. G. Campfield, $34,900.00, and W. H. Kreep, $34,950.00. The bid of Mr. Shetterly was considered best and was accepted and contract was awarded to him. The time of completion was extended to November 1, 1899.

Much dissatisfaction arose during the construction of the building as to the quality of the material and the work that was allowed to be put into the building. Many additional items of expense were also added, making the final cost of the building somewhere near $40,000.00. The building is, however, splendidly arranged and with the additions and conveniences, that have, in recent years, been added, it is now considered a model infirmary.

It should no longer be called a "poor farm" but should rather be called "home for the poor." With the character of the superintendent and matron of recent years it has indeed been a home for the unfortunates who have found it necessary to be there. It would be a shame for it to be otherwise in such a county as ours with its wealth, intelligence and high degree of society.

In the meantime, January 15, 1855, Mr. Simon Gray had been appointed to succeed Mr. Fitzgerald as the superintendent of the asylum.

It is interesting to know at this time that bids were taken and that the position of Superintendent of the poor asylum was let to the bidder, usually the lowest, who suited the commissioners best. Mr. Gray took the place on the following conditions:

"I do hereby agree to superintend and take care of the poor asylum of Randolph County for one year for four hundred dollars, Furnish 2 horses and A wagon and gears and Six cows, Myself and Wife and one girl ten years old and one other woman part of the time, board ourselves and stock till the first of May, 3 beds, 6 chairs, dishes sufficient for our own use and other apparatus too tedious to mention." Signed, Simon Gray.

Whereupon the commissioners entered into contract with Mr. Gray. He giving bond in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for his faithful performance as such superintendent. January 21, 1856, Mr. Gray submitted two propositions to the county commissioners, the first being:

I do hereby agree to take care of the Randolph County poor asylum for one year and furnish three horses and gears, one waggon, 5 milk cows, Myself and wife and one girl eleven years old for $400.00, furnish our own bedding and "clothes and the increase of all stock to be mine." The second was: "I will furnish three horses and gears and one Waggon 5 milk cows and 12 or 15 head of sheep and let you (the County) have all the increase and profits of all the Stock and furnish labor as before for the sum of $450.00." The last proposition was accepted by the Commissioners. Mr. Gray entered into contract, giving bond as before, with Thomas W. Coats as his security.

The next year the Commissioners employed Jeremiah Cox as superintendent after they had examined several bids which were submittd. Mr. Cox submitted the following proposal: "to render his aid and wife and four children, two boys, oldest 10 years, youngest nine, two girls, oldest seven years, youngest five years old and to find clothing and bedding for the comfort of his family and to furnish the use of two work horses. Harness

and a two horse Waggon, One two horse plow, one Shovel plow, and the use of four milk cows with the increase to be left on the farm and the use of one cook stove with other cooking utensils all the above mentioned for the term of one year for the sum of $200.00, prosal made this 3 day of January, 1857." Signed, Jeremiah Cox.

The commissioners entered into a contract with Mr. Cox, he giving his bond for $1,000.00 with Silas Gray and Nathan Cox as security.

Evidently the commissioners begun to think the cost of the poor farm was unwarranted as in December, 1857, they ordered the auditor to make a report of "the whole cost of taking care of paupers of said County at the County asylum for the years A. D. 1855, 1856, 1857, including physicians salary, superintendents salary, and incedental expenses appertaining to this end." They further ordered the auditor: "Ordered by the Board that the Auditor be and he is hereby required to give notice by having publication made for three weeks successively in the Randolph County Journal of the letting of the County Asylum for the next in coming year to the lowest responsible bidder, which letting will be at the Court House in Winchester on Friday the 15th day of January A. D. 1858. The Board reserving the right to decide of the manner proposed, the amount each bidder will undertake to furnish, etc., etc., or perform the duties required of him according to his particular bid."

These bids were received January 15, 1858, and the commissioners entered into a contract with Mr. Thomas McConochy, Mr. McConochy giving bond with Elias Kizer having "appeared in open Court and offered himself as security for the performance of said Thomas McConochy." Mr. McConochy was to receive "the sum of two hundred dollars and seventy-five cents to do all the necessary labor in the house and on the farm, without any expense from the County, to furnish two horses and gears, and one wagon and one milk cow and furnish my beds and bedding for my own family my family in number is four, myself, Wife and two children, one boy eight years old and a girl eleven years old."

During the first year of Mr. McConochy's term an incident occurs which shows the spirit of the early Society of Friends. The minutes of this transaction are self-explanatory and show the spirit with which that society practiced the teachings of the Master.

"This Memorandum is to certify I, the undersigned, on behalf of the poor Committee of White Water Monthly meeting of the Society of Friends in the County of Wayne and State of Indiana do hereby Obligate myself to

pay to Thomas McConochy Superintendent of Randolph County poor house on or before the 1st day of 2nd Mo. (February) 1859 The sum of Seventy Dollars, being for the purpose of assisting to keep and support Samuel Davidson who is now an inmate of said poor house for Two years past & which two years will expire at that time, and if said Davidson should not live to the end of the time above specified a deduction at the rate of thirty five dollars a year is to be made from this obligation for the unexpired time.

8 mo. 13th 1858. JEREMIAH HADLEY.

"And it is further agreed and confirmed between us that the said poor committee above referred to is to pay yearly for the same purpose to the superintendent of the above poor house the sum of thirty five dollars, to be paid on the 1st day of the 2nd month of each that said Davidson in said poor House after the expiration of the time above mentioned in the above obligation.

8th mo. 13, 1858. JEREMIAH HADLEY,
THOMAS MCCONOCHY Supt."

Mr. Davidson died during the year and Mr. Hadley paid $70.00 to Mr. McConochy who acknowledged the receipt of the same March 9, 1859.

Mr. McConochy was employed again January, 1860, for the period of one year. He was to receive $350.00 but in addition to his regular work agreed to "re-roof the barn, re-set all the fences on the farm that needs it & clear up a piece of ground in the south field on the west side of the State road, & put gates where they are needed and make a blind ditch eighteen rods long in the field east of the house."

December 6th, 1860, the commissioners received the proposition to superintend the poor asylum from Elias Kizer. Mr. Kizer had been a very prominent man in the history of the county for some years, having served as road supervisor, road viewer, juror and county commissioner seven years. That Mr. Kizer was "onto the game" and understood public pulse is shown by the character of the proposal that he submitted to the commissioners. Evidently Mr. Kizer knew some of the unfavorable conditions existing at the time which he hoped to rectify. His proposition upon which he was hired is such that we feel justified in giving it in full:

"Elias Kizer on proposition to Superintend Poor Asylum &c.

Winchester, Dec. 6th, 1860.

To the honorable board of County Commissioners:

I propose to undertake the Poor asylum & farm for the coming year

in Randolph County Indiana. I will furnish team, wagon, plows, & hands sufficient to do all the work on the farm & in the house, & not keep any more hands than are really needed; the family shall be small so as to make the expenses light, as possible on the County. As for my extras on my table I will account for them to the County outside of what the paupers have to live on. I will be accountable for all neglect on my part. Likewise I will make all the shoes or have them made for the paupers, the County just paying for the leather, mending likewise, And I will keep the farm in good repair, & leave it in the same. This you may be the judges of yourselfes. I will do all the dealing that is necessary for the use of the paupers, & keep a correct account & report to you every three months if required. N. B. I will furnish my own beds and clothing.

This labor is worth five hundred dollars per year, but if you think it too much, anything between that & three hundred I will be satisfied with. I leave this with you for I think you to be reasonable men & know what is reasonable & wright, & if I don't perform the labor according to contract, I don't want anything for it. I do this for the good of the County.

N. B. I will give no meals victuals away, uless I charge myself with it at 25 cts per meal. Thiss I will account to the County for; this is wright and just.

This I submit to your honorable body.

(Signed) ELIAS KIZER.

We the Board of County Commissioners accept the proposition of Elias Kizer. He is therefore appointed to superintend the poor asylum & farm for one year commencing Feb. 1st 1861 and ending Jan. 21st 1869.

Read and signed in open court and the Board adjourned till Saturday morning. usual hour.

H. K. WRIGHT,
C. F. ALEXANDER."

Mr. Kizer made good and was again employed in 1862 under the proposition that, "I will superintend the whole matter that I have done for the sum of $500.00 for the year and of course do the best I can for the County. I will make the expenses as low as possible, doing the land justice, also the paupers." Mr. Kizer was again employed in 1863, this time for $550.00. The County to pay for medical attendance and medicine. Mr. Kizer was again employed in 1864 for the sum of $600.00. "The County to pay for all repairs and Smith work, furnish plows and farming implements, Kizer to pay the Doctors bills except in extreme cases and the County to pay for all medi-

cine. The farm to be kept in as good order or better than it now is." Again in January, 1865, Mr. Kizer was employed for the year for the sum of $700.00. This time he went into the following agreement: "I will do the Very best for the County and the Paupers leaving all I Make on the Farm at the end of the Year Except What I take to the farm of my own property."

The Commissioners were called together January 8, 1866, to consider, among other things, "proposals to take charge of the poor asylum for the ensuing year." We do not know how many proposals were offered or by whom but the one accepted was made by Jonathan Edwards for the sum of $500.00. The county, "to pay the expenses of all necessary repairs Blacksmithing, making or re-setting fences, making rails, and necessary to protect crops, etc. Said Edwards to keep up all the repairs of his own property at his own expense." Mr. Edwards filed bond for $500.00 with Hamilton Edwards as security. Mr. Edwards was again employed in 1867 for $500.00.

Competition seems to have been lively for 1868 as proposals were received from Jonathan Edwards, James Shaw, John W Bragg, Nathan Fiddler, Wm. A. W. Daly, Andrew J. Aker, Daniel McConochy. The proposal of Jonathan Edwards was accepted after. "the Board having seen and inspected the several proposals." Mr. Edwards this year was to receive $500.00 the same as the year before. The special December term, December 30, 1868 proposals were received from Amos Hall, Joseph Kemp, Joseph Kelly, Nathan Fiddler, Daniel Barnes, David McConochy, Urias Davis, Sampson Summers and Charles M. Stine, the proposal of Mr. Hall was accepted.

Mr. Hall's contract was more liberal than any that had preceded and for the first time in the history of the county the county agreed to furnish the superintendent, "with the assistance of a Matron for said Asylum to assist in the management of affairs pretaining exclusively to the health and comfort of the paupers and the preparation of their food and who is to perform her duties under the direction of the Superintendent and to be included with, and considered as a member of his family." The last condition was one very easily met from the fact that the superintendent's wife serves as the matron as spoken of in the contract.

Mr. Hall served the county for a great many years. In 1873 he received the sum of $800.00 for one year from the 1st day of February, 1874, with the privilege of keeping the same for one year more on the same terms and conditions. Mr. Hall did this and in 1875 was hired outright for two years from the 1st day of February, 1876. Mrs. Hall again serving as matron and was to receive $130.00 a year.

In December, 1877, proposals were again submitted by Amos Hall, Madison Hill, Wm. Smith, H. T. Study, Lemuel Grimes, Marion Harter, Samuel Witter, C. M. Stine, James Edwards, Samuel Bright. The proposal of Mr. Hill was considered "the best and most satisfactory bid for such services and was accepted." He was to receive $650.00 for one year from the 1st day of February, 1878. Mrs. Hill also to serve as matron. Mr. Hill served for one year only when Mr. Hall was again employed for one year from the 1st day of February, 1879, with the privilege of keeping the same for one year more for $600.00 per year.

The commissioners at this time attempted to stop an abuse which had crept into the management of the poor farm when they put into Mr. Hall's agreement, "that in no case shall the paupers or inmates of said asylum be taken from the farm to perform labor for others." Mr. Hall entered into contract and gave Simon Ramsey and John R. Philips as security on his bond.

Mr. Hall was again chosen in December, 1880, for $700.00 per year from the 1st day of February, 1881 with the privilege of keeping the same one year more on the same terms. Mr. Hall again contracted in December, 1882, for $750.00 per year for one year with the privilege of keeping it two years. December 10, 1884, Mr. Hall again contracted at $800.00 for one year with the privilege of one year longer on the same terms. December, 1886, Mr. Hall contracted for $800.00 per year for one year with the privilege of continuing the contract for one year on the same terms. Mr. Hall again contracted January 8, 1889 for $800.00, payable quarterly for one year with the privilege of continuing one year longer or until February 1, 1891, at which time Mr. Hall is again employed under the same conditions as before for one year with the privilege of continuing until February 1, 1893.

On the 10th day of December, 1892, the commissioners received proposals from Henry T. Study, Amos Hall, Uriah Davis, Elisha Thompson and after due consideration accepted the bid of Henry T. Study and entered into contract with him for the sum of $800.00. Mr. Study was to "take possession of said poor asylum on the 1st day of February, 1893, and it was mutually agreed and understood that this contract shall begin and be in force from and after the 1st day of February, 1893, and shall continue in force until the first day of February, 1894." Mr. Study was also given the privilege of extending the time one year.

December 12, 1894, Messrs. Study and Hall again put bids before the commissioners, Mr. Hall's bid being accepted. Mr. Hall was again employed for $800.00 per annum for one year with the privilege of continuing

one year and executed his bond with T. F. Moorman, J. W. Macy and Ed I. Brown security. Mr. Hall again contracted December 15, 1898, for $800.00 for one year with the privilege of continuing two, or until February 1, 1901. Mr. Hall, however, was not permitted to serve the entire time of his contract as death relieved him of his long service to the county and on the morning of February 15, 1900, the last respects were paid to him by his many friends and on that day the commissioners made the following entry: "No business was transacted to enter of record and the Board adjourned until tomorrow morning on account of the funeral services of Amos Hall, superintendent of the County Infirmary." Mr. Study was selected in Mr. Hall's place to take possession the 6th of March, 1900, and to continue until the 31st day of August, 1901.

Mr. Study was again employed June 18, 1901, for $978.00 for a period of two years, the contract to end the 31st day of August, 1903.

June 1, 1903, the commissioners began a new policy of no longer taking bids or proposals but elected otherwise. "The Board proceeded to the election of Superintendent of County Infirmary. Roy Ford receiving the majority of votes cast was declared elected as such Superintendent for a period of two years and that he received a sum of $978.00 per year for the services as such Superintendent and also the services of his wife as matron of said infirmary." Mr. Ford, however, remained but one term, as on the 4th of June, 1905, the commissioners entered into contract with Henry C. Hull for a period of two years beginning September 1, 1905, at $1,200.00 per year.

Mr. Hull continued as superintendent until March 1, 1914. Mr. Hull, it is said, is the only superintendent who has ever been able to make the poor farm self-sustaining.

March 1, 1914, Mr. Hull was succeeded by Henry Judy, who had been elected January 1, 1914, for a period of four years at the consideration of $1,500.00 per annum.

INFIRMARY.

The matter of medical aid for the poor of the county has been one that has attracted a great deal of attention and been given a great deal of serious thought throughout the entire history of the county.

In the earlier day bids were received on this the same as the other care of the poor and oftentimes it was not the skill or the success of the physician that determined the matter but rather the man that had the lowest bid. Too

often the pauper has been considered a public care to be gotten rid of with the least possible attention and expense. Thanks to civilization that time has passed and today the unfortunates receive the same medical care as those of their more fortunate brothers.

One of the first contracts let in the county was in 1857 when Dr. George W. Bruce was "employed as a physician for the County Asylum and Physician for County Jail for the ensuing year at $25.00 per year as per contract. Said physician to find his own medicine and drugs."

In 1858 Mr. John E. Beverly was appointed "physician and surgeon" for county asylum and for county jail and the poor of White River Township for one year from this date, the said Beverly to furnish out of his own cost all medicine, ointment, drugs, oils, etc., for the sum of one hundred dollars for the term aforesaid.

In 1861 Dr. A. F. Teele was given the contract at $50.00 per year, he to furnish all medicine, drugs, etc.

Matters went on in this way until 1870, the law was changed whereby the paupers were to have the physician of their own choice which worried some of the county commissioners quite a little. It must be said, to the everlasting disgrace of some of these men, especially about 1876, that instead of considering the bill of physicians or any bill relative to the poor as they would any other bill the commissioners upon the insistence of one of their number would refuse to allow the bill of the physician. It is said on good authority that when a bill was presented these commissioners, this commissioner would say to the others, "now let's each one of us mark to see how much we shall pay," whereupon each would go into one corner of the room with his back towards the others, for fear they might watch him, and would mark some amount considerably below what the physicians had asked. This of course naturally led to abuses and people making claims would put their claims considerably higher than they otherwise would be because they knew of the unbusinesslike habits of the commissioners at that time. But this custom died with the expiration of this man's term of office and since that time this branch of the business has been conducted along business-like principles.

Some of the men who have acted in the capacity of county physicians have been: J. J. Evans, Bruce & Harrison, H. P. Franks, N. D. Berry, H. H. Yergin, J. S. Berry, David F. Orr, A. H. Farquhar, J. S. Blair, Pleasant Hunt, Aaron G. Rogers, W. A. Rickard, James V King, T. W. Botkin, G. W. Bruce, C. M. Kelley, Franks & Trent, E. T. Bailey, John F. Kinney, J. L. McShirley, R. Bosworth, G. C. Baldwin, N. E. Ross, J. L. Conti, Gran-

ville Reynard, Cyrus Cox, Amos R. Ballard, L. E. White, James K. White, D. M. Carter, W. D. Simmons, W. S. Shoemaker, A. F. Huddleston, G. C. Markle, J. H. Moroney and E. W. Rine.

Another interesting item concerning the care of the paupers has been the burial expenses; this expense has constantly increased. In 1843 coffins cost $2.50; 1847, $5.00; 1848, $6.50; 1857, $8.00 and so on until $30 at the present time.

ORPHANS' HOME.

The responsibility of caring for the unfortunate poor has been one of the greatest ever placed upon local government. This responsibility carries with it the caring for both adults and children. Adults being more or less able to care for themselves at least being past the formative period of life are not so difficult to care for as are the children. Indeed, the task of caring for and rearing the children of the unfortunate poor has been a Herculean one.

The state appreciated that it must be responsible for the intellectual and moral elements of the children as well as the mere physical. Children have been cared for by the state in two ways. First: By being bound out to serve as apprentices, which we shall speak of later on, and second: by being cared for until homes could be found for them. Formerly, these children were kept at the infirmary, under all the evil influences that would necessarily arise from associating with such an indiscriminate people as would naturally be found there. It must be expected that all classes of people would be found in the county infirmary. The county cared for these children the best they could under the circumstances but no one has ever claimed that any of the finer elements of society could possibly be inculcated in children under such circumstances.

The commissioners, during the course of years, recognized this and established a home for the children to which the children of indigent poor were taken. Mrs. John D. Howard was selected by them as the matron. This was a wonderful step in advance of what had been done prior to that time but it remained for a citizen of the county to present the final solution of the problem and strange to say the problem was solved by a man who had no immediate responsibilities toward childhood. This gentleman, Mr. James Moorman had, long before his death, determined to provide a home for children and wrote his will in accordance with that plan. Mr. Moorman became incapable for caring for his business affairs long before his death. The will was opened by the judge of the circuit court and the policy of Mr. Moorman

anticipated. This led to the establishment of what is known as the James Moorman Orphans' Home, provided for in the following will:

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JAMES MOORMAN.

"Item 1. I give and devise the North east Quarter of section twenty four (24) in Township Twenty (20) North, of Range thirteen. (13) east and all that part of the south east quarter of section thirteen (13) in said Township Twenty North of Range Thirteen (13) east which is south of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad and west of the gravel pit owned by the town of Winchester Randolph County, Indiana said lands lying and being in Randolph County, Indiana to the Board of Directors of the Orphans' Home of Randolph County, Indiana in trust, however, for the purposes hereinafter set forth and I hereby appoint the following Board of Directors of the Orphan's Home to be located on lands above bequeathed, Nathan Cadwallader, of Union City, John A. Moorman, of Farmland, Davis Kitselman of Ridgeville, Clements F. Alexander of Spartansburg and Nathan Reed of Winchester and all of said Board of Randolph County and State of Indiana.

Said Orphan's Home to be under their care and management or the care management of their successors in office said Home being for the benefit of the Orphans of Randolph County that are under the age of fourteen years, children not born in the County being required to be two years a resident of the County before they can become an inmate of the Home and it is my will and I hereby direct that said Board of Directors or their successors in office retain said lands and premises intact as above described and that no part thereof be sold or otherwise disposed of and so improve and use the same as shall best secure the benefit of a Home thereon and a support and education therefrom to the Orphans of Randolph County under the age of fourteen years. I append further on in said Will certain general Rules for the government of said Home, leaving however to the above named Board of Directors, Nathan Cadwallader, John A. Moorman, Davis Kitselman, Clements F. Alexander and Nathan Reed on their organization the adoption of such special rules as do not conflict with General Rules.

Item 2. I further give devise and bequeath to the above named Board of Directors and their successors in office, as a Trust Fund to be used as hereinafter directed the sum of Ten Thousand ($10,000.00) Dollars. It is my will and I hereby direct that said sum of Ten Thousand ($10,000.00) Dollars be loaned on real estate secured by first mortgage on lands showing

clear title by abstract said lands to be of three times the value of the loan secured thereby. Said money to be loaned on farms if possible but if in cities then only on business rooms, the ground value of which equals the loan and the borrower to have a Fire Insurance policy in a Company designated by said Board of Directors of the Home as their Mortgage Interest may appear the Interest on said loans to be paid semi-annually at such place as mortgagee designates to the Board of Directors or Treasurer thereof of their successors in office and it is my will that the Interest that may arise from the Ten Thousand Dollars be applied for the support and education of the Orphans of Randolph County under the age of fourteen years as hereinafter directed and it is my will that said lands as described in Item numbered One (1) be forever retained for the purposes and uses therein set forth and that said premises be held and known as the James Moorman Orphan's Home of Randolph County.

Item 3. I further give and bequeath to the Board of Directors of said Orphan's Home and their successors in office.—All judgments that I may own or hold against any person or persons or corporations at the time of my death, said judgments to be held collected and used under the same restrictions and regulations and for the same purposes as provided for in Item Two of this Will in regard to the loaning of the "Ten Thousand Dollar Fund."

Item 4. I give devise and bequeath to said Trustees or Board of Directors of the Orphans' Home and any successors in office all notes secured by Mortgage that I may own at the time of my death, said notes to be collected and such of the proceeds as in the judgment of said Board are necessary to furnish the furniture and outfit essential in rendering the Home comfortable for the orphans shall be so used to purchase said out-fit and such other portion of said funds as may not be used, I direct the same to be loaned on first mortgage & to be used in some manner and for same purposes as set forth in Item numbered Two of this Will providing however that when a school building is erected it be done from this fund.

Item 5. In case of a vacancy in said Board of Directors of the Orphans' Home said vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board provided there be more than one remaining member if there be but one remaining member he shall appoint two and the Judge of the Circuit Court of which Randolph County is a part shall appoint the remaining two if the (re) be no remaining member of the Board the Circuit Judge as aforesaid may appoint two members of the Board and they after duly qualifying shall fill the remaining vacancies.

Item 6. It is my desire and I hereby direct that said Board of Direcors of the Orphans' Home and their successors in office appoint a suitable man of known moral character & not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors and Tobacco as Superintendent of said Home to rent the farm and care for the proceeds thereof and report the same to the Board of Directors, said proceeds to be used for the benefit of the Orphan's Home. The said Board of Directors shall have power to remove said Superintendent in case he prove incompetent or unfit otherwise for said position of Superintendent.

Item 7. It is my will and I hereby direct that the Orphans of said Home be put under the care and education of a prudent female of good character who shall reside on the premises and that said orphans be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography as also Music and I direct that a suitable building be erected for educational purposes, it being also understood that Physiology Drawing Book-keeping and other usefull branches are desirable if time and opportunity offers to add such branches to the list. I desire that said orphans be trained to habits of industry and strict morality and to that end desire that such light work as they may perform be assigned them when out of the school room and further desire and forbid that any one but those of good moral character be employed upon the farm or about the buildings and that as one who uses profane language or tobacco or intoxicating liquor shall be an inmate or employee on said premises.

Item 8. In case of applicants for the Benefit of the Orphans Home it is my Will and I hereby direct that the guardian or other person who may have legal custody of such orphans be required in legal form to release all care & control of uch orphans to the Board of Directors of the Orphans' Home until said orphan arrives at the age of fourteen years and it is hereby made the duty of the Superintendent under instructions from the Board of Directors to see that these provisions of this Will is complied with before the applicant is admitted.

Item 9. In the government of the orphan's Home it is my will that only kind and persuasive measures be used to restrain and reclaim offenders and when such measures shall fail of a reformatory effect that the matter be referred to the Board of Directors who may proceed by proper means to ascertain the truth of such charge as are brought against such offenders and dismiss said offenders or otherwise dispose of the case as the best interest of the home may require, it is my will and I hereby direct that no harsh or unkind measures be used in the management of said Orphans' Home, and if anyone connected with the management of said Home be guilty or sus-

pected of improper conduct in the management of said Orphan's Home, I hereby direct that charges be preferred against such offender or suspected offender and that the Board of Directors proceed to a thorough investigation of the case and if charges are true that said offender or offenders be immediately dismissed and the vacancy supplied by other parties if the case be other wise to deal with the parties as the best interest of the Orphan's Home may require.

Item 10. It is my will that the Orphans at the Home be supplied with good and substantial food suited to the season and that they be supplied with good plain clothing and that in winter it be warm and adopted to the age and physical condition of the wearer but that in no case there shall be a uniform or peculiarity of dress that shall mark them as inmates of the Home or objects of charity for I would not that anyone have occasion by look or remark to "offend one of the least of these" little ones.

I further desire that every assistance be given the inmates to find good homes and suitable employments when they arrive at the age of fourteen years that the good influence of the home may not be lost when they come in contact with the outer world and that the orphans may at all times feel when sick or in need of advice that they have a friend in the Superintendent, Matron and Directors of the Home to whom they can with confidence appeal.

Item 11. It is my will and I hereby direct that no part of the ten thouand dollars made to the Board of Directors of the Orphans' Home in my second bequest be used except the interest thereon and that it be kept loaned at the highest legal rate of interest attainable. And should any other persons desire to add to this fund on the terms therein set forth or contribute to the aid of the home for any other good purpose it is my will that it be accepted and used as the donor may desire providing always that nothing be accepted except it comply with the standard of good morality.

Item 12. It is my will that said Board of Directors of the Orphans' Home so far as practicable in all cases make special written contracts with such persons as it shall be necessary to employ at and about said home and giving no more than a reasonable compensation for such services and in all cases where such services can be rendered by a female and suitable females can be employed it is my desire that such have the preference in the employ of the Home. I believe females to be more in sympathy and better calculated to care for and control the children and as this is a Labor of Love I shall expect the Board to serve without pay, trusting that the conscienceness of having done a good work will be to them sufficient remuneration and may the Blessed Master direct them in the work.

Item 13. I will and direct that if thought advisable that my bequest of Ten Thousand Dollars be paid to said Directors of the Orphans Home by the assignment by the Executors of my last Will and Testament to said Directors of the Orphans Home which mortgage notes belonging to my estate as may be acceptable to said Directors of the Orphans' Home."

"Item 21. I further give and devise to the Board of Directors of the Orphans' Home of Randolph County, in trust for the use of said Home, the sum of five thouand dollars, to be known as the "Orphans' Home Improvement Fund," said sum to be invested in mortgage loans of one year's duration and at such time or times as the demands of the institution may require more or larger buildings. It is my will that first the accrued interest on the said sum of five thousand dollars be used and after that such portion of the principal sum as may be deemed proper for the good of the Orphans' Home.

Item 24. I hereby give and bequeath to the Board of Directors of the Orphans' Home all stock or other interest that I may own in the First National Bank of Union City, Indiana, at time of my death and the proceeds thereof to be loaned on mortgage security, said fund to be known as the 'Orphans' Home Library Fund,' the interest only to be used to purchase such books, maps and scientific apparatus as the wisdom of the board may direct providing, however, that if there be an excess above the outlay for books, etc., at end of each year that said surplus may be added to the principal fund or the ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, as the board may select. I hereby grant to said board of directors the privilege in case said Home have sufficient accommodations therefor that when an orphan arrives at the age of fourteen that a contract, if desired by the orphan, be made, to remain until said orphan is sixteen years of age, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by said orphan and said board of directors.

CODICIL NO. 1.

Item No. 1. I give and bequeath to the Board of Directors of the Orphans' Home of Randolph County, Indiana, the further sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00) for the benefit of said home and to be invested as set forth in Item number two my will of October 19, 1881. Said sum of twenty thousand dollars to be divided to the different funds, as follows, to-wit: Ten thousand dollars to the permanent fund, Eight Thousand Dollars to the Building fund & Two Thousand Dollars to the Library

Fund & each to be loaned and used as set forth in my last Will and Testament of October 19, 1881.

Item No. 3. Having re-affirmed my last will of October 19, 1881, I desire further to say that recent conveyances by me made of real estate for nominal sums having been criticised by beneficiaries of this will. It is my will and desire that if any beneficiaries of this will or codicil shall attempt or encourage anyone to attempt to set aside any conveyance of real estate heretofore or hereafter by me made,—such beneficiary shall receive from my estate the sum of One hundred Dollars in lieu of the benefit intended and their intendent benefit or inheritance shall be by my executors tranferred to the Directors of the Orphan's Home of Randolph Co., Ind. & to be added to the permanent fund of said Home.

CODICIL NO. 3.

Item Three (3). I desire to increase the number of Directors of Orphans' Home to seven instead of five and add the names of Joseph R. Jackson & Thomas F. Moorman as the new members."

Winchester, October 8th, 1888.

"Pursuant to the terms and certain items of the Will of James Moorman, deceased, establishing and endowing the James Moorman Orphans' Home Randolph County, Indiana, appointing a Board of Directors therefor. The following named persons, named in the said Will as such Board met in the Court House in Winchester, Indiana on Monday at 10 o'clock A. M. October 8th, 1888, towit: John A. Moorman, Davis S. Kitselman, Clement F. Alexander, Nathan Reed, Joseph R. Jackson and Thomas F. Moorman, and each of the above named persons thereupon took and subscribed to an oath to faithfully perform their duties as members of the Board of Directors of the James Moorman Orphans' Home according to the terms and conditions of the last Will of said James Moorman, deceased, and according to law.

Joseph R. Jackson was selected temporary Chairman and Joseph W. Thompson was selected temporary Secretary for the Board of Directors. Thomas F. Moorman moved that the Board proceed to permanent organization.

Whereupon the motion of John A. Moorman it was ordered that the Board proceed to the election of officers by ballot without nomination. These officers were to serve until September 31, 1899, and the following were

elected: President, Joseph R. Jackson, first Vice-President Nathan Cadwallader, 2d Vice-President Thomas F. Moorman, Treasurer Nathan Reed, Secretary and Attorney, Joseph W. Thompson.

On motion John A. Moorman was appointed a Committee to make the following proposition to the Board of Commissioners of Randolph County, Indiana. That the said Board of Commissioners complete and pay for the building now in process of erection, this Board to take immediate charge of the farm and home set apart in the Will of said James Moorman and this Board to pay for the hay and corn contracted for by the said Commissioners and assume all contracts made with said Superintendent and manage and control said farm and home from this time on. Mr. Moorman reported that the proposition was accepted by the Board of Commissioners.

By-laws were adopted for the government of business of the Institution at its next meeting.

June 5th, 1889, it became apparent to the Board of Trustees that it would be impossible for them to maintain the home for a period of two years as the funds would not be available from the James Moorman estate. At a meeting of the Trustees on that day it was decided to abandon the home for a period of two years and "that the orphans and destitute children now in the care and custody of said Board of Directors of said Orphans' Home be returned to the Board of Commissioners of said Randolph County."

It was ordered that the Board of Directors rent and lease to the County Commissioners the farm to be run by them as an orphans' home until March 1st, 1892, the Directors reserving only the right to enter such premises in the interest of the Home. Mrs. John Howard was employed by the Commissioners as Matron of the Home, and continued until the Board again took charge two years later.

In 1890 the following officers were elected: President, C. F. Alexander, Vice-President, Nathan Reed, Treasurer, T. F. Moorman, Secretary, J. W. Thompson.

The Directors at once proceeded to the beautifying of the home and bought one hundred trees for that purpose. The orchard in connection with the Home was set out in 1891, at which time "Mr. and Mrs. John D. Summers donated to said Home one hundred apple trees, which were put out on the east side of said lane and north of woods in rows of ten trees each way, all trees set thirty feet apart each way. The last orchard to be known as the 'Summers Orchard.'"

The Treasurer's report of 1891 showed $43,445.67 in the hands of the Treasurer.

Dr. A. F. Huddleston was elected April 26th, 1892, to succeed Davis S. Kitselman, who had died a short time before.

In November, 1892, another member of the Board of Directors, C. F. Alexander died and Luther L. Moorman was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. John Howard was at this time Superintendent and Mrs. Howard matron of the Home.

March 1st, 1893, "the Board took an inventory of the property at the Home and farm and inspected the farm with reference to ditching, clearing, building, etc., ate voraciously of a bountiful dinner prepared by Mrs. Howard and viewed with interest the children at dinner. The farm and Home are now in a prosperous condition, the children, seventeen in number, seem to be well provided for, well clothed, properly instructed and happy and contented. The subject of a building was discussed and the ground looked over with a view of location."

April, 1893, the Board again contracted with J. W. Howard, Superintendent, for a period of one year.

W. E. Miller was elected to the Board February 3, 1893, to take the place of Nathan Reed, who died in his home at Winchester, January 26th, of that year.

The position of Joseph R. Jackson was declared vacant in September, 1893. Mr. Jackson had removed from the County and on October 3rd, 1893, A. C. Beeson was appointed in his stead.

In 1894 the Secretary J. W. Thompson was instructed to draft bill to be presented to the next Legislature giving the Board of Commissioners power to appropriate money to aid in building Orphans' Homes.

In 1895 the officers were Pres., Luther L. Moorman, Vice-President, W. E. Miller, Secretary J. W. Thompson, Treasurer T. F. Moorman.

January 1st, 1896, Mr. and Mrs. Howard were again contracted with for a period of two years.

December 13th, 1897, "W. E. Miller presented his written resignment of a member of this Board, which resignment was accepted," and John Howard was elected to fill Mr. Miller's place on the Board.

January 1898 "The Board was notified that John Howard Superintendent would not continue after March 1st." James M. Moorman submitted proposition to serve as Superintendent of the Home for $800.00 per year

and on motion the proposition was accepted and Secretary ordered to draw contract for one year.

January 28th, 1898, the following resolutions were unanimously accepted: "Whereas the house as a Home on the farm owned by this Board is badly out of repair and is too small for use as a home and is old and unfit for an Orphans' Home,

And whereas, this Board feels necessity of building a new house suitable and convenient and commodious for the inmates, and,

Whereas, this Board now has first mortgage notes due the building fund,

Therefore resolutions that this Board proceed to build a suitable house and building on said farm for use as an Orphans' Home at a cost not to succeed ten thousand dollars providing notes of the building fund to the amount of ten thousand dollars can be sold and assigned without recourse at an amount not less than the sum due.

And the Treasurer is hereby authorized to report to this Board at its next meeting if such sale can be made."

This was the introduction to the present beautiful building located upon the Home farm at this time. Mr. W. S. Kaufman was selected to make the plans. The bids were let and the following were submitted: Borror & Dull, $9,160.00; George A. Mangas, $10,000.00; O. L. Pulse & Co., $11,150.00; W. E. Thompson, $10,332.00; J. L. Shetterly, $9,457.00; J. D. Babcock, $10,355.45; Hagerman & Peacock, $8,841.00; Norton & Eplis, $9,199.00; J. M. Shank, $11,136.00; Louck & Hill, $10,581.00; Marion Hathaway, $9,980.00. It was decided to have the building plastered with adamant and some of the bids were revised and cost added, which made the bid of Hagerman & Peacock $9,000. It being the lowest bid, contract was let to them for the said amount. The contract for plumbing, including a ram, was let to Hode F. Hobbick for $1,445.00.

Up to this time there had been no direct relation between the county commissioners and the board of trustees of the Home.

It became necessary, by statute, that the county commissioners remove all children from the County Infirmary and provide homes for them elsewhere. This being the case the Commissioners did the noble thing of entering into the following contract with the board of directors of the Home. This contract is still in force excepting the prices paid for the matron. These changes, however, are slight, and have been made in accordance with laws passed by the Legislature of the state subsequent to the time of this contract:

"ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF JAMES MOORMAN'S ORPHAN'S HOME.

This agreement entered into by and between the Board of Commissioners of the County of Randolph, and State of Indiana, party of the first part, and the James Moorman's Orphans' Home, party of the second part. Witnesseth: that the said Board of Commissioners hereby agree to pay said Orphans' Home the sum of six thousand dollars for the support, care, education, control and protection of the dependent, neglected and abandoned children for which said County may be liable; and for in consideration of the performance of other stipulants herein contained. Of the above named amount of six thousand dollars, the sum of twenty-one hundred and eighty-eight dollars is to be paid in cash, for services heretofore rendered by said Orphan's Home, in the care of said children, as per verified bills now on file before said Board of Commissioners and the sum of three hundred and seventeen and 66-100 dollars for each quarter of a year, for twelve successive quarters beginning with December 1st, 1898, payable at the end of each quarter; Provided always that the verified bills filed before said Board of Commissioners for the support of such children as aforesaid, for which said Board of Commissioners shall be liable, shall be equal said sum of three hundred seventeen and 66-100 dollars for each quarter. In the event said verified claims shall not amount to the said sum of three hundred seventeen and 66-100 dollars each quarter, then said Board of Commissioners agree to pay said Orphans' Home the amount of claims filed for the care of such children as aforesaid, until the sum of such payments shall aggregate the said sum of six thousand dollars.

It is further agreed that said Board of Commissioners shall pay said Orphans' Home the legal rate for the care of all children for which said Orphans' Home can not care for under the provisions of James Moorman's *Will* under which it was established and is now operating. In consideration of the foregoing payments the said Orphans' Home hereby agrees to properly support, care for, educate, control and protect any and all children placed in said Orphans' Home and on and after the payment of said sum of six thousand dollars to care for all children free of cost that said County may be liable to keep, that said Orphans' Home can not keep under the provisions of said James Moorman's will; Provided, however, if the said James Moorman's Orphans' Home shall not have sufficient funds so that the net

income arising therefrom, without the use of any part of the principal fund, to support all of said children which may be placed therein which can be supported thereby under the provision of said will after the payment of the said sum of six thousand dollars aforesaid, then said Orphans' Home shall be compelled to support only such number thereof as it can support with the net income of said funds without resorting to the use of any part of the principal so as to diminish the principal which may be on hands at the date of the final payment of the said sum of six thousand dollars.

It is further agreed that at least one joint meeting of the Commissioners and the Board of Trustees of the said Orphans' Home shall be held at the room of said Board of Commissioners at the Court House in the city of Winchester, Indiana at such times as may be agreed upon by them, during each quarterly session of said Board of Commissioners; at which meetings there shall be full, free and mutual consultation of all the business of said Orphans' Home, any and all matters in relation thereto and the wards of said County therein contained.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and corporate seals this the 20th day of January, 1899.

WILLIAM HORN,
ADAM SLONAKER,
THOMAS H. CLARK,
County Commissioners.

The James Moorman Orphans' Home, by Luther L. Moorman Pres."

The salary of Superintendent and matron was raised to $900.00 for the year beginning March 1st, 1899, Mr. James Moorman and Carrie E. Moorman.

On the death of John A. Moorman, Elkanah Hill was elected to his place on the Board, April 3rd, 1899.

J. W. Thompson resigned August 28th, 1900, and B. F. Marsh was elected to succeed him.

John Howard resigned October, 1900, and Thomas H. Clark was elected to his place on the Board.

In 1901 the Board increased the salary of the Superintendent to one thousand dollars per year and also agreed to pay $2.00 per week on the expenses of one girl when the number of children in the Home was more than thirty.

In 1902 on the recommendation of Amos W. Butler, Superintendent of

the State Board of Charities, who had visited the Home, the Board of Directors made application to the school of Feeble-minded Children, at Plymouth. This was certainly an excellent policy and it removed that class of children from association with the other children.

Up to this time the children of the home had attended school in the District School No. 14, of White River township. The question of their being put into a school by themselves was agitated by the patrons of that district. July 14, 1903, the Trustee of White River township attended one of the meetings and "proposed to equip suitable and furnished room in the Home for school purposes for an amount to the Treasurer for heating said room equal to the expense of heating a school room during the school period in said Township and to employ and pay a well qualified teacher during the school term in said Township." Mr. Moorman and Mr. Marsh were appointed to draft a contract between the Township and the Home for the establishment and maintainance of such school. The school was established in the Home in the fall of 1903 and maintained until 1909 when it was abandoned and transferred to the Lincoln. This was certainly a step in the right direction as these children have every right to association with other children and influence that come from mingling with other people other than themselves.

Mr. and Mrs. Moorman resigned in May, 1904, and the Board employed Elmer D. Nickey and his wife Ida H., as Superintendent and Matron of the Home from June 1st, 1904, for the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly with the privilege to terminate contract March 1st, 1905, and served until Mar. 1st, 1909.

Allen R. Hiatt and wife Emma E. were employed as Superintendent and Matron February 12th, 1909, and are still serving in that position. At this time, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt have been excellent people for the place and have made a splendid record.

The services of James M. Moorman and his wife Carrie have been so valuable to the Home and appreciated by the inmates and officers of the Home to such a degree that in 1910, after Mr. and Mrs. Moorman had taken charge of the Whites' Institute at Wabash, the Trustees requested their picture to be hung upon the walls of the Home. Such a mark of distinction certainly was merited, as Mr. and Mrs. Moorman were of such disposition and character to make their influence felt for years to come.

A. L. Nichols was appointed a member of the Board, succeeding James M. Moorman, in November, 1910.

The members of the Board at the present time are: T. H. Clark, presi-

dent; B. F. Marsh, secretary; T. F. Moorman, treasurer; A. L. Nichols, attorney; Dr. A. F. Huddleston, physician, and Elkanah Hill.

Mr. James Moorman, or "Uncle Jimmie," as he was commonly called, "had long conceived and often talked of his purpose of establishing a suitable and comfortable home for Orphans and destitute children. He also looked with horror upon the fact that little children who were orphans and destitute were crowded into the poor house with a vicious class of paupers who there seek refuge."

"It is not singular that when it came to writing his Will not only the greater part of it should be taken in providing rules for the Orphans' Home but the first item and first sentence of his Will should indicate the object and purpose of his life."

Mr. Moorman showed his keen insight into the future possibilities of such a home by the wisdom displayed in the provisions for that Home.

The rare judgment shown by him in selecting the Board that was to take the initiative in the establishment of that Home has only been equalled by the judgment of those who have selected the successors to the various members of the Board. No home, perhaps, in the state of Indiana has been conducted with better business judgment and the higher appreciation of the great function of such an institution than James Moorman Orphans' Home.

The honesty and sincerity at all times of the Board of Directors and a fitness of the Superintendent and Matron has indeed made this a HOME to the many children who have been placed in that institution.

It must also be said for the County Commissioners that they have stood by the Home, supporting it in every particular and meeting their obligations at all times.

That the children of the Home now enjoy the splendid educational facilities which they do, and are permitted to meet upon a common level all the other children of the community, take their place in good schools as an equal of every other child, a privilege which every free born child has a right to demand, is due largely to the conscientious and sincere love of childhood in the heart of G. Walter Hiatt, Trustee of White River township, through whose influence the children were taken to the Lincoln school.

BINDING OUT CHILDREN.

We referred heretofore to the policy of finding homes and occupations for children without placing them in either the County Infirmary or the Orphan's Home. This was done formerly and was transacted usually by the "over-seers of the poor" in each Township.

It was the custom also at that time for the parents to bind out their children as apprentices, sometimes because of better advantages that would be offered the child and sometimes because the parents were unable to support the child and for that reason we speak of this phase of the child life at this point and with this in view here insert the types of various contracts that were made in binding out children as apprentices.

No reflection is intended whatever upon the people who did this because it was done with the highest and best of motives and perhaps today if a certain class of boys and girls were compelled to work more and to acquire the means of providing for themselves, society would be much better off.

The indentures spoken of are as follows:

"This Indenture made this the first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and forty four between Philip Allen of the County of Randolph and State of Indiana by and with the consent of James Allen his son a minor age seventeen years old and Thomas Costlove of the State and County aforesaid Witnesseth that the said Philip Allen has put and placed and doth by these presents put and place the said James Allen as an Apprentice to the said Thomas Costlove to learn the trade and Mystery of Boot and Shoemaking Which he the said Thomas Costlove useth and the said Philip Allen doth covenant to and with the said Thomas Costlove as an apprentice from the date hereoff until the twentieth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and fortyseven at which time the James Will be nineteen years and eleven months age if living during all which time the said apprentice shall and will faithfully serve his said Master keep his secrets obey all his lawful command and shall do no damage to his said Master nor suffer none to be done which he can prevent he shall not play at any unlawful game nor frequent tipling houses or places of gambling nor at any time absent himself from the service of his said Master without his consent but shall in all things behave himself as a good and faithful apprentice during the time aforesaid and the said Costlove doth covenant to and with the said Philip Allen that he will teach the said James or cause him to be instructed in the art trade and Mistery of Boot and Shoemaking in the best manner he can and that during the time foresaid he will send him to school for the term of two months and that he will find and provide for the said apprentice good and sufficient meat drink and lodging and apparl during the said term and shall at the end thereof give to the said James Allen one entire new suit and one good and ful set of tools such as are given to Journeymen of such art and trade.

In witness of which agreement by and between the said Philip Allen and the said Thomas Costlove and of the concent of the said James Allen to the covenants and binding aforesaid the said Philip Allen and the said Thomas Costlove and the said James Allen have hereunto set their hands and seals this the day and year first above written.

PHILIP ALLEN, (Seal.)
THOMAS COSTLOVE, (Seal.)
JAMES ALLEN, (Seal.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence
of Fielding R. Merryfield, Wm. M. Fitzgerald."

STATE OF INDIANA,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.

"Be it remembered that on the 1st day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, personally appeared Philip Allen Thomas Costlove and James Allen and acknowledged the foregoing to be their voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned. Given under my hand and seal this the day and year aforesaid.

FIELDING R. MERRIFIELD, J. P. (Seal.)

The above indenture was recorded December the 26th, 1844.

WILLIS C. WILMORE, Recorder."

On margin of page:

"We hereby certify that by agreement of all the parties concerned this indenture is annulled, August 20th, 1845.

JAMES ALLEN,
THO. COSTLOVE,
PHILIP ALLEN."

"The Indenture below binding Elijah Hinshaw to Elijah Hinshaw is fully satisfied by mutual agreement, and the return of the said apprentice to his mother witness our hands and seals this 9th day of October, 1850.

JANE JONES, alias HINSHAW, (Seal.)
ELIJAH HINSHAW. (Seal.)"

"This Indenture Witnesseth that Jane Hinshaw, late widow and relick of Enos Hinshaw, deceased, of Randolph county and State of Indiana, hath put and placed and by these presents doth put and bind her son, Elijah Hinshaw, as an apprentice to Elijah Hinshaw, her brother-in-law, to learn the art and mystery of husbandry which he, the said Elijah Hinshaw, pursues as

an occupation, the said Elijah Hinshaw to dwell with and serve the said Elijah Hinshaw as an apprentice from the day of the date hereof until the twelfth day of April which will be in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, at which time the said apprentice will be twenty-one years of age during all which time the said apprentice shall dwell and faithfully serve his said master, keep his secrets and everywhere and at all times readily obey his lawful commands he shall do no damage to his said master nor wilfully suffer any to be done by others and if any to his knowledge be intended he shall give his said master reasonable notice thereof. He shall not waste the goods of his said master; nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not play cards, dice, or any other unlawful game. He shall not contract matrimony during the said term. He shall not haunt or frequent taverns, tipling houses or places of gaming. He shall not absent himself from the service of his said master, but shall in all things and at all times carry and behave himself as a good and faithful apprentice ought during the whole term aforesaid. And the said Elijah Hinshaw, on his part, doth hereby covenant, promise and agree to teach and instruct the said apprentice or cause him to be taught and instructed to read and write & sipher as far as the double rule of three, if the said apprentice be cable to lern and also to teach and instruct the said apprentice in the art, trade and mystery of husbandry in the best way and manner he can, and well and faithfully to find and provide for the said apprentice good and sufficient meat, drink, clothing and lodging and other necessities fit and convenient for such an apprentice during the term aforesaid and at the expiration thereof shall give unto the said apprentice two suits of wearing apparel, one suitable for the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and the other for working days. In testimony whereof the said parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals this the seventeenth day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

JANE HINSHAW, (Seal.)
ELIJAH HINSHAW, (Seal.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Kersiah Fisher and Marshall W. Diggs."

State of Indiana, Randolph county. Be it remembered that the within named Jane Hinshaw and Elijah Hinshaw came this day personally before me the undersigned associate judge in and for said county of Randolph aforesaid and acknowledged that they did sign, seal and deliver the within indenture as their act and deed for the purposes therein specified given under

my hand and seal at home in the county aforesaid this the seventeenth day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

LITTLEBERRY DIGGS, (Seal.)
Associate Judge."

"The above deed was received for record March 18th, 1845, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WILLIS C. WILMORE, Recorder."

"This Indenture made this sixth day of June, Eighteen hundred and forty-five Between Jason Overman and William N. Jackson Overseers of the poor of Greensfork Township in the County of Randolph and State of Indiana of the first part and Samuel H. Middleton of the County and State aforesaid of the Second part witnesseth that the said overseers of the poor have and by these presents do place and bind out Henry Sasser a poor boy aged eleven years and six days son of James Sasser deceased as an apprentice to the said Samuel H. Middleton to be taught the art of farming which the said Samuel H. Middleton now uses and to live with and serve him as an apprentice for the term of nine years and twenty four days that is to say untill said apprentice shall arrive to the age of twenty one years provided he shall live so long the said Overseers by these presents give unto him the said Samuel H. Middleton all the authority power and right to and over the said Henry Sasser and his services during said term which by the laws of this state a Master hath to and over a lawful Indentured and apprentice. The said Samuel H. Middleton on his part in consideration thereof doth promise covenant and agree to and with the overseers of the poor and Each of them and Each of their successors for the time being and with the said poor boys each by himself and respectively to learn and instruct the said poor boy as his an apprintice or otherwise cause him to be well and sufficiently instructed in the art and farming after the best way and manner he can and to Teach and instruct him the said apprentice or cause him to be instructed in Reading Writing and common arithmetic for the term of eighteen months Twelve months between the date of this indenture and seventeen & six months between seventeen & twenty one. Also to train him up to habits of obediance industry and morality and provide for and allow him meat drink and lodging and apparel for summer and winter and all other necessaries suitable for such an apprintice during the term of his services as aforesaid and at the expiration thereof shall give to said an apprentice twenty five dollars and a good freedom suit of home made Janes Cloth. In witness whereof

the said parties hath hereunto set their hands and seals the day & date above written signed sealed in the presents of

S. A. BARNES,
THOMAS MIDDLETON.

JASON OVERMAN, (Seal.)
W. N. JACKSON, (Seal.)
SAMUEL M. MIDDLETON. (Seal.)"

"STATE OF INDIANA,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me the undersigned one of the justices of the peace of said County Jason Overman William N. Jackson and Samuel H. Middleton and acknowledged the signing and sealing of the above Indenture to their voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. Given under my hand and seal the 22nd day of July 1845.

JONAH PEACOCK, (Seal.)
Justice of the peace."

"The above Indenture was received for Record June 9th, 1845, at 10 o'clock a. m."

This Indenture made this 19th day of July in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and forty five between Daniel Burket of Randolph County and State of Indiana of the one part and William P. Gray of the County aforesaid of the other part Witnesseth that the said Daniel Burket a minor aged fourteen years by and with the concent of Elizabeth Burket his mother hath put and placed himself as an apprentice to the said William P. Gray to learn the art and occupation of farming which the said William p. Gray now useth and the said Daniel Burket does hereby covenant and agree to and with the said William p. Gray that he the said Daniel Will dwell with and serve the said William p. Gray as an apprentice from the day of the date hereof untill the Eleventh day of March which will be in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and fifty two at which time the said Daniel if living will be twenty one years of age during all which time the said Daniel shall and will faithfully serve the said William p. Gray keep his secrets obey all his lawful commands and shall do no damage to his said Master nor suffer any to be done by others which it is in his power to prevent he shall not play at any unlawful game nor frequent tippling houses or places of gaiming nor at any time absent himself from the service of the said William p. Gray without his consent but shall in all things behave himself as a good faithful apprentice during the whole term aforesaid And the said William p. Gray

on his part does covenant and agree to and with the said Daniel that he will teach and instruct the said Daniel or cause him to be taught and instructed in the art and occupation of a farmer in the best manner he can and he shall also cause him to be taught to read and write and to be instructed in the general rules of arithmetic at least to the double rule of three inclusive if the said Daniel be capable to learn and also that he the said William p. Gray will find and provide for the said Daniel Good and sufficient meat drink lodging and apparel during the said term and shall at the expiration thereof give to the said Daniel one horse not over six years old worth at least forty five dollars one saddle and briddle with worth fifteen dollars and two entire new suits of wearing apparel one suitable for Sundays and one for working days.

In Witness of which agreement by and between the said Daniel and the said William P. Gray and of the consent of the said Elizabeth Burket the mother of the said Daniel to the covenants and binding aforesaid the said Daniel; Burket and Elizabeth Burket his mother and the said William p. Gray have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written signed sealed and delivered in presence of Stephen Carman

his
DANIEL X BURKET, (Seal.)
mark

her
ELIZABETH X BURKET, (Seal.)
mark

his
WILLIAM X. p. GRAY. (Seal.)"
mark

"State of Indiana Randolph County towit

Be it remembered that the within named Daniel Burket Elizabeth Burket and William p. Gray came this day personally before me the undersigned a justice of the peace in and for said County aforesaid and acknowledged that they signed sealed and delivered the within Indenture for the purposes therein specified Given under my hand and seal in the County aforesaid this 19th day of July 1845.

STEPHEN CANNON J. J. (Seal.)"

"The above instrument was received for record Oct. 6th 1845 at 2 o'clock p. m.

WILLIS C. WILMORE, Recorder."

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLERS.

A TALE OF THE AIRLY DAYS.

Oh! tell me a tale of the airly days—
Of the times as they ust to be;
"Piller of Fi-er" and "Shakespeare's Plays"
Is a' most too deep for me!
I want plane facts, and I want plane words,
Of the good old-fashioned ways,
When speech run free as the songs of birds
'Way back in the airly days.

Tell me a tale of the timber-lands—
Of the old-time pioneers;
Somepin' a pore man understands
With his feelin's well as ears.
Tell of the old log house,—about
The loft, and the puncheon flore—
The old fi-er-place, with the crane swung out,
And the latch-string through the door.

Tell of the things jest as they was—
They don't need no excuse!—
Don't tetch 'em up like the poets does,
Tel theyr all too fine fer use!—
Say they was 'leven in the fambily—
Two beds, and the chist, below,
And the trundle-beds that each helt three,
And the clock and the old bureau.

Then blow the horn at the old back door
Tel the echoes all halloo,
And the children gethers home onc't more,
Jest as they ust to do;
Blow for Pap tel he hears and comes,
With Tomps and Elias, too,
A-marchin' home, with the fife and drums
And the old Red, White and Blue!

Blow and blow tel the sound draps low
As the moan of the whipperwill,
And wake up Mother, and Ruth and Jo,
All sleepin' at Bethel Hill;
Blow and call tel the faces all
Shine out in the back-log's blaze,
And the shadders dance on the old hewed wall
As they did in the airly days.

—From Farm Rhymes, by James Whitcomb Riley. Copyright 1901. Used by special permission of the publishers—The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Most of the early settlers of Randolph county came from North Carolina. Some of them settled in other parts after leaving Carolina before they came to this county, but most of them came directly from "The Old Dominion" to this state.

Thomas Parker, the first settler, John W. Thomas and Clarkson Wilcutts had left North Carolina in a party of five. Parker, with his wife and three children, selected his land near the present town of Arba and proceeded at once to build a cabin in which they lived for four weeks. John W. Thomas and Wilcutts afterward settled near Mr. Parker.

Mr. Ephraim Bowen, who came October 22, 1814, came from Maryland and settled on the north border of section eighteen, town sixteen, range one west. Mr. Bowen had visited this place and returned to his family in the east. Mrs. Bowen was not favorable to coming, but the glowing description which Mr. Bowen gave of this land induced her, after she had been earnestly solicited by the children, to come to the wilderness of Indiana. They arrived October 22, 1814. The children soon became very homesick. Their spirits were not raised any by the wailing and howling of the old dog, who was seemingly as homesick as they were. The children cried and wanted to

return, but the mother answered them with the same pleading that they had used before they had started. "Oh, mother, do go." "Please, mother, do go." This soon stopped their being homesick.

The fifth family was Ephraim Overman, wife and five children, all boys. Mr. Overman also settled near the Parker, Wilcutts, Bowen company. Other Carolina settlers to come in 1815, or near that time, were David Bowles, Jesse Johnson, James Frazier, and James Hodson. They settled near Lynn. Some of the Smalls came at that time, also, as did Paul Beard, Daniel Shoemaker, David Kenworthy and James Frazier. Early in 1816 Paul W. Way, Henry W. Way, William Way, Jr., Robert Way and William Diggs came from South Carolina and located land four miles west of where Winchester now is.

Paul Way returned for his parents and his family. He returned to Randolph county with them, and several families besides, and arrived in March, 1817. The same fall John B. Wright, David Wright, William Wright and John Wright settled from Salt Creek west. In the summer of 1817 William Way returned on horseback, alone, to South Carolina to bring his father, William Way, Sr., to the new country, which purpose he successfully accomplished. With them came, among others, a Mrs. Beverly, and Moorman Way, then a lad of two years, who was to become one of the most influential and wealthy men in the history of the county.

As to settlements up to the close of 1818, Jere Smith says, in his "Civil History:" "In the year 1818, when Randolph county was erected, there were fifty or sixty families on White river and Salt and Sugar creeks; fifty or sixty families on Green's fork and Mud creek; thirty families on Nolan's fork, including Joshua Foster on the Griffis farm, near the state line; eight or ten families on Martindale's creek, and twelve or fifteen families on West river, above the Wayne county line." So that, by Mr. Smith's estimation, there were, at the time of the election in 1818, about 180 families in the present boundaries of Randolph county. Of course, at that time, the population was wholly east of the western boundary of the "twelve-mile strip," since the land west of that line was still Indian territory, on which white men were bound by treaty not to settle. In 1818 the tribes ceded those lands, and in eight or ten years the county west as well as east of the boundary was settled. In fact, that territory began settlement in 1821, but emigration was slow to push in for several years. It would be interesting to find the "election returns" for August, 1818, the first in Randolph county, to learn how many and who were, at that time, the free and independent electors here. Those returns, however, have not been discovered.

On West river, in August, 1817, there were eleven settlers, all living east of the boundary and on Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, the first and the last being fractional sections against the boundary. William Blount (and his two sons-in-law) on Section 7; James Malcom, Section 17; Henry Shoemaker, Section 17; Samuel Sales, Section 17; Arny Hall, Section 17; David Jones, Section 17; Evan Shoemaker, Section 18; Griffin Davis, Section 18; William Smith, Sections 5 and 6; Isaac Barnes, Section 7, came in 1818; John E. Hodge, Section 8. came in 1818. The sections lie on both sides of West River, but on the east side of the boundary, and William Smith (father of Hon. Jere Smith) went highest of the river, taking land in Sections 5 and 6, the latter section having but a small fraction east of the boundary.

The early settlers of the north part of the county were a little late in arriving. Massix Lewellen came near Ridgeville in 1817. Joab Ward, Burgot Pierce, Thomas Pierce, Henry Kizer, David Connor, James Massey, Messrs. Kite, Jacobs, Canada, Reed and many others. These people were practically all from Carolina and had in a great degree very much in common, especially as to political and religious belief. Their places of settlement is shown directly by the descriptions of the land which they entered.

LAND ENTRIES.

So far as land-entries are concerned, a considerable amount of it was done in both 1814 and 1815. Land was often entered months and even years before the owners occupied it, and not seldom the patentee never personally took possession. And often, on the other hand, persons would live in the new country months, or even years, before they could succeed in entering land.

Many came with no money, and had to work and rent or live out, or do some other way to earn the money to pay for what they bought. The records of the land office show that the entries in the county, during 1814, were as follows in order of date: Clarkson Wilcutts, Greensfork, southeast quarter of Section 28, Town 16, Range 1, 160 acres, January 19, 1814. James Cammack, Greensfork, east half of Section —, Town 16, Range 1, 323.16 acres, January 22, 1814. Ephraim Bowen, Greensfork, northeast quarter of Section 28, Town 16, Range 1, 160 acres, April 13, 1814. Travis Adcock, Washington, northwest quarter of Section 14, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, May 14, 1814. John Thomas, Greensfork, northwest quarter of Section 33, Town 16, Range 1, 156.58 acres, July 21, 1814 (fractional). Thomas Parker, Greensfork, northwest quarter of Section 32, Town 16, Range 1, 156.88

acres, August 16, 1814. Ephraim Overman, Greensfork, northwest quarter of Section 27, Town 16, Range 1, 160 acres, October, 1814. Travis Adcock, Washington, southeast quarter of Section 10, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, October 19, 1814. Shubael Ellis, White River, northeast quarter of Section 18, Town 20, Range 14, 160 acres, November 30, 1814. Eli Overman, Greensfork, southeast quarter of Section 33, Town 16, Range 1, 156.58 acres, December 13, 1814. Thus there were in 1814 ten entries by nine persons, comprising about 1,750 acres. Seven were in Greensfork, with about 1,273 acres, two in Washington, with 320 acres, and one in White River, with 160 acres.

In 1815 there was in Greensfork only one entry, Nathan Overman, southwest quarter of Section 27, Town 16, Range 1, 159.50 acres, September 13, 1815. There was but one in White River, to-wit, George W. Kennon, southeast quarter of Section 26, Town 20, Range 13, 160 acres, September 10, 1815.

In 1815 there were in West River seven entries, as follows: William Blount, southwest quarter of Section 8, Town 18, Range 13, 160 acres, April 10, 1815. Lot Huddleston, northwest quarter of Section 17, Town 18, Range 13, 160 acres, May 3, 1815. John Jones, Town 18, Range 13, 325.68 acres, May 3, 1815. John E. Hodges, northwest quarter of Section 8, Town 18, Range 13, 160 acres, July 6, 1815. Isaac Barnes, Section 7, Town 18, Range 13, 186 acres, July 6, 1815. Arny Hall, east half southeast quarter of Section 17, Town 18, Range 13, 80 acres, October 12, 1815. Cornelius Shane, northeast quarter of Section 8, Town 18, Range 13, 160 acres, July 6, 1815. Seven entries, about 1,230 acres.

In 1815 there were, in Washington, entries as follows: Curtis Clenney, southwest quarter of Section 11, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, January 7, 1815. Obadiah Harris, southwest quarter of Section 10, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, May 8, 1815. John Ozbun, southeast quarter of Section 8, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, August 9, 1815. Paul Beard, northeast quarter of Section 10, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, August 9, 1815. Paul Beard, northwest quarter of Section 11, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, August 9, 1815. Obadiah Harris, northeast quarter of Section 15, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, October 14, 1815. George Frazier, northwest quarter of Section 9, Town 18, Range 14, 160 acres, October 17, 1815. Seven entries, equaling 1,120 acres. The total entries in Randolph county for 1815 were sixteen entries, and 2,669.50 acres, all but two being in Washington and West River townships. The entries in Washington were in Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11, of

Township 18, Range 14. The entries in West River were in Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, Township 18, Range 13. The total entries to the close of 1815 (1814, 1815) were twenty-six entries, with 4,420 acres, in four townships, Greensfork, Washington, White River and West River.

The year 1816 saw a great increase of entries, and of settlements also. The total for 1816 was 6,109 acres, in the following townships: Greensfork, four entries, 830 acres; Washington, thirteen entries, 2,080 acres; White River, eighteen entries, 2,880 acres; Ward, one entry, 640 acres; West River, three entries, 400 acres. The great rush that year seemed to be to Washington and White River; 1,600 acres were entered in the latter township in three days, December 4, 5 and 7; and in Washington six entries were made in October and four in November, or 1,600 acres in the two months. The years 1817 and 1818 saw a greatly stronger movement, in so much that the entries for the two years amounted to 25,200 acres, those for each year being somewhat nearly the same. The entries in 1817 were in Greensfork, Washington, White River, West River, Franklin, Ward and Wayne. Washington, eighteen entries, 3,439 acres; White River, thirty-five entries, 5,337 acres; Greensfork, seven entries, 1,178 acres; Ward, eight entries, 1,280 acres; West River, twelve entries, 1,832 acres; Wayne, five entries, 800 acres; Franklin, two entries, 360 acres. Entries, 87; 14,226 acres. The entries in 1818 were in the same townships. Washington, twenty-four entries, 3,060 acres; White River, forty-one entries, 8,437 acres; Greensfork, five entries, 437 acres; Ward, one entry, 160 acres; West River, nine entries, 1,440 acres; Wayne, seven entries, 1,280 acres; Franklin, one entry, 154 acres. Entries, 88; acres, 11,968. Total entries up to the close of 1818 were, in Washington, 64; White River, 96; Greensfork, 24; Ward, 10; West River, 31; Wayne, 12; Franklin, 3. 240 entries, with 36,729 acres. Emigration to Randolph after 1818 fell off greatly, so much so that during the nine years from 1820 to 1828, inclusive, a smaller quantity of land was entered than in 1817 alone.

The following statement will show the amounts of land entered year by year to 1840: 1812, 160 acres; 1814, 1,744; 1815, 2,512; 1816, 6,109; 1817, 14,226; 1818. 11,968; 1819, 3,623; 1820, 1,779; 1821, 1,654; 1822, 2,084; 1823, 1,496; 1824, 530; 1825, 789; 1826, 2,047; 1827, 882; 1828, 1,445; 1829, 2,477; 1830, 4,320; 1831, 10,890; 1832, 8,225; 1833, 16,833; 1834, 10,430; 1835, 10,909; 1836, 77,368; 1837, 48,308; 1838, 7,293; 1839, 894; 1840, 700.

Thus it appears that the rush of settlers to Randolph was at first in 1817 and 1818 and then again from 1833 to 1837, inclusive, especially the

two years 1836 and 1837. The amount of land entered in these two years last named reached the amazing quantity of 125,676 acres, and, including 1833, 142,509, which is almost exactly half the area of the entire county. The land entered in 1836 and 1837 exceeded all the previous entries during thirty-five years, from 1812 to 1836, by some 8,000 acres.

By the close of 1838 almost all the land had been "taken up." Except the "school sections," little remained for original entry, and what was yet unentered lay in scattered parcels here and there throughout the county. By that time, therefore, Randolph had been bought of "Uncle Sam," and the public title was transferred to private hands.

"Speculators," however, here, as elsewhere, had extensively "got in their work," and in various localities vast tracts lay unoccupied for years because the speculator's title covered it. It has been said by some of the early pioneers that most of the land on both sides of the road between Winchester and Deerfield was owned by one man, and after his death that vast body of land remained still vacant for many years. As a specimen of the evil work of entering land for "speculation," a single person, residing at Cincinnati, appears to have "entered" many tracts in several different townships comprising we know not how many acres. Another, from Cincinnati, also engaged largely in the same speculative work. Still a third individual appears as having entered tract after tract, scattered here and there.

One of the first necessities of any community is a mill. "To live we must eat, and if we eat, bread must be prepared," is an old statement, as true today as it was at the time at which it was uttered. Many devices were made by which corn could be cracked or pounded into meal, but these could only supply a very small amount and machines or mills became a necessity. The primitive mill or corn cracker is described in some of the reminiscences given elsewhere. These mills had also a great function in society, that of becoming community centers, as it were, or the meeting places of men from various localities. In this way sentiment was disseminated, opinions were exchanged and the mill became the "Public Forum." They were the centers of travel and were made the objective points of many early roads. The first mills were nothing more or less than "corn-crackers," and had an output of but a few pounds per day. This was the best they could do and satisfied the needs of the community. However, the small output meant that more mills must be built to supply the demand, thus, each community had its own mill. Cabin Creek seems to have been a favorite location, as it is said at one time there were no less than nine mills in operation upon that stream alone.

MILLS, MACHINERY, ETC.

As to mills, etc., before 1820, we have not been able to gain any certain or exact information. There were some mills built on Nolan's and Greensforks (as, also, some horse-mill corn-crackers and hominy-pounders). William Smith, father of Hon. Jeremiah Smith, built a mill in 1819, on West river. Meshach Lewallyn built one at Ridgeville on Mississinewa, about the same time. Jere Cox erected one on White river, some miles east of Winchester, in 1825. Jessup had a mill on Greenville creek as soon as 1820 or before. Aaron Hill's father, as also a Mr. Hawkins, in the region of Arba, had hominy-pounders, and perhaps corn-crackers, run by horse-power, shortly after the first settlers came. However, Aaron Hill's father came to this county in 1831. Jesse Way says he thought the first water mill in the county was built by John Wright, on Salt creek, just north of Winchester, in 1818 or 1819. But to find exact dates, and to determine the locations of those early mills, is very difficult, and in many cases an impossible task. In the statement herein given, locality has been followed rather than priority of date; and no doubt many, after all the labor expended in the work, have been omitted.

WATER-MILLS.

A mill was built at (just below) Macksville by Robert Cox about thirty-two years ago (1848). It is now owned by Roberts and Goode. It is a good (grist) mill, and does a thriving business. At the mouth of Cabin creek Mr. Bunker built a saw-mill very early. Afterward John H. Bond rebuilt the saw-mill and added a grist-mill. William Roberts bought and rebuilt the mill soon after 1854. It was afterward owned by Dick & Cowgill. Up Cabin creek (three-quarters of a mile) is another grist-mill; Jacob Beals built one on that site very early. Afterward it was rebuilt by Peter S. Miller (from Bucks county, Pennsylvania), and again by William Marine (about) 1844. Mr. Marine was the grandfather of James Whitcomb Riley. It was owned by John H. Bond and Solomon Wright, and later by Henry Studebaker. Steam was used at one time but now water alone. A portable saw-mill was there once but it has been taken away. The mill now has a good reputation for work, and is the only country mill in the county. Just above that (also on Cabin creek), William Marine had built another mill (about) 1839. He at one time owned both these mills (called Marine's upper and lower mills). While Marine was running both these mills, Nathan Mendenhall undertook

to build still another mill between Marine's upper dam and the lower mill connected with that dam. He built his dam, dug the race, got the timber on the ground but finally he stopped. Why, we do not know, for one would think a man might as well go clear through as to begin such a job as that. It is a pity he had not put to actual test the project of running a water-mill without water!

Two miles above (on Cabin creek still) stood Mendenhall's (lower) mill, built before 1840. It has been rebuilt once or twice, and was discontinued not long ago. The works were taken to Parker, and the mill is in operation there now. A mile above was Mendenhall's upper mill, built by Nathan Mendenhall (father of the one mentioned above), at a very early day. The mill was rebuilt by his son Hiram. It was changed into a woolen factory. It was at Unionsport, and is run by both water and steam.

A saw-mill was built by William Davison before 1829. It was running up to 1852, but was discontinued soon after. Thomas Gillum built a "corn-cracker" one-fourth of a mile south of Buena Vista, one of the first water-mills in the county. It was gone long ago. Below Macksville mill (on White river), Mr. Spillers built a saw-mill (about) 1850. It was rebuilt by David Harris. On Sparrow creek a saw-mill was erected (before the Macksville grist-mill was built) by Morgan Mills. He used to saw day and night. He would set his log and start the saw, and then lie down and take a nap. When the saw got through the log, the snapping of the trigger would wake him up, and he would set the log again. That mill went down sixty years or more ago. Robert Cox rebuilt the mill and used it to saw the lumber for the mill he built (at Macksville) on White river. Noah Johnson built a grist-mill on Sparrow creek at the crossing of the Huntsville and Sampletown road, southeast of Macksville, very early, about the same time as Gillum's mill on Cabin creek there was also a saw-mill. Both have been gone many years.

James Clayton built a saw-mill on "Eight Mile Creek" above Macksville. That mill quit sawing before 1830. Lewallyn's grist-mill on the Mississinewa near Ridgeville, was built (say) 1819 or 1820. It was afterward owned by William Addington, and then by his son, Joab Addington, afterward by Addington & House. Still again by Arthur McKew, and later by Whipple. Frederick Miller had a grist-mill and saw-mill on Bear creek, three miles southwest of Ridgeville, perhaps seventy-five years ago. They have been gone many years. On Bear creek, Josiah Bundy and Jacob Horn once had a saw-mill. The old Sampletown mill, between Macksville and Win-

chester, just east of the "twelve-mile boundary," was built very early, but has been gone a long time. Jere Cox built a grist-mill above Winchester on White river, in 1825. Joseph and Benjamin Pickett built a saw-mill, William Pickett in 1853 purchased the place and both mills. They were operated till about 1864, and were torn down in 1870. Mr. Pickett said there were five dry years (from 1864 to 1869), in which the water was so low that the mills could not run, and they were left to go to wreck, and were taken away in 1870. Parsons had a grist-mill on Mississinewa one-half mile below Deerfield before 1832. Jessup had a "corn-cracker" on Greenville creek, north of Spartanburg before 1820. A grist-mill used to stand on Greenville creek northwest of the Kennon farm in Wayne township. It was there in 1850, but has been gone many years. The timbers are there still.

A Mr. Hinchy had a saw-mill and grist-mill on the Mississinewa, east of Allensville, in the early settlement of Jackson township, which were somewhat important for several years. There were some mills (one or more), on Mississinewa, near Fairview. John Wright is said to have had a corn-cracker water-mill on Salt creek, north of Winchester, thought by some to have been the first water-mill in the county. Jesse Way said Wright's mill was built in 1818 or 1819.

Joshua Bond had an oil mill (perhaps the only one in the county), as, also, a grist-mill, both run by horse-power, near Winchester, very early—perhaps as long ago as 1820, or thereabouts. Joshua Bond settled near Winchester about 1818, and set up his mills soon after; and about 1835, or so, he removed to Jay county, building a horse mill there also, and running the same till a comparatively late day, dying there also about 1878, at the age of ninety-four. His mill in Jay county was noted, settlers coming from both far and near.

Old Paul Beard had a saw-mill on Greensfork, which was old in 1837. There was a mill site where a grist-mill had been, but had gone down in 1832, and a new mill by Levi Stout (same man) two miles lower down on Greensfork, a mile and a half north of west from Lynn, about 1838, which was still running in 1854.

Amos Ellis had a saw-mill in old times between these two mill sites, which was gone, however, in 1840. Aimbrough and Mendenhall built a mill on Cabin creek some time prior to 1836, but this mill ran only about four years.

George Ritenour built a mill near his residence west of Deerfield in 1838, but this mill lasted only a short time, as the mill at Deerfield was much

larger and better. Robert W. Bunker built his mill on Cabin creek, 1839. Marsh mill, below Deerfield, was built in 1833. John Jackson's mill, on Cabin creek, was built in September, 1834. Hurst's and People's mill was built near Unionsport in 1841.

There were other mills built from time to time, particularly saw-mills, concerning which no information has been obtained. These early mills must not be reckoned to be like the great mills of the present day. They were, indeed, but small and insignificant affairs. It is related of one of the first mills in Jackson township, that the owner boasted that his whole "fixings" had cost him only $2.50.

Those old-time mills were very humble, unpretending establishments. Cox's mill, above Winchester, built eighty years ago, and eleven years after the first settlement of the county, bolted flour in a hand bolt. The "corn crackers," so called (Jessup's on Greenville creek, for instance), used to grind about a peck an hour. The stones employed in many of the first mills were simply the native boulders of the region, dressed to suit the purpose. Still they served the needs of the settlers in a small way for many years. Some half-dressed mill stones are lying beside the highways still. The grist would be sent on the back of a horse or a mule with a half-grown lad, and one by one these grists would be slowly, oh, how slowly, worked through the machinery of the mill. Men, however, who were able to command a wagon and team and enough grain to warrant the labor required, would take a trip to the more extensive and better appointed mills on the White Water, or the Stillwater, or even the Miami. In the earliest times boys have been sent on horseback twenty miles or more, from the Arba settlement to the mills on the White Water below Richmond, both to buy corn and to get it ground in one of the mills in that region.

The story told by the old settlers of nearly every one of the first mills in the whole region, though perhaps not an actual fact as to even a single one of them, is yet painfully suggestive of the more important real fact that the mills did actually grind so "awful slow" that everybody would naturally believe that a dog might "lick the meal by spirits," and lift up his head and howl between the "jets" for more. But let us not laugh at these small beginnings of things. The settlers used far more labor, and displayed much greater energy in undertaking what they were able to accomplish under such appalling difficulties than their posterity do in effecting the far greater results of the present day.

For years after the opening of the country for settlement, the use of

steam power was unknown. To fit up a steam establishment required a large amount of money, more, in fact, than most could command. Still as the country grew, and the milling necessities began to surpass the capacities of the water-power, and the "corn cracker" and the hand-bolt mills of the region, men ventured to try how steam would answer the purpose, and one by one, mills were built away from the streams. The result has been that water-power has dwindled and almost grown out of use, and steam has nearly carried the day.

One of the first steam mills in the county, possibly the first, was built by Elias Kizer at Winchester, as early perhaps as 1835, on Salt creek on the north side of Washington street.

Mr. Roberts had a steam grist-mill at Winchester (in the west part of the city). It was running say in 1860, but its rumbling has been silent for some years. The brick mill and warehouse near the depot has been standing for some fifty years. It was built for a warehouse by John Mumma. Martin owned it awhile, then Heaston and Riley, then Colton and Bates, then Bates Brothers. It is an extensive mill, has a high reputation, performing good, thorough, reliable work, and a large amount of it, now owned and operated by C. Graft.

Deerfield steam mill was built by Jason Whipple eighty-nine years ago (1845). For many years it had a very large patronage. At one time it drew custom for thirty or forty miles in every direction. Customers had the privilege, by staying through the night, of having their grists ground in turn, and many availed themselves thereof. Sometimes a dozen or twenty teams would wait through the darkness of the night, rather than go home through the long and tedious journey and then be obliged to return at a future day. People came from Centerville, Wabash, Greenville, etc. It was owned by Willis Whipple, son of Jason Whipple. This mill was torn down in 1907.

The mill at Allensville was fixed so as to run by water or steam. It was built in about 1850, and ceased to be used about 1900. A saw-mill (water and steam) was built, and afterward a grist-mill, by McNeely before 1845. The establishment was rebuilt by Thomas Reece and Company. There was a steam saw-mill on Olive Branch, then it was made a grist-mill, and afterward the works were taken out and carried to Farmland. At Farmland, Dr. William Macy had a steam saw-mill, afterward belonging to Ford and Company, but it has been silent for sixty years. Stanley Brothers had a steam grist-mill at Farmland before 1860. Having been burned, it was rebuilt with new ma-

chinery by Hawkins. Another steam-mill at Farmland was built by Charles Stanley about 1870.

A steam-mill was built at Ridgeville on the railroad, by Arthur McKew. It was burned and rebuilt of brick. The mill is a good one, and does much work.

There was a steam-mill at Harrisville, built some years ago. A steam grist-mill was running for several years at Arba, but it burned down in 1877, and has not been rebuilt. There were two steam saw-mills at Spartanburg. One was built about 1852 by William Luker. The other was built by Wesley Locke about 1880. It had a corn-mill and planing-mill attached. A large steam grist-mill was erected at Union City, Indiana. It was owned by Converse & Company; had a capacity of 200 barrels per day.

A steam saw-mill has been in operation for several years on the State line pike, two miles south of Union City, but it was removed about 1881. Mr. Sheets set up a saw-mill west of Union City in 1852.

There was a saw-mill on Oak street, Union City, and John H. Cammack had a saw-mill in the Cammack neighborhood, some two miles east of Bartonia.

There was a saw-mill eight miles southwest of Farmland, and a steam grist-mill at Huntsville, also a saw-mill at Huntsville, owned by Peyton Johnson, and there was another saw-mill owned by Jere Hyatt. A saw-mill stood not far east of Deerfield, on the State road, from early times until about 1880, owned latterly by John H. Sipe. There was, for years, a saw-mill on the boundary, southwest of Spartanburg. A saw-mill was in operation for twenty years or more near Salem. When Union City began to need lumber for building, that mill, among others, helped much to supply the demand. A grist-mill and a saw-mill were formerly in operation north of Lynn, but one was burned (or both) and now there is neither.

Anthony McKinney built a saw-mill on Mississinewa, one and a quarter miles below Fairview, about 1839, put in a corn-cracker about 1840, and built a new and more extensive mill, putting in "wheat buhrs" about 1842. He had three run of buhrs—and a bolt carried by machinery. It was a good mill for a while. Mr. McKinney sold the mill to Samuel Zaner. He owned it about a year and sold to Abner Wolverton, about 1864, for wheat. Steam was put in in 1875, but has not been used for years.

Mr. Ward had a saw-mill on Mississinewa, below Ridgeville, which ran for several years. John Foust had a saw-mill and corn-cracker in about 1856, in Franklin township, just at the township line, on Mississinewa. Cyrus A.

Reed had a saw-mill one mile above Fairview. It was built about 1850, and stood perhaps ten years. There was a saw-mill at Shedville, run by steam.

Before 1825 Lemuel Vestal undertook to erect a mill on Stoney creek, near Windsor. Before completing it, he sold out to John Thornburg, who finished the grist-mill and also built a saw-mill. After four years he sold to Andrew G. Dye, and he to Moses Neely, and still again the mills were transferred to Thomas W. Reece, who built them anew. Their owners since have been Neely, Mark Pattis, Johnson & Dye, William A. Thornburg, Reece & Sons, Mahlon Clevenger, John Thornburg, Robert Cowgill and John Clevenger. Doubtless other mills have existed, of which no account has been obtained.

OTHER MACHINERY.

Peter Kabel had a carding machine, etc., in the west part of the county. At first Mr. Kabel had a little carding machine in the garret of John H. Bond's grist-mill. He was very poor, and got the use of Bond's "power." After awhile he bought a waste farm that was too wet for tillage. He ditched the prairie and drained the ponds, springs and swamps, and collected the water, and got enough to run a carding machine and woolen factory. For a long time it was a famous establishment, getting custom far and near, and Mr. Kabel made a fortune. His factory is gone now. There are pleasant anecdotes about Mr. Kabel and his mill. Somebody had at one time turned the water upon the wheel and made the mill run empty through the night. He was provoked, and on Saturday he sawed the foot-bridge over the fore-bay almost in two, and laid it in its place. Monday morning he came to start his mill, and, forgetting all about his "trap," he stepped upon the sawed plank and went, souse, into the fore-bay. He scrambled out just as Thomas Addington was going to the mill. He ran to meet Thomas, laughing and crying out: "O, Thomas, Thomas, I caught mine self, I caught mine self!" Mr. Kabel lived three miles south of Macksville. There was for some years a woolen factory at Unionsport. It had a good reputation, and its yarns were in great demand. There used to be a carding machine at Winchester, belonging to Elias Kizer, but it is not there now. The old county seminary, at Winchester, was fitted up and run as a woolen mill factory for several years. It was quite extensive and did much work, but it has been discontinued. There was, for many years, a carding machine and woolen factory at Deerfield. It was burned down and rebuilt, and burned again, and, since the last fire, has not been rebuilt.

It is told us, as a matter of curiosity, that Moorman Way once undertook to fit up a carding machine at Winchester, and run it by ox-power. The establishment did some work for awhile. A carding machine was built and operated in very early days, near Winchester. It is thought to have been the first in the county, but has been gone for many, many years. It belonged to Daniel Petty, and was operated by horse-power.

Mills and warehouses are now run in connection with each other. This has made it impossible to have a mill off the railroad. As we have said heretofore, there is but one mill running at this time, that is not located on a railroad. This mill does but very little business. The mills of today are to be found in Union City, Lynn, Modoc, Parker, Farmland, Ridgeville and Winchester. Warehouses are to be found in those places and in addition, in Crete, Carlos, Losantville, Deerfield and Harrisville.

EARLY ROADS.

The first roads of the county were mere trails or paths that led in and around the hills, or upon, crossing the streams at the most available point, so as to prevent the least possible difficulty. The trail which was blazed on trees or bush was often difficult to follow, even by the most experienced settler.

Even the roads established by law were very vague indeed, as will be seen in some of the entries. The first road was to run from Winchester between Jesse Johnson's and Paul Beard's. Another was laid out from the west end of Hezekiah Hockett's lane to the Wayne county line, at the southeast corner of Martindale's. A third was to go from Hockett's road three-quarters of a mile north of "gass" to an irregular direction to the State road at Vernon. This is the only reference made to the town of Vernon anywhere. Another road was to run from the southwest corner of Samuel Smith's fence to the crossing south of Jackson's, thence to new road at the north end of William Smith's lane. If following the roads was any worse than following the descriptions they must have had a sorry time, indeed.

When roads were finally established the right-of-way was cleared simply by cutting the trees and allowing the stumps to stand. It was often with great difficulty that a wagon could be drawn along these roads at all because of the stumps. As the roads became more and more traveled it became necessary to put them in better condition. This was done by filling up the holes

with logs and making corduroy sometimes for rods after rods and even for miles.

But for many years travel in the spring of the year was almost impossible, and no very great distances could be gone at that time. Eventually, however, the roads were graded and straightened, but little attention being paid to hills or hollows. When the gravel road was suggested it seemed at first to be a wild dream.

In Cottman's History Pamphlets, No. X, p. 17, will be found the following description of traveling in early days:

"Most of the year a journey over the roads was simply a slow, laborious wallowing through mud; the bogs were passable only through the use of corduroy, and this corduroy of poles laid side by side for miles, not infrequently had to be weighted down with dirt to prevent it floating off when the swamp waters rose. * * * As one proceeded he must track to right and left, not to find the road, but to get out of it and find places where the mud was 'thick enough to bear.' * * * Innumerable stubs of saplings, sharpened like spears by being cut off obliquely, waited to impale the unlucky traveler who might be pitched out upon them, and the probability of such an accident was considerable, as the lurching wagon plunged over a succession of ruts and roots, describing an exhilarating seesaw with most astonishing alteration of plunge, creak and splash. Ever and anon the brimming streams had to be crossed, sometimes by unsafe fording and sometimes by rude ferries. In the latter case the ferry keeper was apt to be off at work somewhere in his clearing, and the traveler had to 'halloo to the ferry' till he could make himself heard."

At first the toll roads were private enterprises and people had to pay toll for traveling upon them. The toll-gate keeper lived at the cross-roads and kept the highway closed with the "pole and sweep," so that travelers might not pass when he was not present. But the toll road has long since been a thing of the past and first-class free roads are to be found today. James Whitcomb Riley represents an old pioneer talking reminiscently at an Old Settlers' Meeting. This old man would represent a period of about thirty years ago, when Mr. Riley has him say:

> When we had to go on horseback, and sometimes on 'shanks mare,'
> And 'blaze' a road fer them behind that had to travel there.
> "Of the times when we first settled here, and travel was so bad.

And now we go a-trottin' 'long a level gravel pike,
In a big two-hoss road-wagon, jest as easy as you like;
Two of us on the front seat, and our wimmen-folks behind,
A-settin' in theyr Winsor cheers in perfect peace of mind!"

—Riley, James Whitcomb, Neighborly Poems, page 23, Indianapolis, 1891.

But today the picture which Mr. Riley describes would attract as much attention as would have the automobile and motorcycle of today attracted at that period.

PIONEER SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Much has been said of the pioneer schools in another chapter. These schools were conducted in a private cabin, or in rude houses constructed for schools alone. They were built of logs, puncheon floor, if any floor at all, a fire place filling one end of the room. For light, greased paper was used.

For a graphic description of a pioneer school, see Mr. Macy's article.

Churches were not built until after private homes had been used in a community long enough to justify a church association. These churches were crude affairs, but they served the people well and were the means of bringing a spirit of love, fellowship and communion into the community.

The ministers of that day preached upon texts taken from the Bible and paid no attention whatever to questions outside the church proper. The hymn would be announced, the minister would "line" it, the leader would pitch the tune, and, with the congregation, sing the song. These songs were sung with a fervor and spirit that carried enthusiasm and conviction to all who sang and heard. They may have lacked harmony but they did not lack in spirit.

They left an impression never to be forgotten, and many a man and woman of today looks back upon the singing in the old days as one of the most effective means of worship.

THE GOOD OLD HYMNS.

There's a lot of music in 'em—the hymns of long ago,
And when some gray-haired brother sings the ones I used to know,
I sorter want to take a hand. I think of days gone by,
"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand and cast a wistful eye!"

There's lots of music in 'em—those dear sweet hymns of old,
With visions bright of lands of light and shining streets of gold;
And I hear 'em ringing—singing, where mem'ry, dreaming, stands,
"From Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strands."

They seem to sing forever of holier, sweeter days,
When the lilies of the love of God bloomed white in all the ways;
And I want to hear their music from the old-time meetin's rise
Till "I can read my title clear to mansions in the skies."

We never needed singin' books in them old days—we knew
The words, the tunes, of every one—the dear old hymn book through!
We didn't have no trumpets then, no organs built for show,
We only sang to praise the Lord "from whom all blessings flow."

An' so I love the old hymns, and when my time shall come—
Before the light of day has left me, and my singing lips are dumb—
If I can hear 'em sing them then, I'll pass without a sigh
To "Canaan's fair and happy land where my possessions lie."

—Atlanta Constitution.

QUESTIONS AND MANNERS OF THE FIRST ESTABLISHED HOME.

Much of the material given here concerning this subject is the direct result of experience of those who gave it, many years ago. These people lived in the county and knew exactly the customs, manners and conditions of themselves at that time; and if they differ from what they are today we must remember that the conditions and environments were very much different from what we have it.

Their manners today would in a way seem crude, but nevertheless they were as earnest and sincere as we can possibly be today.

They did the best that could be done under very trying circumstances and met the conditions fairly and squarely. For the most part they were honest and upright people and enjoyed a good time in the crude way of their time.

Much of the following was gotten from Mr. Martin A. Reeder, an old pioneer of the county, and Mr. Joseph Hawkins, who lived in Jay county at the time of these interviews. Mr. Hawkins was very familiar with Randolph county.

MANNER OF LIVING.

Some articles have been furnished by Hon. Martin A. Reeder, who has been a resident of the county for about sixty years, the substance of which is given below, with also some additions from other sources:

BUILDINGS.

Many would put up a "camp," and live in that for some weeks or months, and wait to build a cabin until the large trees had been cleared from a place extensive enough to prevent danger from the tree trunks falling on the house. Others would put up their cabins in the dense woods, with perhaps a dozen trees near, any of which might, in a storm of wind, have crushed the dwelling and all its inmates. And yet, though scores of cabins were erected thus, it is not known that a solitary tree ever threw its huge trunk upon the roof of a single settler's dwelling.

CABINS.

Cabins were built of round logs from eight to ten inches through, and covered with clapboards. They were of all sizes;—some perhaps twelve by fourteen feet, and some eighteen by twenty-five feet, with one seven or eight feet story and a loft above in the roof. A small cabin would have one door and one window. A large one might, perhaps, possess two of each. The chimney and fire-place would be wholly outside, opening of course into the house.

At the "raising" the neighbors for miles around were expected to come and lend their aid (who at first, were not many), and they went. No "shirks" were there. "Help me and I will help you," was their motto, and the rule was faithfully practiced.

On the "raising day" the body of the house would be completed and the roof put on. Cutting out the door and window holes, and the opening for the fire-place, putting in the doors and windows, building the fire-place and chimney, laying the puncheon floors, chinking and daubing the cracks between the logs, laying the loft, etc., were done by the owner at his pleasure as he had opportunity. Barns and outhouses were raised from time to time, so as not to tax the settlers too heavily.

These cabins, though not elegant, were, when properly completed, solid and substantial, and warm to boot; and many, many years of happy, con-

tented, prosperous life have been spent within their lowly walls. And many who lived all their youthful years in such a humble domicile but who have since become able to abide in stately mansions, can now truthfully declare that their happiest days were spent nevertheless beneath the shelter of those mighty, overshadowing forest trees, under the lowly roof of that old-time log-cabin. How true the words of the poet:

"'Tis not in titles, nor in rank,
'Tis not in wealth like London bank,
To make us truly blest."

Note.—Many of the early-built cabins had no windows at all. The door and the big, open-mouthed fire-place were the only avenues for light. It is within the knowledge of the writer of this sketch that families who emigrated from Carolina to Randolph county in 1847 had never seen any glass windows, and had no idea what they were for. Some houses dwelt in in 1846 had no windows.

The ideas of convenience then were not just like our own. In about 1850 the daughter of one of the earliest settlers said of a certain new house that she occupied (with her large family), "the room is so convenient [the house had but one room] we can set up six beds in it."

HOW TO BUILD A "CAMP"—BY JOSEPH HAWKINS.

"Have a big log, cut notches up and down the log fourteen feet apart, set double stakes fourteen feet out from the log, cut small logs six to eight inches thick, 'scafe' off the ends so as to fit the notches in the log, put one end in the notch and the other between the stakes; in the notch let the ends touch, but put blocks between the other ends, so as to make the upper one slant enough for the roof, put some logs atop of the big log and some across the front above; put on the roof, and stuff the cracks with moss.

Moss was plenty on the old logs, as thick as a cushion and as soft as a sheepskin; you could tear off a sheet as long as a bed-quilt if you wished. We often used sheets of moss for blankets to ride on instead of a saddle. The front of the camp was open six feet high, and logs were across above. A log heap fire was built in front on the ground. At first we left it unprotected, but the smoke would sweep into the camp and choke us so that we could not stay. Then we took puncheons and set them upright in a semi-

circle around (outside of) the fire, leaving passages next the camp to go in and out at. This mended matters greatly. We lived in this camp from March until November, 1829. We cleared that summer nine acres—five for early corn and four for late corn, potatoes, turnips, etc.

The men had built three camps side by side against the same log, expecting to have three families. Only two came, and that left two camps for us. There were eight in our family, and the two older boys fixed a bed in the extra camp, and the rest of us slept (in three beds) in our own proper camp."

HOUSES.

The houses were made strong in this way. The loft was constructed of split logs, and the doors of split timbers three or four inches thick, with battens fastened across and hung on strong wooden hinges, having also a strong wooden bar across the door inside, fastened at each end by the fork of a tree put into the door casing by a hole bored with a large auger.

To break into such a house as that would be by no means easy, yet the dwellings were seldom locked. Such a thing as entering a house unlawfully, was well-nigh unknown.

FURNITURE.

This country lies far interior, away from all water-courses, those old-time channels of inter-communication. Emigrants could reach this county only by a long and tedious stretch of wagon road and forest trail. Hence, the settlers brought with them commonly only the most necessary things, and especially those for which no substitute could be found in the new land; kettles, ironware, etc., must be brought, since nothing could be found in the West to take their place. Bedsteads, chairs and tables were useful, but they were also heavy and bulky, and awkward to move, and substitutes could be found, and they were, in many cases, left behind.

Feather beds, bedding, pewter ware, cooking utensils, etc., were brought. But for bedsteads, the settlers made something which answered the purpose. Two rails with one end inserted in the side and end logs of the cabin, meeting in a post at the inner corner driven into the ground, with clapboards laid across from the side rail to a strip pinned upon the log, would do for a bedstead. One active young wife made one for herself by boring holes in some poles and making two benches, and laying eight large, thick clap-boards upon them, and lo! she had a bedstead; and on went her straw bed, all the bed she

had, and her sheets and bed quilts; and she was never prouder of anything in her life than she was of her bedstead and her bed, nice and good and brand new.

Sometimes, for an extra nice "fixing," men would split out pieces from a straight-grained oak, and make bed rails, and prepare other pieces for the slats, boring auger holes in the side rail and in the side house log, and putting the slats in these, and that was good and solid. Four high posts would stand at the corners, and rods or wires be strung from top to top of the four posts, and curtains would be hung on the rods; and who could wish a neater curtained bed than that? Often two of these would be made for a single cabin, one in each farthest corner; one for the father and mother, and the other for company; and the children—why, they had to go into the loft, and sleep under the rafters to the music of the rain falling on the roof, or of the snow rattling on the clapboards. And that was a jolly place to sleep. And instead of chairs were made puncheon stools, and puncheon benches, which last were better than chairs or stools either, since half a dozen urchins could sit upon one. And as for chairs or stools at the table, they were not needed, inasmuch as all the half grown boys and girls had feet, and they stood up at the table, like folks at a modern Sunday-school celebration picnic dinner; and almost every article of convenience that settlers had they made for themselves. Door hinges and latches were made of wood, and a string sufficed to raise the latch; and to pull the string inside was better than a lock, because no false key could pick the lock or unbolt the door. A poking stick answered for tongs, and some stones on the hearth did instead of andirons; and, as for stoves, those articles had not been invented yet, or, if they had, it would cost so much to haul the bulky things of the sort which were called stoves in those days into these western wilds, that when here, the cost would be more than that of a forty-acre lot.

FOOD, COOKING, ETC.

The people of the present time will doubtless be glad to learn how the pioneers managed (not merely to raise or earn, but) to make their bread in those days when stoves and ranges, and all the modern paraphernalia of baking and cooking were not. Bread was made mostly of cornmeal, and in three forms, viz: "Dodgers," "Pone," and "Johnny Cake." To the people now all these three are reckoned as one; but to the pioneer, they were entirely distinct, yet all excellent of their kind, and either or all good enough to make "a pretty dish to set before the king."

"Dodgers" were made of meal with pure water and a little salt, mixed into a stiff dough, and molded with the hand into a kind of oval cake, and baked in a "bake-pan" or "Dutch-oven," viz., a round iron vessel as wide across as a half-bushel, or less, and six or eight inches deep, with legs, of course, and a lid with a raised rim to hold coals on the top. The coals were put in abundance underneath the "oven," and on the top as well; and when the bread was done there came out the "dodgers," as moist, as sweet, as nice as epicure ever saw.

"Pone" was made with meal, water and salt, with the addition of milk or cream and yeast, thinner than dodgers, and was baked in the same way.

"Johnny Cake" was made with lard and butter, water and salt of course, and baked in a loaf or cake, say six inches wide and an inch thick, upon a board perhaps two feet long set up before the fire. When one side was baked enough the other side of the cake was turned to the fire till it was done, and then you would have perhaps the sweetest and best corn bread ever made. Besides these there were grated corn, pounded hominy, lye hominy, green corn (roasting ears), etc. Corn has been well said to be the poor man's grain, and on account, among other things, of the ease with which it can be made into food, the variety of which it is capable, and the general excellence of the different kinds. Lye hominy and green corn, the two simplest forms of its preparation, are at the same time well-nigh the best and most delicious food that ever passed the lips of man.

After wheat had been raised, of course, some flour was used, but still for a long time corn was the chief source of bread. The mills were but poor, many of the first for grinding wheat having only hand bolts, and the flour would be none of the best. But you are not to think that the settlers were destitute of meat. On the contrary, they had abundance, and that of the best and rarest kinds. Deer, turkeys, pheasants and what not were plenty; and a good rifle would bring some of them down at almost any hour. To shoot turkeys standing in his cabin door was no uncommon exploit for the pioneer; and to bring down on an average, one deer a day, besides a full day's work, was what many a backwoods man succeeded in doing. Almost every settler (and settler's son) was a hunter as well, and those who did not care themselves to shoot deer could readily get all the venison they wished of their sportsman neighbors, and that almost for a song.

Then there were hogs, at first or very soon afterward. There were many "wild hogs," that were the offspring of such as had strayed from older settlements, or from the Indians, some of whom kept swine. These hogs

were called "elm-peelers," and were long-legged, long-bodied, long-headed, sharp-snouted, with short, straight, pointed ears, and as nimble nearly as a wolf; and, when very wild, more savage than the bears themselves. They would make but a poor show (except as a curiosity) at one of our modern fairs, but at that time they were highly valued, even above the fat, unwieldly, helpless things called improved stock. When a "Yankee man" was trying to sell some improved breed to the western "hoosier" (or "sucker" it may be) and mentioned as an advantage that they could not run. "Can't run?" said the settler. "No," said the Yankee. "Don't want 'em," replied the "sucker." "My hogs have to get their own living and look out for themselves, and I would not give a snap for a hog that can't outrun a dog." So "improved stock" was then and there at a discount.

These woods-hogs would get fat only during "mast years," and sometimes the herds of hogs would get to be three or four years old and would become thoroughly wild and very savage, fleet of foot and almost as fierce as a tiger, so that hunters would be obliged to take to a tree to get beyond their reach. During the non-mast years these troops of swine would subsist upon roots, etc., such as hickory roots, sweet elm roots, slippery elm bark and such like. There was no hog-cholera then. Swine even now peel elm trees, eating the bark as high as they can get at it, and in such cases they seem clear of cholera. This habit of eating the bark from elm trees is what probably gave hogs in those days the name of "elm-peelers." When fatted on hickory and beech mast the meat was very sweet but oily, and would not make good bacon. Hunting wild hogs was grand sport, though somewhat dangerous withal.

Stock, especially hogs, ran wild in the woods and each man had his private stock mark. This mark was recorded in the recorder's office and became the way of marking one's stock. All other settlers must respect this mark under penalty of the law. There was a law at that time which said that if any one should mark a hog, shoat or pig, other than his own or change the mark on a hog, shoat or pig, other than his own, he should be fined in any sum not less than $—— and should have upon his or her bare back lashes not to exceed thirty-three in number. This penalty would indicate the opinion of the importance of stock protection at that time.

The first stock mark recorded in the county was by Christopher Baker. "This day Christopher Baker entered his stock mark as follows, towit: A smooth crop in the left ear and a slit in the same and an under bit in the right ear.

"May 31st, 1819. "C. CONWAY, Clerk."

Besides pork, as above described, and wild game, the streams abounded in fish; bass, salmon, pike, buffalo, red horse, white and black suckers, silver sides, catfish, etc., were plentiful in the streams, and men could have all they pleased to catch. Besides bread and meat, potatoes were soon raised, so as to furnish a full supply; as also pumpkins, squashes, cabbages, and other garden vegetables. But wheat, for several years, proved nearly a failure, so that flour, if used, had to be brought from the Miami or some other older settlement; and only a few could afford to take the trouble to get it, or cared to obtain it if they could.

But how was cooking (other than baking bread) done? This way: A stiff bar of iron-wood (or of iron itself) was fastened in the chimney lengthwise the fire-place, about midway from front to rear, and perhaps eight feet high, called the "lug-pole." On this bar were suspended several hooks of different lengths, made of small iron rods (or sometimes of wood). These hooks extended far enough downward so that the pots and kettles of various sizes would hang above the fire and close enough to it to receive the needful amount of heat. Thus, boiling of all kinds was done.

For roasting (or basting), a wooden pin was fastened over the fire-place, and from this pin the turkey, venison saddle, or what not, was hung by a string or a wire in front of the blazing fire-place. The side next the fire would soon be cooked, and, by turning it round and round, the whole would be done "to a turn," the gravy dripping out into a dish set below upon the hearth. Thus, with milk and butter in abundance after the first two or three years, with tree-sugar and molasses in profusion, with wild berries and plums, etc., with which the woods abounded, the settlers, after they once got started, had no lack. In fact, many things of which they had a plentiful supply, would now be reckoned (if they could be obtained at all) a wonderful luxury.

As to the supply of game and the readiness with which it could be gotten, it may be stated that one man has been known to kill nine deer in a single day, another has killed six. These are of course extreme cases, yet to kill a deer or two, half a dozen turkeys, and fifteen or twenty pheasants in a day was nothing uncommon for a single person.

To light the house, no gas nor kerosene, nor even tallow candles were needed. The huge fire-place would, for an ordinary purpose, give light enough. Some had a kind of contrivance consisting of a sort of dish or bowl with a nose or spout for the rag-wick to lie in. In the dish was melted tallow or lard, and the wick lay with one end in the melted lard, and the other up along

the spout. This lamp would hang by a string in the middle of the room and well supplied the place of chandelier or astral. Sometimes a still simpler arrangement was employed, a broken saucer with some tallow or lard in it would have a piece of rag laid in as a wick, and your lamp was all complete. And for outdoor uses, the boys used to light themselves and their company to meetings or spelling schools, or to hunting sprees or "hoe down" parties, with torches, consisting of a handful of hickory bark. All that had to be done was to peel some bark as you went along, light the ends in the fire-place when about to start for home, and keep it whisking about as you went on. The more wind the better, though wind in those forest paths gave little trouble. A group of torches scattered along among the trees, flaring and dancing and flashing as they were waved hither and thither by their bearers, presented so picturesque a sight as in these artificial days can seldom be witnessed. A good torch-light was worth half a dozen lanterns any day (or any night rather).

CANDLES.

Candles were made by taking a wooden rod ten or twelve inches long, wrapping a line or cotton cloth around it, and covering it with tallow pressed around the stick with the hand.

Lamps were made by digging the inside from a large turnip, sticking up a stick in the center, about three inches long, with a strip of cloth around the stick, and turning melted lard, or deer's tallow, in until the rind was full. Often the great blazing fire-place gave light enough, and many an evening's work has been done with no other means of vision.

IMPLEMENTS.

The methods and means of work were simple enough. Trees were girdled and felled and cut into lengths with the ax. In fact the ax was to the settler the tool of all work. Without it he was helpless. With it he was a crowned king. With an ax and an augur and an old hand-saw he could make well-nigh anything. Rail-splitting was done with maul and wedge. Moving logs was done with a lever, or hand-spike, while one in a hundred or a thousand would boast a crow-bar. Clapboards were split out with a frow.

Puncheons were split with maul and wedge and shaped and smoothed with the ax, or with a large, long frow, suited to the purpose.

Flax was threshed by whipping the bundles on a barrel-head, or a block

set endwise. It was spread and rotted and dried and "broke," and swingled (scutched), and hatcheled (hackled), the tow carded and the flax or the tow spun and reeled and spooled or quilled and warped and woven and colored and made up into garments.

Grain was hand-reaped or cradled and threshed with a flail or tramped on the ground with horses and cleaned with a sheet or a basket fan.

Hauling was done on a sled made out of "crooks" split from a tree-root. Plowing was done with a bar-share plow, which had only a wooden mold board. Hoes were huge, ungainly things, large enough to cut and dig "grubs" with.

Men traveled mostly on foot, or on horseback. Many a man went on foot to Fort Wayne or to Cincinnati to enter his land. One man entered three different forty-acre tracts and went on foot to Cincinnati for the purpose, several times except that one of the trips was made partly on horseback. Boys sixteen years old have tied up their money in a rag and gone on "Shank's mares" alone through the woods to make entry of land for father or mother or possibly for themselves.

Many a farm was tilled for years with a single horse, or even an ox. Not seldom a poor fellow's only horse would lie down and die and leave him in a "fix" indeed. However people were accommodating and a person could get help from his neighbors to the extent of their ability. Wagons were very scarce. To become the owner of a wagon was an event to reckon from as the beginning of a new era. One early settler says that in a space of two miles square, where resided perhaps thirty families, only two wagons were to be found. He says moreover, that the neighbors got up a milling expedition, taking a wagon with six horses and twelve bushels of grain. The horses were restive and wild and would not pull together and the wagon became fast in the mud and six men took a horse and a sack of grain apiece and "put out" for the mill, leaving the wagon in the mud-hole to be got out at some other time.

Thus our ancestors plodded on; slow and tedious and awkward their methods would now be reckoned, but honest, faithful, industrious, frugal, simple-hearted, sincere, hospitable and generous. They heroically accomplished the herculean tasks appointed to their lot and bore patiently and successfully the burdens which providence laid upon their shoulders. Let their posterity beware how they condemn the humble condition of their forefathers. Let this generation look back to those old-time scenes and to the worthy actors in them, not with a feeling of shame nor a sense of disgrace,

but let them reckon it an honor to have sprung from a line of ancestry so noble, so excellent, so hardy and energetic, so worthy of sincere respect, nay, almost of reverence; and let them see to it that in methods of energetic labor and in heroic success in the employment of larger and better means of accomplishment, they prove themselves before the world to be worthy successors of their venerable progenitors.

CLOTHING.

Most of the settlers brought with them into the wilderness all they could afford to last them until more could be raised, at least to last for one year, and often for more than that. After a corn field and a truck patch must come a flax patch. When the flax became ripe it was pulled, threshed, spread, rotted, gathered up, broken, scutched, hackled, spun, woven and put on the back to wear. All the machinery needed for this work was a flax-brake, a scutching-board, a hackle, a spinning-wheel, a quill-wheel and winding blades, warping bars and loom, all of which were very simple and inexpensive and most of them could be made in the vicinity or even at home. And all the work, from sowing the seed to taking the last stitch upon the garment, was done upon the premises and much of it was performed as easily by the lads and the lassies as by the men and women themselves. The hackling of the flax produced tow. This tow was carded and spun, the flax was spun into "chain," and the tow into filling, and both were woven into "tow linen"; and out of this strong and not unsightly fabric many garments for summer wear were made, dresses for females being colored according to the taste and the males wearing theirs uncolored. For winter, people had sheep and took the wool, carding it by hand, spinning it on a "big wheel," and weaving it with linen or cotton warp (or chain) into "linsey-woolsey" or "jeans." The "linsey" was worn mostly by the women and the jeans by the men; sometimes the fabric was colored "butternut" and sometimes blue.

Cambrics, muslins, etc., were scarce and costly and rarely used. For outer garments men soon began to use deer-skins, making pantaloons and "hunting shirts." The latter was much like a modern sack coat and a very comfortable, though not especially handsome garment it proved itself. At first the buckskin was obtained ready dressed, of the Indians, but the settlers soon learned to prepare it themselves. The men had commenced to make and sew their own buckskin garments, the work being too hard for female fingers. The sewing was done with the sinews from the deer's legs or with

a "whang," i. e., a thong or string cut from the deer hide, a shoemaker's awl, and a very large needle. These buckskin clothes were just the thing. They were within the reach of all, costing nothing but labor; they were very durable lasting for years; they were warm and as to looks, each man looked as well as his neighbor and what more is needed? And they were an almost perfect protection. The sting of the nettle, the scratch of the briers and even the bite of the rattlesnakes was harmless. The cockle-burs and the Spanish needles would not stick to them; they kept out the cold "like a charm," and, moreover, when properly dressed and neatly made, they presented by no means an unsightly appearance.

The garments were commonly made and worn large and free, which of course greatly added to their comfort and convenience. Sometimes, however, in standing near the fire a man would get his "breeches" hot and another in mischief would clap the hot buckskin to the flesh and the luckless wearer would jump with a yell and a bound clear across the room as though the great log fire was tumbling on him. Sometimes too they would get wet and if allowed to dry, the skin would become very hard and stiff and could not be used again till it had been softened by dampening and rubbing.

The Indians made moccasins and the settlers bought and wore them, being excellent for dry weather, winter or summer, but not for wet. For the wet season strong leather shoes were used, though many, especially the younger class, went much barefooted.

Upon the head the men wore in the winter chiefly a strong well-made, low crowned, broad-brimmed wool hat, somewhat like that which the older Quakers now wear. Sometimes a warm head-gear was made from a coon-skin. It was comfortable but looked wolfish. In summer home-made hats, braided from whole rye-straw grown for that purpose were in extensive use.

Women also made their bonnets out of straw, only each particular straw was split into five or six pieces by a "splitting machine."

This machine may be thus described: Narrow strips of tin were firmly set in a piece of wood an inch square and six inches long. The straw was spread open and drawn through these tin "teeth" and made into strips of equal width. Five of these strips (sometimes seven) were plaited into a braid, and the braid made long enough for a whole bonnet. The braid was ironed smooth (having been bleached if thought necessary), and nicely sewed into bonnets; and they looked equal in neatness (not to say taste) to the fashions of the present day.

Sun-bonnets were made much as at the present day, of calico, and paste-

board. The great object of a bonnet was at that time supposed to be to protect the face, head and neck from the sun, and the wind and the cold; and they were made accordingly. What a bonnet is for now is best known, perhaps, to the wearers; or, if they do not, how should anybody else be expected to know?

The fashions of that primitive time, doubtless, would seem awkward and uncouth at the present day; but the clothing answered the prime ends for which clothing is worn, decency and comfort, even better perhaps than the garments of the present day. And as to looks, folks were better satisfied with what they had then than people are now; and, if they were suited who had them to wear and to look at, surely we who are so far removed by two generations of time have no occasion to complain.

It can be truly affirmed that underneath those coats and hunting shirts, uncouth in looks and awkward in fit, dwelt souls brave and generous and hearts tender and kind, loyal, affectionate and true. God grant that the same may ever be truly declared of their children and their children's children while the ages roll. Fashions may come and fashions may go, but what matter, so the deep fountain of love and truth and faithfulness in the human soul remains pure, untarnished and perennial.

TRADING.

Money was scarce, little indeed, was needed, for, as has been shown, almost every necessity and luxury was produced at home. Some money, however, was necessary, chiefly to pay taxes and to buy iron and salt, powder and lead. Taxes indeed for many years were low. The first county tax levied in Randolph was "twenty-five cents upon each horse-beast." The first settlement of the treasurer showed as follows:

In May, 1819—

Receipts	$20.00
Expenditures	20.00
Balance	00.00

In November, $260.00 were the receipts and $259.75 the disbursements. In 1820 the county treasury boasted of $462.63, $309.63 of which were realized from the sale of lots, and $1 from a fine, leaving $152.00 as the avails of county taxation in a single county for a whole year. And up to 1829 the annual county taxes still fell short of $900.00. So "taxes" required but a

small amount of the "needful." But iron and salt and powder and lead were indispensable and heavy and costly. They took money and abundance of it, or its equivalent.

As a specimen of the costliness of articles in those times, the statement is made that Benjamin Bond, who came to Wayne county in 1811, gave for nails twenty-five cents a pound and paid for them in cordwood cut upon his land just west of New Garden meeting-house in Wayne county at twenty-five cents a cord upon the ground, a cord of wood for a pound of nails!

Once in western Pennsylvania in the long, long ago, a horse was given for a barrel of salt, and at another time (in this region) eighteen dollars was given for a bushel. Money could be obtained, indeed, though not largely. Deer skins would bring fifty cents; raccoon skins, thirty-seven and a half cents and muskrats, twenty-five cents. The fur buyer when he came his annual round would pay cash, but the merchants paid only in trade. If the settler would wait for the fur buyer, he could have the cash, if not, he must "dicker" it out and let the merchant finger the cash himself.

Deer must be killed from May till November and raccoons and muskrats from December till April. So the hunter had his harvest all the year round, only, if he wanted money, he must store up till the fur-dealer came. But necessaries could be gotten at any time. And these were comparatively few, though somewhat expensive. A side of sole leather and of upper leather, a barrel of salt, powder and shot for hunting, some fish hooks and perhaps an ax would suffice for a whole year. For land buying some money was required of course and after the "specie-circular" in the spring of 1837, only silver (for gold was not then in circulation, being before the days of California, dear, and of course scarce, or more properly speaking, not in ordinary use as money at all) was available and hard work indeed it often was to obtain the needful.

One (now old) man tells of the strait he was put to at the time when that famous "specie circular" came in force. He was a lad of eighteen years. Having had his eye for a long time upon a fine sugar camp near his father's dwelling but without money enough for his purpose, he heard that another man intended to "enter" the tract. Hurrying to gather up funds for that and for some more land desired by his father, he set out on foot and alone, carrying his money tied in a knot in his pocket handkerchief most of the way in his hand, bound for the land office at Fort Wayne. The money was largely in paper and in just three days the "specie circular" was to come in force. He hoped to reach Fort Wayne by that time and struggled

on. But he could not "make it." The third night found him at St. Mary's, a few miles short. The next day he entered the land office, not knowing what he could do, fearing the worst yet hoping the best. The receiver happened to be an acquaintance of his father's and agreed to take his "paper money." And so he made his point and got his land. And then afoot and alone he wended his way homeward again without money only as he borrowed two dollars of his friend, the receiver, but happy in possession of the certificate which would in due time bring for him a patent under the "Broad Seal" of the United States of America. The reason why he was found thus with no money to go home on was this: He supposed that the tract of land he wished to enter was an "80 acre" piece. It was 84, which would take exactly $5.00 extra, so the question came up, "Will you take all your money and get your land or will you save your money and not purchase?" He had come too far to go back with his object all unaccomplished, and the young hero decided that he would have the land and get home as he could. And have it he did and under the generous offer of his friend, the receiver, he accepted the loan of two dollars to pay his expenses homeward. It is a pleasant thing to note that, though this boy (and his father) were ardent Whigs of that olden time and the receiver was a Van Buren Democrat, he befriended the boy nevertheless like the frank and genial man that he was.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wherever there are human beings there will be amusements. Thousands of years ago a prophet foretold that Jerusalem should be rebuilt and that the streets "should be full of boys and girls playing in the midst thereof." Wherever there are boys and girls there will be playing and men and women are only grown-up children. The sports of the settlers were generally of the more active kind as jumping, wrestling, running races, with frequently a "hoe-down" at an evening merry-making, after a raising or a log-rolling, or a spinning bee or some other gathering for work and assistance.

An invitation would be given to the men and boys to come and help roll logs or to raise a building or something like that, and to the women to come and bring their spinning wheels. Both classes would go. The men would roll logs or what not and the women would spin. At nightfall supper would be served and then for a frolic by such as pleased to take part in it, which would doubtless be fast and furious, since those who participated were stalwart lads and buxom lasses and in sober truth "all went merry as a mar-

riage bell." And not seldom the women would carry their spinning wheels as they went and returned on foot.

Applecuttings, husking-bees and spelling schools were also favorite pastimes. Applebutter was one of the staples of life and when the apples were ground and cider made young people would be invited to help "peel apples" and help prepare for the "picnic." The young people would gather from miles around and enjoy the evening as only young people in the bloom of life could enjoy themselves. After the work was done, the "hoe-down" or some other amusement, was indulged in until a late hour, when all would go home to meet at another place perhaps the next evening.

Corn was snapped, that is, pulled from the stalk, husks and all, and hauled to the barn to be husked later on. Neighbors would be invited to the husking-bees and all would have a time of merriment while performing this work. Fortunate indeed was the man who husked the red ear.

There have been indeed more harmful sports than these backwoods-balls, especially if they were kept free from the mischievous presence of and disturbing power of intoxicating drinks (which was not always the case), since they were for the most part simply lively methods of working off a superabundance of animal spirits, which mere hard work outdoors or indoors could not subdue.

Then for the boys hunting served the purpose both of hard work and high sport as well for to chase the bounding deer through the leafy woods or to wait and watch for his forest lordship as his kingly horns would come tossing proudly among the waving boughs and to bring his active form to the earth with the unerring shot of the faithful rifle amid the wild baying of the eager hounds as they gathered to be "in at the death,"—these wild and fiery hunts were for these rollicking boys the keenest of sports. And thus it was—

"Mid earnest work and furious play
The youngsters passed their lives away."

The spelling school was the great event of winter evenings. Spelling was indulged in by old and young and unfortunate indeed was the man who could not spell in these contests. Sometimes it was class against class, but more often one school against another. The interest taken in these spelling matches was very intense and the little old school house would be crowded to suffocation. If the contest was one school against another the members

of each school would line themselves on opposite sides of the room. If it were not a contest between any particular communities, the leaders would be selected and these would choose alternately of all the people present; these would line up on either side of the house and the contest would begin.

The master or the squire or perhaps the minister, at least some one of influence, would pronounce words first to one side then to the other; if a word was misspelled it went to the opposite side and so on until spelled correctly. All those having missed it would be retired. And so the contests would continue until but one would remain on the floor. The master would frequently pronounce word after word and page after page and sometimes the entire spelling book before all the spellers would be "down." Under conditions of that kind a special list of words would be given, or perchance the dictionary would be resorted to. Spellers were so well acquainted with the books of the time that frequently they could spell page after page without the word even being pronounced.

The writer knows of two men who at one time spelled "McGuffy's" entire book without having a word pronounced. This seems an exaggerated story but many a man knows it is true, having heard it done.

The spelling school over, the young lads would line themselves up at the door ready to ask to see *her* home, fearful of getting "the mitten" and receiving the jeers of his companions. But more usually it was the case of "the longest way home is the nearest and best."

Visiting was indulged in a great deal of Sundays and evenings. There being no newspapers, the only method of communication was by meeting either at the church or school house or in the home. After the supper work was done, the husband would hitch the team to the sled and all would go over to neighbor Browns to spend the evening. Neighbor Brown and family were always glad to see them and a pleasant evening was enjoyed. Innocent games were indulged in by the younger people while the elders exchanged ideas of a more serious nature. The mother would take her knitting and spend an evening of usefulness as well as pleasure. The party would soon be divided, mutually, into groups.

"Soon was the game begun. In friendly contention the old men
Laughed at each lucky hit, or unsuccessful manoeuvre,
Laughed when a man was crowned, or a breach was made in the
king-row."

For the children:

"Between the andiron's spraddling feet,
The mug of cider simmered slow,
The apples sputtered in a row,
And, close at hand, the basket stood
With nuts from brown October's wood."

They

"sped the time with stories old,
Wrought puzzles out and riddles told."

While, perchance with the young folk:

"Meanwhile apart, in the twilight gloom of a window's embrasure,
Sat the lovers and whispered together, beholding the moon rise."

The evening was soon past and only too soon was it necessary to make the return trip. Happy indeed were the people of those times, because they sought for real pleasure and found it at their own command.

RELIGION.

But not all even of the young spent their leisure hours in sport. For many, very many the religious exercises of those earliest days of primitive simplicity were more satisfying as they were certainly more profitable than any form of mere worldly pleasure could possibly be. Great numbers of the first settlers of Randolph were men and women of a strong and earnest religious faith and of a hearty, loving spirit, fearing God and delighting to do good to men.

The earliest religious meetings were probably of the Friends or the Methodists, possibly the former, though which ever may have been first, the other was not far behind.

Perhaps the earliest houses of worship through the county were built by the Friends, the one at Arba being the first, those at Lynn, Jericho, White River, Dunkirk, Cherry Grove and perhaps some others, following not long after in point of time. The Methodist meetings were held mostly at first in private houses, as Mr. Bowen's in Greensfork near Arba; Mr. McKim's at Spartanburg; Mr. Marshall's in Ward township; Mr. Hubbard's and Mr. Godwin's in Green township and so on. Other denominations also gathered congregations in various parts, as: The Disciples, the United Brethren, the

Christians, the Protestant Methodists, the Baptists, the Presbyterians and in latter days the Anti-Slavery Friends, the Wesleyans, as also the African Methodist Episcopal church and perhaps others.

Some of the Methodist churches were built very early as the chapel west of Deerfield, the Prospect meeting house east of Deerfield, Macksville, etc.

In early times many protracted meetings were held and several camp-meetings at some of which remarkable seasons of religious awakening were witnessed and many souls were brought to repentance and forgiveness. Many preachers too have been prominent and successful in their labors for Christ. Protracted meetings are still employed (in addition to regular Sabbath and other stated work), as a powerful and efficient means for the spread of religious knowledge and the impression of the public mind with religious truth. Camp-meetings are also (though more rarely) held, since the altered condition of society renders them less a matter of necessity or convenience than formerly. Almost every neighborhood now has commodious churches, large enough to hold the congregations who desire to gather for Divine worship. There are indeed in various places in the county groves which have been furnished with seats, etc., for the convenience of meetings; and, during the pleasant Sabbaths of summer out-door meetings are occasionally held in them. But immense crowds now are rarely seen except upon very unusual occasions.

In the simple-heartedness of those early times the people are thought, by the aged veterans who can remember what took place forty, fifty or sixty years ago to have been more warm-hearted and whole-souled in their religious feelings and convictions than they are to-day. However that may be, religion, to those who then professed it was a serious business and they made thorough work of it. Women would take a babe in their arms and the husband a three-year-old child in his, while together they would go cheerfully on foot for miles to the place appointed for divine service. The daughter of the first settler of the county stated that she often when a "girl in her teens," walked from near Arba to Newport to Friends' meetings (at least six miles), and was not aware of having done anything worthy of especial mention. A young Friend at Cherry Grove would rise at 3 a. m. and work several hours in his field and then ride on horseback sixteen miles to week-day Friends' meeting. Children, ten, twelve, even sixteen years of age would go "barefoot" to church and young women and mothers would carry their shoes until near the church, when they would put them on and wear them

until a short distance on their return, at which time they would take them off and go "barefoot" home. A Methodist circuit rider would go his round once a month, riding frequently hundreds of miles during the time and having an appointment every day and not seldom one at night besides. The preacher honored his calling then and to be a Methodist circuit rider meant to go to work at preaching and to have plenty of it to do; and to their honor it should be said that as a rule they performed a great amount of ministerial labor, and that, according to the full measure of their ability, they served the gracious Lord in His vineyard in their appointed lot. And those old-time ministers of Christ have, one by one, lain down to their final rest and their souls have gone home to receive the gracious welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

And true it is that the simple-hearted worship offered and the instruction given in those rude and uncouth cabins was to the full as acceptable to the Great Father of all our mercies as is any now-a-days to be met within the grand and magnificent piles of brick and stone that pass for houses of worship in these later days. Linsey woolsey home- spun and deer-skin hunting shirts, calico sun bonnets and coon-skin head-gear were as pleasing to the eye of the Omniscient as can any rich and costly methods and fashions be which the descendants of that honest, sturdy, faithful race of sterling men and loving women feel themselves called upon now to indulge or to practice.

It is indeed a comfort to the pure and humble soul, in all ages and places, to know and feel the blessed truth, that while "man looketh upon the outward appearance, God looketh on the heart"; that the Good Shepherd knoweth His sheep and leadeth them in peace into the green pastures of His love.

It is an interesting reminiscence of those pioneer days that as late as 1840 this veteran mail carrier for nearly thirty years on the route north from Winchester used to take, on a horse led by his side, a heavy sack of silver money, sometimes to the amount of five thousand dollars to six thousand dollars at a time for payment at the Ft. Wayne land office for land entries at that point. He would camp out one night as he went, yet he was never molested and to the honor of the veteran who did this no man ever lost a cent by unfaithfulness of his. Night and day, summer and winter, through mud, snow and rain, whether sweltering in a July sun or shivering in a December snow storm, swimming the swollen streams faithfully and untiringly, heroically did that conservitor of the United States mail press onward from south to north and from north to south alternately, growing old but not

rich in his countrys service and only leaving that department of work to enlist in the army at the commencement of the war of 1861.

One of his stopping places was at the residence of Edmund Edger in Deerfield. Mr. Connor would usually get to Mr. Edger's about dark and would take the money from the sack and put it under the house through a trap door. This trap door was in the floor and covered by a rag carpet. Mr. Connor or Mr. Edger never felt any uneasiness about the money being disturbed.

This not only indicates the honesty and faithfulness of such men as these but indicates the honesty of all the people among whom Mr. Connor had to stop or travel.

May the day be long deferred when such integrity, though found among the poor and lowly shall fail to receive its due honor in the hearty esteem of the public in whose behalf such untiring faithfulness has been done.

All honor to him through many long years of weariness and privations and toil faltered not in the path of public duty, heroically performing what was then so indispensable to the public welfare and for accomplishing which needed result no better and easier method had then been discovered.

The writer of this article was searching in the basement of the court house a few months ago, and among other old books, found a day book that had belonged to E. B. Goodrich who had come to this country in 1831. Mr. Goodrich had written a letter in this old book and evidently had forgotten to tear it out and mail it.

This reflects the experience and attitude of the early settlers so well that we shall quote it here:

"We arrived at our present place on White River, Randolph county, Indiana, on the _____ day of _____, after a long and tedious journey. We arrived here without any lives being lost or limbs broken and that is all we can say. If I was to tell you of the many difficulties we had to encounter in moving here, extreme cold weather, dangerous roads, in consequence of ice you would hardly believe me and therefore I shall say nothing about it. We are all in good health and spirits and are well pleased with the country as far as we have as yet seen."

This letter shows the spirit of thousands and thousands of the pioneers and all honor to the men and women who were willing to brave the dangers and hardships to make this country what it is.

Of the character of these first pioneers, no better portrayal can be made

than in the eloquent tribute of Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones to the father of Abraham Lincoln.

"Only he who knows what it means to hew a home out of the forest; of what is involved in the task of replacing mighty trees with corn; only he who has watched the log house rising in the clearing and has witnessed the devotedness that gathers around the old log school house and the pathos of a grave in the wilderness can understand how sobriety, decency, aye, devoutness, beauty and power belong to the story of those who began the mighty continent. In pleading for a more just estimate of Thomas Lincoln, I do but plead for a higher appreciation of that stalwart race who pre-empted the Mississippi Valley to civilization, who planted the seed that has since grown school houses and churches unnumerable. They were men not only of great hearts, but of great heads, aye, women, too, with laughing eyes, willing hands and humble spirits."

REMINISCENCES.

Much of the following chapter on the Reminiscences of the Earliest Settlers, are the reminiscences actually taken from what is known as the Tucker history and to which we are indebted. These reminiscences were taken first hand by Mr. Tucker and as these pioneers have long since gone to their reward, the utterances will be all the more valuable. Their experiences, joys, pleasures, hardships and privations could only be known to them, and can only be appreciated when read in their own language, for they were indeed the only ones who could properly interpret the drama of their life. It is not attempted to give these in chronological order but rather as an expression of experiences as they came to the minds of those to whom we are under such a great obligation. In this country with our modern homes with all their conveniences, with well-improved farms and conveniences made possible by modern machinery and devices, with rapid transportation on highway and rail, with the present methods of communications by letter or by wire, it is utterly impossible for us to know the hardships and privations undergone by them. Their story is the story common in the great middle west. The experiences given here by a few only, reflect the experiences of thousands upon thousands of the early settlers and pioneers of this country. Their story is the story of all, their experiences, the experiences of all their labor, the labor common to all; their society, the society of all; their gift to posterity is the gift common from all, to those of the present generation. These reminiscences are given years after the events had occurred and per-

haps time had changed their color. Repetitions had no doubt altered the story they had to tell, yet they portray truthfully the experiences of these people. Let us be slow to criticise, because we know little or nothing of what they had to undergo.

The following reminiscences by old and early settlers concerning their pioneer life in Randolph county and elsewhere, were written from their own lips, mostly in their own language. Care has been taken to have all the matter in these narratives fresh and unique, the same thing not being repeated, each pioneer's tale giving some fact or phase not found in any other.

Most of these sketches are from the original settlers, and from those who came when the land was heavily laden with dense, unbroken forests, and the country was still a wild and unpeopled waste.

Some of the "sketches" are arranged for the most part, though not entirely, in the order of time.

Some of the "sketches" contain incidents that occurred outside of Randolph county, yet in connection with persons who have been at some period residents thereof. This portion of the work might have been greatly enlarged.

JESSE PARKER, 1814.

son of Thomas W. Parker, first settler, April, 1814, and long of Bethel, Ind., but dying November, 1881, near Lynn, Randolph county.

"The Indians were thick all around us, but they were civil and peaceable and friendly. They would help the settlers raise cabins, bring us turkeys and venison, etc. Three wigwams were in sight of our cabin. We children had great sport with the young Indians, and they were then almost or quite our only playmates.

A squaw once scared me nearly to death. I had gone to drive a calf home to its pen. The calf was near one of the wigwams; I felt skittish (this was before I had became so familiar with them), but the calf had to be brought and I had to do it, for children had to mind in those days. So how about the calf? This way—I got around it and started it for the pen, and away we went, calf and boy, when, hallo! out popped a squaw full tilt after me! She had jumped behind a tree and stuck out what I took to be a gun, and as I came near she bounced after me. My legs flew, you may guess; I could keep up with the calf with the squaw after me. She chased me home, she was tickled well-nigh to death, and I was scared nearly out of my wits. I thought I could feel the ball hit me; but she had no gun, it was only a stick, and she was in fun. But there was no going around nettles then; they flew

like sticks in a whirlwind, and she came rushing after me, parting the brush as she came! The Indians would often come slipping around watching for deer, and would carry the dead deer to their wigwams. The squaws would dress the venison and jerk the meat and dress the skins for leather.

The Indians wore paint and all their war equipments, which made them look frightful enough. But we soon got used to them, as they were very friendly. As the country settled up, they went farther back—Winchester, Macksville, Windsor—and then to Smithfield, Muncie and Anderson. They would pass back and forth on their trails, bringing moccasins, etc., to trade for iron, salt, corn, etc., for their use.

There were many rattlesnakes, yet but few people ever got bitten by them.

Father settled April, 1814; John W. Thomas and Clarkson Willcutts, farther north during the summer, and October 22, 1814, Ephraim Bowen drove up to father's door, and he went still farther up Nolan's Fork, and the farthest north of any. North and northwest was an endless wilderness, except a few soldiers at Fort Wayne and Fort Dearborn and Green Bay and Mackinaw.

At first it seemed lonely, but neighbors came gradually, and the blue smoke of their cabins could be seen curling up among the forest trees, as we followed the 'blazes' from hut to hut.

The settlers who had come in by 1819 were these: Thomas Parker, John W. Thomas, Clarkson Willcutts, Ephraim Bowen, Ephraim Overman, Eli Overman, John Schooly, Seth Burson, Nathan Overman, Joshua Small, George Bowles, Jesse Small, Jonathan Small, David Bowles, James Cammack, John Cammack, John Jay, Isaac Mann, John Mann, William Mann, Stephen Thomas, Elijah Thomas, Stephen Williams, etc., etc.

We settled near (east of) the old (Wayne's) boundary. Game was plenty—deer, opossum, coons, turkeys, crows, wildcats, catamounts, bears, wolves, etc. The wolves would come near the door at night to pick up the crumbs, though precious little they found to pick, except the bones. Stephen Williams built a wolf-pen. Sometimes a wolf would get caught, and there would be fun. They would put a dog into the pen, and the wolf would whip the dog quick enough. The wolves would howl till one could not sleep for their noise.

Our bedsteads had but one post, and they needed no more. The rails were bored into the logs of the house, and met in one post at the corner. But we slept first rate. The floor was puncheon, the door was one big puncheon, the loft was boards laid on poles, or often none at all. We would climb into

the loft by a ladder, and slept under the roof to the music of the rain on the shingles. The fire-place was cut out six or eight feet long; the back and jambs were dirt beaten in and puncheons outside. the chimney was sticks and clay; the table was a puncheon upon poles laid on forks; the chairs were rough stools, or we had none, or sat on puncheon benches; yet we were happy and full of glee. Our diet was splendid—venison, turkey, roasted coon, fat possum, bear steak, roasted squash, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, corn bread baked on a hoe, or a lid, or a board, johnny-cake, or dodger bread, all good. Health and hunger make the best sauce, and we had them both. Then we had pounded hominy, and lye hominy fit to set before a king.

About my schooling: It was not much, picked up in the woods. The neighbors joined and put up a cabin for church and school, the first of the kind in the county. The first school was taught by Eli Overman, and I attended it and was there the first day. My first book was a primer, and my next (and my last) was Noah Webster (spelling book).

The house had a puncheon floor and door, a puncheon to write on, scalped off smooth with the 'pitching ax.' The benches were split poles with legs. Not a plank, nor a shingle, nor a brick, nor a nail, nor a pane of glass was in the whole house. The nails were pegs, the bricks were dirt, the planks were puncheons, the shingles were clapboards, the glass was greased paper over a crack for light, and the bigger boys got the wood for fuel. They had not far to go; the mighty giants stood huge, grim and frowning, stretching far and wide their monstrous arms as if to reach down and devour us. I tell you, the way the men and women (and the boys and girls, too) made the work hop around was a wonder—a sight to behold. Log-rolling would begin and keep on twenty or twenty-five days, people helping one another all around. Raising cabins, chopping trees, rolling logs, clearing land, splitting rails, making fences, plowing, planting and what not, kept folks busy enough for weeks and weeks the whole year through. People would go miles to help their neighbors; one could hear the ax ring or the maul go crack, crack, or the trees come crashing down, from morning till night, all over the woods. The loom and the wheel were heard in every cabin; the giant oaks, and the kingly sugar maples and the mighty beeches could be seen bowing their proud and stately heads, and coming heavily, helplessly down on every hand. The girls spun and the women wove and made the clothing, and took care of the family. Now, the first thing when a couple get married, is a hired girl, and the next thing a piano.

We had hard times, indeed, in those grand old days amid the majestic, overshadowing forest. And now, how changed! And what shall sixty-six

years more of time, stretching forward into the dim and wondrous future, accomplish for those who shall look on those coming days? We who have borne the brunt of the hardy past—how few we stand, how swift our passage to the opening tomb! The rising race—what do they know? They complain of hard times, forsooth! Then, it was the ax, the maul, the iron sledge-hammer, the flail, the brake, the swingling-board, the hatchet, the 'cards,' the wheel, the reel, the winding blades, the loom. If we went anywhere, it was on foot, or on horseback, or even on oxback, or on rough, home-made sleds. And now these things are fled, and the faithless ones of the present day will scarcely believe that such things are any more than idle tales made up to beguile the weary hours in the telling; yet they are true, as the few old pioneers know full well.

The Indians helped father raise his cabin. There was no one else to help. He covered his 'camp' with bedclothes and brush the first night. We crept into our cabin under the end logs the first night after it was built because no door hole had been cut. Father and mother went to Friends' meeting at New Garden (probably) the next 'First Day' after they moved into the forest, seven miles through the woods. John Peelle and Francis Thomas, at New Garden pole-cabin meeting-house, one day, swapped pants, and Peelle kept the ones he got, and was buried in them, April 21, 1879. The swap took place about 1813, so that he must have kept those 'pants' about sixty-six years.

The Pucketts were eight brothers. Four settled near Dunkirk. Daniel settled near New Port, Benjamin lived a few years in Randolph, but moved to Morgan county, Ind., in 1826.

We crossed the Ohio at Cincinnati, on a flat-bottomed boat, that was pulled over by a rope stretched across the river.

There were just three pole-cabins in Richmond with families living in them, and one with goods for sale. The families were John Smith, Jere Cox and Robert Hill.

Robert Hill had the store. Mother sold him some 'slaies,' reeds for weaving, for some muslin and other 'traps.'

Francis Thomas lived near the toll-gate below Newport, perhaps. My father and John W. Thomas went up to Nolan's Fork and picked out their 'places.' Parker moved to his land first; Thomas next, and afterward Clarkson Willcutts.

Thomas Parker sold out to John James, and bought out Clarkson Willcutts, and Willcuts bought elsewhere.

The squaw who scared me so and chased me through the brush, was so 'tickled' at my terrible 'scare' that she could not tell mother what she had

done, for laughing. She fell down on the cabin floor, and laughed and laughted, and kept on laughing; and to mother's question, she only pointed her finger at me as she lay there, and burst out laughing again; and I stood there, as mad as a lad of my age could well be, at the squaw, for scaring me so terribly, and then laughing herself well-nigh to death over the fun she had got out of me."

MRS. CELIA ARNOLD (PARKER).

Mrs. Celia Arnold, daughter of Thomas W. Parker, first settler of Randolph (who is now living at Arba, Ind.), and sister of Jesse Parker, being one of the three children who belonged to the family of the first emigrant to the Randolph woods. She says, "I was born in 1811, married Benjamin Arnold in 1830, and have had five children, three of whom are living. My husband died 12th month, 11th day, 1878, aged seventy-two years. He was born 3d month, 11th day, 1807. He came to Randolph county in 1823, being the son of William Arnold.

As we were coming to Indiana, our wagon upset and scraped my wrist. Two families, John Thomas and Thomas Parker, came all the way in the same wagon, nine in all, and some of the way Thomas Willcutts and his wife and five children. [NOTE.—David Willcutts, later of Newport, Ind., Thomas Willcutts' youngest son came with us.] All these did all the riding they did on the one wagon. We brought beds and cooking utensils, and one chair (for mother). She died in 1823. I used, when a girl in my teens, to go on foot to New Garden, six and a half miles, to meeting. I have done it many a time, and did not consider myself as having done anything worthy of special mention."

SQUIRE BOWEN, 1814.

"The 'Quaker Trace' was begun in 1817. James Clark, with twenty-five or thirty men, started with three wagon loads of provisions, as also a surveyor and chain, etc., and they marked 'mile trees,' and cut the road out enough for wagons to pass. They wound around ponds, however, and big logs and trees, and quagmires, fording the Mississinewa above Allensville, Randolph county, and the Wabash just west of Corydon, Jay county, and so on to Fort Wayne. My brother James and myself first went to Fort Wayne (with a four-horse team) in 1820. James himself had been the trip a year or so before that. We took our feed along for the whole trip, as there was but one house from one mile north of Spantanburg to Fort Wayne, viz., at Thomson's Prairie, eight miles north of Wabash river. At Black Swamp

we had to wade half-leg to knee deep, walking to drive (we always had to do that). After that first trip, we always took oxen, generally three yoke for a team. No feed was needed for the oxen, for they could be turned out to pick their living. Our load was commonly about 2,500 pounds of bacon, flour, etc. Bacon would be 10 to 12 cents a pound, and flour $7 to $8 a barrel. The trip would take about two weeks, and we expected to make about $40 a trip. It would take eight days to go, three days in Fort Wayne and four days to return. Once an ox team came through in three days, which was the quickest trip ever made. We would unyoke the oxen, 'hopple' them, put a bell upon one of them and turn them out. For ourselves, we would build a fire by a log, cook supper, throw down an old bed on the leaves under a tent stretched before the fire, and lie down and sleep as sound as a nut. We would start early, drive till 9 o'clock and get breakfast, and let the oxen eat again. From two to six teams would go in company. Sometimes the teams would get 'stuck' but not often. If so, we would unhitch the 'lead' yoke from another team, hitch on in front, and pull the load through. Once only I had to unload. I got fast in the quicksand in crossing the Missisinewa. We got a horse from a settler (Philip Storms), carried the flour to the bank of the river on his back, hitched the oxen to the hind end and pulled the wagon out backward.

The first religious meeting was held in father's cabin. Stephen Williams exhorted (perhaps in 1815). The first sermon was preached there also (in 1815), by Rev. Holman, of Louisville, Ky.. text, Isaiah, 'Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there? Why then is the hurt of the daughter of my people not recovered?' It was a good Gospel sermon, and was food to the hungry souls longing to be fed in the wilderness. We used to go to meeting to Dwiggins' (near Newport), and they would come up to our house. The Methodist meeting house near Dwiggins' was warmed thus: They had a box, nearly filled with dirt, standing in the middle of the floor, and would make a fire with charcoal in the box. That house never had a stove in it, but was warmed in that way as long as it stood, fifteen or twenty years. They would have a rail-pen near the church to hold the coal, and carry it in as it might be needed. Mrs. Bowen says she has carried many a basket of coal to replenish the fire. The first meeting house was at Arba, built by the Friends in 1815, and used for church and schoolhouse both; I went to school there four or five years. Afterward they built a hewed-log church, and had a stove in it.

We would catch wolves in a wolf-pen. We could pay our taxes with the 'scalps.' A wolf-pen was made, say six feet long and four feet wide and

two feet high, of poles for bottom, sides and top, the size of your arm. The top was like a 'lid,' withed down to the pen at one end, and so as to lift up at the other. The 'lid' would be 'set' with a trap so as to fall and catch the wolf and fasten him into the pen. The bait would be deer meat. To kill the wolf, take a hickory switch and make it limber by 'witheing' it, i. e., twisting it limber. Make a noose and slip it through the pen and around the wolf's neck, and lift him against the top of the pen and choke him to death. If the wolf was shot and bled in the pen, no more wolves would come into it. One big wolf father undertook to choke, but the dogs wished so much to get in at him, that we let them in, but the wolf fought them terribly, and whipped the dogs, till father put an end to the battle by choking him in dead earnest. We moved into the thick, green woods. We would cut out the trees a foot and under, grub the undergrowth, pile and burn the logs, girdle the big trees, and kill them by burning brush piles around them.

The last time I went to Fort Wayne was in 1829. Several tribes drew their payment there for years after Fort Wawne was laid out as a town. The Indians around here were Shawnees. They would trap in April and May, and then go back to their towns. The squaws would plant and raise the corn, and dress the skins. The men did the hunting and the women did the work. At one time at Fort Wayne, thirteen Indians were killed during one payment in drunken fights.

Plenty of wild plums and grapes (and some blackberries) were to be found. The plums and grapes grew on the banks of the creeks, and along the edges of the (wet) prairies. There were different sorts, red and purple, small and round, but very sweet and good, better than most tame plums. Some grapes were fall grapes and some winter grapes. The blackberries grew on the 'windfalls.' There was one near Spartanburg. There were crab-apples, but too sour to use, and pawpaws, but no one would eat them. The woods were full of weeds of many kinds, and of pea-vines, and horses and cattle lived well on them. Some places had been burned over, and the woods, in those spots, were open like a big orchard.

I knew Johnny Cornstalk, the Shawnee chief. My mother-in-law once made him an overcoat. He was a large, portly, fine looking, genteel Indian, straight as an arrow.

He once came (with his wife) to my father's, on horseback, to tell him that they had found a bee-tree in his woods. They rode up. Cornstalk dismounted, but his wife sat still upon her horse, tall, straight and lady-like, genteel, dressed richly in Indian fashion, with a beautiful side-saddle and bridle, and a fine pony. Mother said, 'Won't you light?' Spry as a cat, she

sprang off, and they went into the house. She was waiting for an invitation. They were a stately, elegant-looking couple. Cornstalk told father of the bee-tree, and father went and cut the tree down and gathered the honey, and gave Cornstalk half. They were then 'camping' near James Jackson's place. I knew Chief Richardville five miles above Fort Wayne, on St. Mary's river. He was a Miami chief, had a large, brick house and was rich. His daughters dressed Indian fashion, but very grand and stylish. He was a good, honest, genteel, friendly man, and much respected, both by the Indians and white men. We made bricks one season at Fort Wayne, and saw him often.

In plowing, when father first moved, we used a bar-share plow and a wooden mold-board. I could tell tales by the hour of those old times, but it is not worth the while to print so much of an old man's gossip."

JAMES C. BOWEN, 1814.

Son of the fourth settler, who came on his forty-fifth birthday, October 22, 1814, when James was only a half-grown boy.

"Hunting was splendid, and game plenty in the woods. Deer, turkeys, bears (and wolves) were abundant.

We used to go to mill to Newport, to George Sugart's mill, but oftener to White Water, to Jere Cox's mill. Sugart had a little 'corn-cracker,' run by water-power. The buhr went around no oftener than the wheel did. Sugart would throw in a bushel of corn, and go out and swingle flax, etc., for an hour or two, and then go in and attend to his grist again. Awful slow! One day a hound came in and began licking up the meal as it came in spurts from the spout. It did not come fast enough for him and he would look up with a pitiful howl, and then lick for more meal! We boys would go fourteen miles to mill on horseback. Sometimes we would go with a wagon and take a load, and then it would take two days. Often the settlers had to go over to the Big Miami for provisions. Sometimes two men would join teams and go with four horses, and bring a big load. Once I went with Clark Willcutts' son (we were boys) on horseback to a mill four miles east of Richmond, to get a grist of corn. We each got a sack of corn, took it to Cox's mill, got it ground, and took the meal home. It was twenty miles and took us two days.

Pork was $1.50 a hundred net, and sometimes $1, or even less than that. As late as 1835, when I was justice, I rendered judgment on a debt, and the defendant said he had wheat at Jeremiah Cox's mill, and he could not get 12½ cents a bushel, in money, to pay the debt. At Newport, Jonathan Un-

thank sued David Bowles for $5, balance on a store debt. Bowles was angry and declared he would never trade with Unthank any more. 'To think,' he said, 'that I have traded there so much, and he must go and sue me for $5!' Benjamin Thomas (Wayne county) said he had as good wheat as ever grew, and he could not get 12½ cents a bushel, in money, to pay his taxes!

In making 'Quaker Trace,' in 1817, twenty-five or thirty men started with three wagon-loads of provisions. I went about twenty-five miles (beyond the Mississinewa river) until one wagonload was gone, and then returned with that team."

[Mr. Bowen thinks that Sample's mill, on White river, was the first mill of any importance in the country. He says, also, that Cox's mill had at first a hand bolt, and that flour had to be bolted by hand, which was a slow and tedious process.]

[Ephraim Bowen came from Ohio in a big Shaker wagon, with a load of "plunder," and then went back after his family. The patent for his quarter-section was signed by James Madison. E. B. was an intelligent, devoted Methodist, and did much to help plant the foundations of religion in this western wilderness. His dwelling was the "preacher's home," and a preaching station for more than thirty years. The first meeting was held at his house, and the first sermon was preached there also. All the Methodists in the region were there, and others, perhaps thirty persons. The descendants of E. B. are numerous and widespread. There were at his death seventy grandchildren and many great-grandchildren. E. B. and his family are a fine specimen of the hardy pioneers who subdued these western wilds. Courageous, honest, industrious, devout, intelligent, energetic, upright, enterprising, successful; their labors and achievements have helped the howling wilderness to become the "garden of the Lord," and to cause the "desert to bud and blossom as the rose."]

SILAS JOHNSON, 1817.

"I was fifteen years old when father came here. Paul Beard and John Moorman and Francis Frazier and John Barnes were here when we came. Paul Beard came the same spring. The others had come perhaps the year before. Curtis Clenney came, I think, the same fall. Daniel Shoemaker, James Frazier, David Kenworthy were early settlers. The settlers before us had not been here more than a year, perhaps not so long. John Barnes was very old and he died last spring (1880).

James Frazier (bell-maker) had a large family, and lived in a 'camp.'

The roof-poles of his camp were put in the forks of a cherry tree, There came a heavy snow May 4, after the leaves were out, and broke down his forks, roof—snow and all right on their heads.

The Friends first attended meeting at Center Meeting in Wayne county, but soon Lynn meeting was set up (about 1820).

Francis Frazier lived west of the pike, a mile south of Lynn. Daniel Kenworthy lived east of Jesse Johnson. Curtis Clenney lived a mile south. Daniel Shoemaker lived a half mile east of Lynn. James Frazier lived one mile east of Lynn.

CHOLERA, 1849.

In the morning about breakfast, a black cloud came up from the east, dark and threatening; there was some thunder and a little rain, suddenly a sharp stroke of lightning seemed to strike the earth between Mr. Palmer's and the four corners, a mile east of Lynn. The sky was filled with smoke, and a fearful sickening smell as of burning sulphur filled the air, which lasted some time. A little while afterwards, that same morning, John Lister and two sons (one a lad) passed those corners. They were all taken sick that evening, John died next morning, and his oldest son during the day. The lad lingered a month, but recovered. William Hodgin passed next, and then Henry Benson and three others; they were all taken sick and died the next day or very shortly. On Chamness' place, a mile off, five or six were taken sick, but they did not die.

Isaac Moody and Jonathan Clevinger nursed the sick all the time, but were not sick themselves. Most of the persons east and south of those corners were taken sick. Twenty-seven died, and a few got well. It lasted two or three weeks. There seemed to be an uncommonly sharp smell after dark. [See W. Pickett's, Francis Frazier's and W. D. Stone's accounts.]

When Jesse Johnson came in the fall of 1817 (perhaps), Paul Beard had cleared a field and burned the standing trees black by piling the brush of the undergrowth around the roots of the trees and then burning the brush piles.

Settlers at that time were Paul Beard, Sr., Francis Frazier, John Moorman, John Barnes (Wayne county), Travis Adcock, Isaac Hockett (Cherry Grove), Gideon Frazier.

David Kenworthy had entered land (80 acres) some years before, but he came after Jesse Johnson did.

Jesse Johnson had been here and had entered the land, and came and settled soon afterwards.

Curtis Clenney was the next that bought near Francis Frazier, John Moorman and Travis Adcock.

Clenney was in the Indian war of 1811-13, in the blockhouse and scouting in the region.

James Frazier and John Baxter came the next spring. Edward Hunt came when Jesse Johnson did, and settled west of, and near to Lynn, 1817. James Abshire was an early settler, northwest of Lynn. He was a famous hunter. His son Isaac Abshire is still residing in that region."

IRA SWAIN, 1815.

"My father, Elihu Swain, was born in 1759, on Nantucket Island, moved from there to Guilford county, N. C., in 1776; to Jefferson county, East Tennessee, in 1785; to Wayne county, Ind. (near Randolph county line) in 1815, and died in 1848, aged nearly ninety. He married Sarah Mills in North Carolina in 1782. They had ten children, six boys and four girls—John, Nathaniel, Hannah, Samuel, Joseph, Lydia, Elihu, Rachel, Job and Ira. The family lived in a tent made of a wagon sheet for three weeks or more, lying in beds on the ground. They built a pole cabin, which for some time had a Yankee blanket for a door.

For two or three years the children used to play with the Indians, who were plenty. A dozen Indians lived near, with their families, in 'camps,' made of poles set up in a circle, with ash bark peeled off the tree for a roof, the fire being built in the middle and a hole at the top in the peak to let off the smoke.

In two or three years the Indians left their wigwams and came back no more, but their little pole tents stood tenantless and desolate for years.

One little Indian by the name of 'Jim,' who lived not 200 yards away, and with whom I played many a day when we were boys together, was adopted by Judge Reeves, and grew up civilized. I met him years afterward at La Porte, Ind. He knew me, though I did not know him. He had traveled a great deal, but he came back, and lived on Judge Reeves' old place a few years ago, remaining there until he died. When our family was coming from Tennessee, I saw a sight of cruelty which will stick by me to my dying day, and the memory of which has done much to fasten in my mind an eternal hatred of human slavery. As we came through Richmond, Ky., a man was being flogged near the road where we passed. I was but a child, but I remember it well. The man's hands were drawn down over his knees, and a stick was thrust through between his arms and his legs, thus fastening him

forward. His body was naked, and they were whipping him terribly. He was screaming with all his might, and his back and hips were all cut into a jelly. It was a fearful sight.

Father entered Congress land. The twelve-mile purchase was in market, but the land west of it was not, being surveyed in 1821-22. Father had to go or send to mill to Connersville (thirty miles). They would buy corn near the mill and get it ground and bring the meal home.

The first school was near David Moore's (in 1816 or 1817), with, perhaps, twenty scholars. The house was a pole cabin, 14x18 feet. One end of it was cut out (much of it) for a fire-place. We used to pile up logs in the fire-place (i. e., the larger scholars did) for a rousing big fire. The fire-place was built up to the mantel, with puncheons filled in with clay inside, and the chimney was made above with sticks and clay around. The floor was puncheons, and the benches were split poles with legs. The older pupils used to get wood at noon to last till the next day noon. That was not much trouble, though the chief care was not to fell the trees on the schoolhouse, and it took 'lots' of wood to keep the house warm.

For several winters we had no shoes. Then father dug out a large log and made a big trough and tanned some hides, and made some leather, and so we got some shoes. One man who had a trough and some hides tanning, intending to move and wishing to take his hides along (I suppose they were not tanned enough, and he thought there was no bark on the prairie where he was going), made a big truck wagon with wooden wheels, sawed from a large oak tree. He loaded his tan trough, bark, hides and all, upon his huge truck-wagon, and away he started for Illinois. After traveling two or three days, he bethought himself that he had left some tobacco in a crack of his cabin, and, leaving his folks and team (of oxen) in the woods, he 'footed' it back after the tobacco, found it, got it, and tramped back again, spending two or three days in the operation. What the folks did meanwhile I do not know; I suppose they just waited there in the woods, cooking and eating, and taking it easy.

The people in those days made 'hand-mills' with stones 'a foot over' to grind corn with. To turn them was hard work. My wife's father once took a peck of corn to grind on one of them; a boy came with a tin cup to toll the grist. The man ground and ground, till he got so tired that he called out to the boy, 'Come here, sonny, with your tin, and get some more toll, or I shall never get done.' People went on horseback, or rather walked and led the horse, with a sack of corn or meal on his back, thirty miles to mill. A man or a boy would go with a horse and three bushels of corn in a four-

bushel sack all that distance. Johnny Banks made a great improvement; he loaded one horse and attached a rein, leading one and riding another, thus not exactly killing two birds with one stone, but what was still better, getting two grists of corn to mill with one boy. Great labor-saving invention, to make one boy to accomplish the work of two, and more than that, for the led horse, having no boy to 'tote,' could take a full load of corn. We were often two weeks without bread. However, mother could make plenty of lye hominy, and we had potatoes, and sweet potatoes, and sweet pumpkins and squashes, and plenty of bacon and chickens and eggs, venison, wild turkey, etc., so that people need not starve even on such fare."

ANNA RETZ.

"Mr. Blount lived at first on the Zimmerman place [southern part of West river]. Mr. Barnes lived south of it.

Griffith Davis lived south of Mount Pleasant church. William Smith settled a mile north. He came in 1817. I remember the 'falling timber.' I saw a tree fall between the house and the corn-crib, and remember playing under the tree top, as it lay there, with Cahoon's children, an Irish family, who lived near by. I recollect father's trying to get some colts that were in the woods among the fallen timber. We could see them and hear them 'whinny,' but he could not get them. They worked round home in three or four days. The cattle also took several days to come home. We could hear them bawl, but they could not be got at. One heifer did not come, but we got her a year afterwards. A man saw the mark on her and came and told us, and father went and got her. My sister was keeping house for Isaac Branson, with his children; father clambered over the trees after the storm and got there. half of the house roof was blown off, and the stable roof also, and the logs were blown down round the horse, so that he could not move, yet he was not hurt; their cow was killed, and that was the only animal we knew to have been hurt. Trees were blown crosswise in every direction; east of our house it blew down but little; the storm seemed to rise for a space, but it came down again near Albert Macy's and took his house roof off; by-and-by it rose, and did not come down any more. The crops were injured, but not so badly as one might think; there was no hail; the worst of the storm was north of us. The house we lived in at the time of the storm is standing yet, and in good repair."

W. M. BOTKIN (1816).

"My father was a tanner; his tan troughs are here yet, though out of use for many years. A large cherry tree is growing in the end of one of them, as it lies buried in the ground. General muster use to be held on father's farm. A colored man named Jack ran away from Kentucky in early times and came to my father's, stopping awhile to work. One night a spelling-school was held in father's cabin. While they were spelling, a knock was heard at the door; father went to the door and asked who was there. Jack heard the reply, and knew his master's voice. Peter Botkin opened the window and let Jack jump out and escape. The master offered father $50 to help him get the slave, but we helped him off instead.

Plows were made almost wholly of wood; the bar and share were iron, but the moldboard, etc., were of wood; sometimes a piece of a saw or the like would be put over the moldboard to make the plow scour.

To make a cradle to rock the baby in, we took a hollow buck-eye and split the log, and put rockers on the bottom.

I have cut many a cord of wood at 20 cents a cord and board, and have split rails at 9 1-3 cents a hundred. I have worked many a day for 25 cents and 37½ cents in harvest, from sunrise till sundown at that. Wheat was 37½ cents a bushel, and pork $1.25 a hundred net. I used to slide on the ice barefooted. the skin on the bottom of my feet was hard, almost like a stick.

Methodist meetings were held in father's cabin, and quarterly meeting at Jesse Cox's. Father's cabin burne ddown, and then meetings were held elsewhere; William Hunt and Nathan Gibson were preachers; father was very poor when we came to Randolph.

There is now on my place a tan trough, made by my father more than sixty years ago, hollowed from the body of a large tree, the top of the tree, some thirty feet long, being still in connection with the trough. There are also rails, made of white oak, of blue ash and of walnut, still sound and in use on the farm, made by father before 1820, and put up into fences by him on his original farm in that early day. It is only two or three years since I changed the location of some of the rails which had lain all that long time unmolested in a fence, and the 'crossing' of the rails were firm and solid."

[Mr. Botkin, poor though he was when a boy, as his story shows, is poor no longer. He owns several hundred acres of excellent land; has a splendid brick mansion in a beautiful situation; is a thrifty and prosperous farmer, and a prominent and influential citizen, foremost in every good work. It is

really a wonder how many of the rich men of the day are sons of men who were very poor, and some of them widows' sons and even orphans.

Thomas Ward's father was not able to enter forty acres of land.

Nathan Cadwallader's father died when Nathan was a lad; their old horse died and they were too poor to buy another.

John Fisher was an orphan boy who rode a pony alone from Carolina to Indiana.

Simeon Branham was an orphan boy who went for himself alone in the world at sixteen years old. And so on *ad infinitum.*]

JOHN FISHER, 1817.

"Father was forty-five and mother was forty-two years of age when they died and left me a lone orphan in the world. I knew of no settlers in Randolph when I came but those on Nolan's Fork. What I understood to be the first wagon that went to White river was that of William Wright, from Clinton county, Ohio, in the fall of 1817."

[Mr. Fisher is mistaken. Settlers had come upon Nolan's Fork, Greensfork, Martindale Creek and West River in 1815, and on White river in the summer of 1816. Mr. Wright's wagon may have been the first that passed through that neighborhood two miles north of Newport (Fountain City). The company from Carolina in the spring of 1817, bound for White River, most likely went along a route farther west, past Economy, Joseph Gass', etc.]

"I owned a little mare and a saddle and bridle, and nothing else. I was an orphan boy and had no more than that pony and its accouterments. I had heard of the free and glorious Northwest, the grand and fertile plains beyond the mountains and the river, where no slave might tread; and set my heart to find that wondrous country, and I found it and thanked God for the consolation. I crossed the Blue Ridge at 'Ward's Gap,' thence to Grayson C. H., Wythe C. H., Abingdon, Va., head of Holston river, Tennessee, a large spring, from which flows a wonderful stream as big as the White Water at Richmond. I traveled down Holston to French Broad, turning north into Kentucky, crossing Clinch mountain, and Cumberland mountains to Cumberland river. and so on to Kentucky river, Cincinnati, Richmond. The latter place had perhaps thirty houses, one small store kept by Robert Morrison, one log tavern, etc.

Newport was founded in 1822. It was a solid wilderness for years after I came. I have voted at every presidential election, beginning with Madison's second term, 1816. I voted for Madison, Monroe and Adams, against Jack-

son Van Buren; for Harrison and Taylor, against Polk, Pierce, Buchanan; for Lincoln, Grant and Hayes. I hope to give yet one more vote, and to help elect one more Republican president, and then I must leave national politics for younger hands." [Friend Fisher had his wish. He went to the polls and helped elect another Republican president; and now he is gone to the land "where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest." He lacked thirty hours of living long enough to hear the candidate of his choice declared president by the presiding officer of the senate in the joint convention of the whole congress assembled to witness the counting of the electoral votes and the proclamation of the grand result. The second Wednesday of February was on the 9th, and he died on the morning of the 8th, at 6 o'clock. Father Fisher's era of life was truly an eventful one.]

Mr. Fisher says: "I had no wagon for seven or eight years; my hauling was all done on a sled, winter and summer. In 1826, a neighbor and I bought a wagon 'to the halves' and we used it in company. In 1829, I bought his half and owned it alone. That was an event in my life, to be the sole owner of a two-horse wagon. Wagons were like 'angels' visits, few and far between.

Of course there were some wagons in the country, but great numbers had none, and I belonged to that numerous class until the eventful hour when the bargain was struck, the trade was complete, and the wagon was mine, all mine."

JANE FISHER, 1817.

"Father, Edward Starbuck, Sr., came to Wayne county, in 1817. The family who came were father and mother and nine children. One daughter had been married in Carolina, and did not come till afterward. Father had, in all, eighteen children; ten by his first wife and eight by the second, nine boys and nine girls, the first set five and five, and the second set four and four. The first that died was Phebe (Leverton), sixty years old, and that was when the youngest was twenty-three years old. The father and eighteen children were alive till the youngest was twenty-three years old. The whole eighteen were married. The next that died was James, sixty-five; Edward, sixty-one; Betsey, eighty. Thirteen are still living. (1880.)

I have a large platter (pewter) which was my father's in Carolina, which he got from his mother. Its age is probably not less, perhaps more, than 120 years. The platter is fifteen inches across, is heavy and thick, and has never been remolded."

[Mrs. F. has an iron candlestick, more than fifty years old, and as good

as new, made by her uncle, Zachariah Coffin, a famous blacksmith of those early days. It is "the old candlestick"—the family candlestick—that used to hang, by a hook at the top, from a chair-back, to study by, when people were thankful for "tallow dips;" and the splendors of gaslight and kerosene were a thing unknown and unimagined.

She can show several wooden trays forty years old, in good condition, though dusty for lack of use. She can show also the greatest curiosity and oddity of all, in the identical "first coat and pants" made for and worn by her oldest son Daniel, now in his fifty-ninth year. The ancient relic must be about fifty-five years old. They are truly quaint and odd; the coat is not "shad-belly," but more like "swallow-tail;" the pants are "single fall," as was the fashion sixty years ago; the buttons are good, bright, brass buttons, good for fifty years more; the cloth is striped, home-made, strong and smooth, and just a trifle coarse.]

Mrs. F. Says: "When we 'kept house,' at first, we had a table, four cups and saucers, half a dozen plates, four knives and forks, one iron pot, one skillet, one rolling pin, four chairs, one light feather bed, two sheets, one flax-and-cotton, and one tow, one quilt, one coverlet. I have the coverlet yet. Mother wove it herself, in old Guilford county, N. C., and she gave it to me. I have had it more than sixty years, and how much older it is I can not tell. I borrowed a straw tick of Aunt Rebecca for three or four weeks, till I could make some for myself out of tow, which I did, all but the weaving—I hired that done. For a bedstead I borrowed an auger and made two benches out of puncheons, and lugged in nine clapboards and put across on the benches, and on this new, grand bedstead I made up our bed; and, let me tell you, I was 'set up' greatly, and felt as proud of my bed, all nice and neat, as of anything I ever had. My brother Edward and myself went back to North Carolina ten or twelve years ago. I was surprised, and pleased, also, to find how well I remembered the country; I could go anywhere, and knew every hill and stream, every road and farm, although I had been absent fifty years. I found in that ancient region four aunts and one sister, whom I had not seen since my father moved away. They were, of course, greatly rejoiced that we should be spared to meet, face to face, this side of glory land."

[NOTE.—Mrs. Jane Fisher, relict of John Fisher, deceased, departed this life at the dwelling of her son-in-law, Capt. J. R. Jackson, Union City, Ind., Thursday, February 4, 1882, aged about seventy-eight years. She had become much enfeebled, having, some months before her death, suffered a paralytic stroke, from the effects of which she never recovered.]

TEMPLE AND PRISCILLA SMITH, 1817.

"Joseph Hockett came to Randolph county, Washington township, in 1816. The Quaker meeting was set up at Cherry Grove in 1816 or 1817; they built a double log cabin for a meeting-house.

Bloomingsport was laid out not far from 1828, by Nathan Hockett. Alfred Blizzard built the first house. Beeson kept the first store.

Dr. Paul Beard, Sr., was the first physician in the region; there was none in Bloomingsport for a long time. Dr. Gideon Frazier resided there in somewhat early years.

Other physicians were Drs. Gore, Strattan, Kemper, etc. Messrs. Beeson, Comfort, Bullard, Budd, Wyatt, Wright, Coggshall, Hockett, etc., have been merchants.

There has been a potter's shop, a wheelwright's shop, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, etc.

There are two churches, Methodist and United Brethren. At Ridgeville, fifty-four years ago, Meshach Lewallyn's daughter Polly married David Hammer. At the wedding supper, the bride's brothers were present, and one of them, dressed in buckskin hunting-shirt, and leather belt, and with a butcher knife at his waist, undertook to carve the turkey, and did it with his hunting-knife.

At another wedding, the people had gathered, but the supper was not yet done; and as the women were trying to bake pones or slap jacks or something, the crowd of half-drunken fellows would snatch and eat as fast as the women would bake, till at last, one chap, not quite so drunk as the rest, took a club, and stood and watched, and guarded the women till they got enough baked for supper. This was at the house where the boys were chopping as related below. The family was immense, a dozen children or so; the cabin was small. They had a loom in the house but took it down and out, to make room for the 'weddingers.' "

Mrs. Smith says: "When I was twelve years old, my sister and myself went to help one of the neighbors pick wool. They baked a great 'pone,' and turned it out on the floor. The ducks came in, waddling and quacking, and fell to pecking away at the 'pone' till they had broken it badly. The woman had her milk set under the bed, and in scaring the ducks away from the 'pone,' they scattered and ran under the bed, and went floundering and plunging and paddling 'slapdab' through the milk. As the ducks went out, the sheep came in, 'baa-baaing' all over the room. We went home without

eating, and said to mother, 'If those folks wish us to pick wool, they must bring the wool here; we cant' stand such living;' and our picking wool there among the sheep and ducks was at an end.

The boys would come in and stamp the mud off their feet upon the floor until the dirt was so thick that they had to scrape it from the floor with a hoe to let the door shut. One of our neighbors told us to be sure to call on a family of 'new-comers,' who, he said, were 'upper crust,' neat, stylish people, and that we must fix up our best. So one day sister and I fixed up in our 'nicest,' and went over there, a little afraid that we were not slick enough. When we got there, lo, and behold, a sight indeed! Four boys, brothers, from eight years and upward, were at the wood-pile chopping wood, with their shirts on and—nothing else! We were taken aback, and thought we must have got to the wrong place. But no, this was the very house. We went in; they set us some stools, black and greasy from having had meat chopped on them. Hardly knowing what to do, we spread some hankkerchiefs on the stools and sat down. It was winter, and the creeks were frozen. The boys went out to the ice to slide barefooted, and when they came back their feet were as red as lobsters. 'Are not your feet cold?' 'No, they burn,' was the reply. And such times the folks had, and such things were done by young and old in days of 'auld lang syne.'"

PAUL BEARD, JR., 1817.

"Settlers, about the same time with my father, were James Frazier, east of Lynn; Francis Frazier; John Pegg, three miles southwest of Beard's; Obadiah Harris, Cherry Grove; Stephen Hockett, Cherry Grove; Edward Thornburg, Cherry Grove; Travis Adcock, Curtis Clenney, Jesse Johnson shortly after, and perhaps others."

[Paul Beard, Jr., and his wife are both living at this time, 1880.]

MRS. PAUL BEARD, DAUGHTER OF BENJAMIN COX, 1817.

"Mother was greatly afraid of the Indians; father was not afraid of them at all. They would come at night; father would get up and make a fire, and let them sit and smoke and stay all night if they wished. Sometimes they would come late in the night and wish to warm, and when they were warm they would go away. Father had to go to Richmond for grain and for milling; this was too much trouble, and they used to pound corn for bread.

Father made a sweep with a maul at the end, and a pin through the

maul; two men would take hold of the pin, one on each side, and thus work the maul to pound corn into meal in a trough or mortar below. We took the finest for bread, and the coarse for mush. We raised a kind of squash that was excellent for baking; many a meal has been made on baked squash and milk and butter.

Benjamin Cox was a great hunter, and killed abundance of deer. He has shot as many as five and six deer in a day. A prairie was near and also a spring; he would sprinkle salt around the spring, and the deer would come to lick the salt. He made a scaffold, ten or twelve feet high, in the forks of two elm trees, and from that he watched the deer, and shot them as they came. He has killed scores of deer from that scaffold. Mrs. Beard thinks her father was the first settler on White River, east of Winchester.

John Cox, father of Benjamin Cox, came in the spring of 1818; Joshua and John Cox, sons of John Cox, came in the fall of 1818.

Thomas Ward and Joseph Moffatt came shortly afterward; Jonathan Hiatt, Zachariah Hiatt and Jehu Robison came not long after.

White River meeting-house was built of logs in 1820 or 1821. It was warmed by a box filled with dirt, with coals or bark on the top of a fire."

"Mrs. Paul Beard, Jr., is the daughter of Benjamin Cox. She was born in 1813. she married Paul Beard, Jr., in 1833. They have had nine children, eight are living and seven married."

ELIHU CAMMACK, 1817.

"The floor of the barn on my father's farm near Arba was made of lumber sawed by hand with a whip-saw, done in this way: The log was put on a high frame, and one man stood above on the log and the other below, and they sawed somewhat as with a cross-cut saw. The work was slow and very tedious, but there was no other way then and there. That barn was covered with shingles, and was reckoned the best barn in all that region.

The meeting-house was warmed by a dirt box. They would have a great log heap fire out of doors, and take the box out to the fire and shovel in coals enough, and then take it back into the house, and set it in the middle of the room, and people would get round it and warm themselves as well as they could.

The cabin in which I was born sixty-three years ago is still standing and in good repair. The roof has been renewed, but the logs are sound, and a family occupies it now. The cabin was 'scutched down,' i. e., scored and hewed down after the building was put up.

I have hauled to Cincinnati many winters; the price of hauling was 50 cents per hundred; the trip took a week. A man would make from $6 to $9 a trip. Teamsters on the 'pikes' would have big Conestoga wagons, and four to six horses, and take tremendous loads—equal to a small ship. Dealers would pack meat in 'bulk,' and teamsters would haul it 'loose,' and sometimes, when they would get 'stalled,' they would throw the load of meat out on the ground, like a pile of wood, and come back afterward and pick it up again. The first wagon I ever owned myself, about 1841, I bought the iron for in Cincinnati, and got the money to pay for it with by selling (hauling) bacon, smoked, 'hog-round,' good, sweet and nice, to Cincinnati from near Arba, at $2.12 per hundred. The iron was $3.50 per hundred. I have hauled wheat to Eaton, selling at 37½ cents a bushel. I have fattened hogs and sold the pork, net, at Spartanburg for $1.25 under two hundred, and $1.37, two hundred full. This was done about 1842-43. Henry Peacock, of Jericho, now dead, has told me that since he settled in Jericho, he has paid $18 a barrel for salt, and paid for it in pork at $2 a hundred.

I must give you a story told me on himself by Judge W. A. Peele, at Indianapolis, when he was secretary of state. When he was a boy just old enough to turn the grindstone, his father and himself went to my grandfather's to grind an ax. They went into the house; grandmother had lately made a rag carpet, perhaps the first in the county. His father walked in, and stepped on the carpet. William thought the carpet was some nice cloth spread upon the floor, and that his father had done very wrong, so he tried to better the matter by undertaking to jump across it. He failed, and stumbled upon it, and got dirt on the carpet, and was scolded and laughed at besides for all the pains he took to keep off the wonderful and mysterious thing."

WILLIAM DIGGS, JR., LATE OF WHITE RIVER, 1816.

"I was born in Anson county, N. C., December 17, 1793. In the year of 1816, I came to Indiana to seek a home for myself. Paul, Henry H., William and Robert Way and I came across the country from North Carolina in a road wagon, crossed the Ohio river at Louisville, Ky.; came to Blue River, but not being pleased with the country, we came to Wayne county, made our temporary abode at Charlotte Way's (afterward my mother-in-law), and looked around for suitable places. We finally selected our lands and built our camps about two miles west of Winchester. I remained there till the latter part of Ausust, when the Indians became so numerous that our friends advised us to abandon our claims and seek safety in the settlements.

I was married to Charlotte Way October 6, 1816, and returned to my claim in February, 1817. At that time there was only one white settler nearer than twelve miles.

We moved into a camp and lived in it till I could cut the logs and build a small log house, which seemed a palace to us then. We saw no white man's face for eight weeks after settling there. But Indians were plenty, yet peaceable.

The first year, I cleared four acres of ground, and planted it in corn, but it did not ripen, and we had to go to Richmond, where settlers had been living for twelve or fifteen years, for all our breadstuffs. Wheat was then 75 cents a bushel, and corn $1.

When we were getting out of bread, I would start on horseback for the White Water, buy a sack of corn, get it ground, and take it home. In this way we lived till more settlers came. Not long after, small hand-mills were introduced into the county, and as soon as the corn became too hard for roasting, we would take a small jack-plane, shave the corn off the cob and dry it. We would take this corn to a hand-mill and grind it into meal. The nearest mill to my house was three miles.

Often I have worked hard all day, and then taken a sack of corn on my back to the mill, and gone home with it to furnish bread for my family next day.

In this manner we lived till the country settled up so as to afford better accommodations. We brought up nine children; all but one are living yet, and they were all born in Randolph county, and on White river. The eldest, Fannie, now Mrs. Matthew Hill, lives at Jericho, Randolph county, Indiana; Anna, now Mrs. Jesse Reynard, lives east of Buena Vista, Randolph county, Indiana; Eunice, now Mrs. Thomas Moorman, of Winchester, Indiana; Pleasant W., married Anna Peacock, and now resides at Earlham, Madison county, Iowa; Agnes, not living; Henry H., married Sarah Wright (now deceased), and afterward Lois Ann Carpenter. Their home is at Nora, Jo Daviess county, Illinois. Anthony Diggs married Elvira C. Thomas, daughter of George and Asenath Thomas, and they reside at Earlham, Madison county, Iowa. Ruth, married Matthew W. Diggs, and they live at Farmland, Randolph county, Indiana. After our children left us, we sold the farm which had been our home so many years, and moved to Poplar Run, to be near some of our children. We remained there some years when my wife's health became poor, and the children had all left that neighborhood. We sold that farm also and moved to Winchester. In about sixteen months my beloved companion died. Since then I have made my home with my

children, and am now residing at Earlham, Iowa. My age is now eighty-nine years.

Paul W. Way, Henry H. Way, William Way, and Robert Way and myself, came in the summer of 1816; Henry H. Way and myself were both single, and we married during the winter of 1816-17, he taking for his wife Rachel Manlove, of Wayne county, Indiana; Robert Way stayed, as did all the group but Paul Way, who returned to Carolina and brought back a large company in the spring of 1817. During the spring or summer of 1817, William Way went to the south and brought his father and mother to White River.

Paul Way and his company got to White River in the spring of 1817, crossing the Ohio river on the ice with their wagons.

[NOTE.—That winter was very cold.]

Henry, William and Robert Way built cabins for themselves and the rest. Persons from Williamsburg, fifteen miles away, came and helped raise the cabins.

Fanny (Diggs) Hill is the first white child born in White River, her birthday being September 11, 1817. she is living still. My wife died January 31, 1877. I went to Jo Daviess county, Illinois, in May, 1877, to visit my children, stayed there three months, went on to Iowa, and am in Iowa still.

My health is good, I can walk around town and to church, etc. I am an Orthodox 'Body Friend,' never having gone with any 'separations.'

I have voted at every presidential election since I was old enough to vote, casting my first presidential ballot for James Monroe in 1816, and having voted for president in all seventeen times. I was a Whig in the days of that party, and have since been and still am a Republican."

FANNY (DIGGS) HILL, 1817.

"I went to school first at Williamsburg, in Wayne county, Indiana, when eight or nine years old. I attended school also under Henry D. Huffman in a log schoolhouse three miles west of Winchester. For a wonder, that house had window sash and glass!

When my mother was getting me to sleep one day, she heard a noise outside the cabin door. Hurrying to the door, she looked out, and lo! there stood a bear!

She scared it away, and it went to the milk-house, and tore the cloth off the milk-strainer, etc., but shortly went away.

Father for years had but one horse; mother has many a time gone out and cut an armful of wild grass to feed the horse.

My mother's father, Henry Way, of Wayne county, Indiana, was killed by lightning.

Mother used to tell me that we were the first family on White river, and that our cabin was fifteen miles away from any other dwelling, and that for six weeks she saw no white person's face but that of her own husband. She used to tell me that the Indians told her when they were at her cabin how easily they could have killed her and sister while the girls were milking, as the Indians lay hid in the brush."

FRANCIS FRAZIER, LYNN.

"I used to kill many deer. Really, I was too fond of it. My friends tried to get me to quit. George Sugart, with a committee of friends, undertook to visit me to give me advice. I managed to shun them three times, but the fourth time they caught me at home, and I could not dodge them. They talked kindly and urged me to lay aside my gun. I tried to do so for awhile, but 'what is bread in the bone, will break out in the flesh.'

One day a boy told me that some swine needed attention out in the woods. I went, taking my gun. Tying two pigs together with my suspenders, I slung them across my shoulder, and started for the house. Along flew the hound, chasing some deer; pell mell they went and I after them. I tossed the pigs between some logs and laid off my shot pouch; had my coat on my shoulder and lost it. I shot one deer, and chased the other a mile and a half, but could not get it. I came back and found the dead deer, a splendid buck, three snagged, three years old. I hung it up, hide on, entrails out, and went to hunt for my pigs. They were gone, so were my 'gallowses,' and I have never seen them to this day, though that was fifty years ago, or more than that."

BEAR STORY.

"One damp, drizzily day I was out hunting, and heard a hog squealing terribly. I ran toward the noise, perhaps half a mile; came to a thickety pond and started into it. I saw nothing, but still heard the squealing, and also the bones 'craunching,' and knew a bear was killing the hog. As I pushed through the thicket, the thought struck me, 'What if I shoot and she takes after me? There is nothing for me to climb, and I shall be a goner.'

I turned and went home, and got my two brothers on horseback to come. The dog ran in, the bear bit him, and he bounded out yelling for dear life. The bear bounced out too, and we after him, jumping logs, and tearing through the bush screeching like a thousand Indians. The dogs treed the the bear, I shot him, and down he came tearing through the branches, and James rode up just as the bear fell. We skinned it and took the meat home, but it was too fat to eat. Once William Kiff came to our house, and wanted some venison; so we went out to hunt. The day was cloudy and misty, and I was not in humor to stay long. I said to myself, 'I will go home; Kiff may hunt venison for himself.' All at once a red deer stood near me; I shot and down he came. It was a grand, four snagged buck, right 'in the velvet.' horns drop off in winter. In the spring they begin to grow, and the horns will come with 'points' or snags on, one (on each horn) for every year of the deer's age. I have seen a deer with thirteen snags, seven on one horn and six on the other. I dressed the deer and carried it in, and 'jerked' the meat, i. e., cooked it in strips over a slow fire. Kiff filled his pockets with the venison and went home satisfied.

We used to wear shoes and leggings to keep the snakes from biting us. I have killed nine rattlesnakes in one day. The woods had plenty of plums and grapes.

One morning I started toward White river prairie. Seeing something run into a hollow log, I stuck my rifle into the log and let fly, but the recoil of the rifle came near knocking me down. As I went home, I came to a 'maple flat,' and saw a great gray wolf coming. I whistled and she stopped, and I shot at her. I went to the house and got father and Samuel to go back with me. The old sinner had tried to run, but she had made five or six beds as she went, and vomited mutton at each place. After awhile we found her nearly dead. We used wolfskins, instead of saddles, like blankets on a horse.

On 'fifth day,' as we were going to meeting, I said to James, 'Let us kill a deer as we go home.' 'All right,' said he. James' wife spoke up, 'If any deer is killed, James will have it to do.' We went after the deer, and the women went home. We went to a pond and saw deer tracks. There was a sloping tree with roots turned up, and James sat there watching for deer. The bushes crackled, and out sprang two bucks. One threw his head up, and I shot it between the eyes and the nose, and down he dropped. 'Hallo,' cried James, 'is the deer down?' 'Yes.' We tied the feet and carried it home on a pole. 'Well,' said James' wife, 'who killed the deer?'

'Francis,' said James. She hated it that I had shot the deer instead of her precious husband."

BELL-MAKING.

"My father was a bell-maker, and so was I. Bells were in great demand then. Cattle and horses and sheep ran in the woods, and there had to be a bell in the flock to keep them together. I tended a little farm, and would plow till the flies would vex my beast, and then go and work in the shop, making bells. In that way I would make $17 to $22 worth in a single week. They sold from 25 cents to $3.50 a piece. Those heavy ox bells were large; they could be heard easily four miles. I have heard one of them seven miles. (I questioned the accuracy of his memory, but the old gentleman rallied gallantly to the defense of his bells, declaring that his statement was simply the sober, actual fact.—Author.)

I would take my saddle-bags and stuff them with 'nests' of bells, i. e., little bells in bigger ones, perhaps two dozen bells, and set out for Winchester. The bells were ready sale, cash down. I would trade for shoes, hats, anything needed, and tie them on my horse, and go home loaded-some times to the very tail of the horse. People would joke me, 'Hallo, there, got a horseback grocery?' 'Yes; can't you see for yourself,' I would say. I made the bells of the best Juniata iron. When father died, the doctor's bill was $60. He wanted his pay in bells, but I would not do it, and he took a wagon. Sometimes I used boiler iron, and sometimes sheet iron, but Juniata (or Sligo) iron was the best. People would send far off for my bells. I sent $16 worth to Fort Wayne, and they said, 'They are the best bells we ever saw.' They sent another order for $100 worth, but I could not fill it. The demand at home and from Illinois and Iowa movers was more than I could supply. I made bells for over twenty years.

I was quite wild at one time of my life, and inclined to skepticism. I had two nice horses, perfect idols to me. I would walk to Newport any day rather than ride either of them. One day as I was plowing I thought, 'If there is a God, I wish he would reveal Himself to me in some way that I may know Him!' Shortly afterwards, as I was in the house, and the horses were in the stable, suddenly there came a sharp flash of lightning and a crashing thunder peal. I went to the stable and there were my beauties with their heads lying on a long trough. I spoke to them, but they made no sign. The lightning had killed them both dead. It impressed me greatly, 'Turn, or the next will be thine,' rang in my soul. I did turn, and since that

time I have tried in my poor, weak way to serve the Lord, and I humbly trust my Maker looks upon my feeble service with gracious favor."

CHOLERA, 1849.

"The rise of the cholera near Lynn (1849) was very strange and striking. A cloud rose in the morning from the east, with some lightning and thunder. The lightning struck the ground at the cross roads near Isaac Palmer's east of Lynn, and there came a terrible smell. The cholera began the same day, and ran along those roads west and south. The next day, in the morning, when I was at Newport, a neighbor came for a coffin, and said 'James Lister is dead with the cholera, sick only a few hours.' I went home instantly. Henry Benson was taken also and died that night. Hodgen died also. Jesse Williams came to shave the corpse, and some one said, 'Jesse, what is the matter?' He quit shaving, went out of the door, sat down, and in a few minutes he was dead. Hodgen and Williams lay dead together. Hodgen's wife stayed all night alone with the two corpses. Hodgen's body was taken away the next morning for burial, and Williams' corpse lay there alone till the next day. Twenty-seven died in all. Dr. Cook came down from Winchester, saying that he could cure it easily enough. He went into the field and picked and ate blackberries, and in two or three hours he was dead himself!"

Note.—The writer of these sketches then lived at the Union Literary Institute, near Spantanburg, and some eight miles from Lynn; and it was stated at the time that six lay dead before the one that died first had been buried. And also that two half-grown lads had to bury their father alone. It was said also that at Boston, six miles south of Richmond, Ind., the first person was taken sick at sunrise, and that before sundown six persons lay dead in the village. Whether these statements were true is not now known, but it is certain that they were made at the time as being matters of current news, and that they were supposed to be correct. The writer well recollects what fear pervaded the school at the institute lest the dread scourge should break out amongst them in its terrible power as at Lynn and elsewhere. The boarding house of the institution was filled with students, and the cholera among them would have been an awful visitation, but by God's mercy the fearful plague came no nearer, and they were spared. [See also statements of Silas Johnson and William Pickett, and of Elder W. D. Stone.]

JERE SMITH, 1817—READ AT OLD SETTLERS' MEETING, JUNE 11, 1864.

The subjoined sketch is so apposite and so well drawn that I cannot forbear to transfer it, in substance, to my pages:

"I came to Indiana, in 1817, with my father, William Smith, being twelve years old. He stopped that spring near Garrett's mill, on Green's Fork, two miles above Williamsburg, Ind. The settlers there were mostly from the same neighborhood in South Carolina with my father. David Young had come out in the fall of 1816, rented some ground for father, and a little cabin in a new town called Salem, in Wayne county, extinct long ago. Father put in a crop on that land, and stayed there till August, and then went up into Randolph county. The country all seemed low and like a river bottom in the jungles. The uncleared land was full of ramps, a rank, ill-smelling weed, eagerly eaten by the cows, and utterly ruining their milk. They grew early, however, and were soon gone. Buckeyes, nettles, gnats and mosquitoes were very plenty. In May, I saw the first Indians. An Indian family camped on the bank of the branch near Salem. I was terribly afraid, for all I had ever read or heard of cruel bloody savages came thronging up to my mind. However, I ventured up after awhile, and got over my scare. After that, an old Indian, called Johnny Green, from whom Green's Fork was named, used to come and talk with us. He would get half drunk, and then the way he would talk was a wonder. He would tell of Wayne's fight with the Indians on the Maumee. He said, acting it out as he talked, 'Injun hide in timber, heap Injun. White man come, heap white man. Injun shoot, heap shoot. White man get in a row. Injun heap shoot, heap shoot. Bimeby old Anthony get mad, heap mad! Gallop horse along row, heap halloo, hoo-ee, hoo-ee, hoo-ee.'

'White man come, heap come, keep come, Anthony heap holloo, hoo-ee, hoo-ee, Injun shoot, heap shoot, white man keep come, then Injun run, run, run, heap run. Me run, run, heap run. Bimeby me come to a swamp, me jump in—yoo-ook, sink down, hide, night come, me slip away.' It excited me greatly to hear the old Indian savage act out this scene, and tell the tale of this great battle, and the picture remains in my mind vivid to this day. In July, 1817, father entered fractional sections 5 and 6, town 18, range 13 east, near the head of West Fork of White Water, now in Randolph, but then in Wayne, just east of the new boundary, and two or three miles farther up than any other settler, like the Nolan's Fork settlers three years before, on the utmost verge of civilization. We laid our corn by, helped Uncle George

"OLD EDDY," WHITE RIVER, NEAR FARMLAND.

Smith through harvest and haying, and then August 18, 1817, father took his team and wagon, my two older brothers, David and Carey, and myself, and went out to his land, several miles through the woods, to build a cabin. We stayed all night at old William Blount's (the Zimmerman farm), and the next morning went on, cutting a road as we went. A little after noon we got to the spot, the top of the hill where my father built, and where he spent the rest of his days. We cleared the bushes away, turned the horses to the feed trough on the tongue, and went to work. In a week we had a cabin up and covered, and had made a fire-place and chimney up to the funnel with dirt back and jambs, but the house had no floor. Father and one brother went back to bring the family and things, but my other brother and myself stayed there and cleared a patch for turnips. The next week the family came, and we sowed our turnips. We had a few small late ones that fall. We hewed logs and built a house in October, and had it floored and ready in December. In the winter we cleared two acres in the creek bottom, smooth for meadow, and sowed it in timothy; also six acres, 'eighteen inches and under,' for corn, and built a smith shop for father to work at his trade in. He was a blacksmith.

William Blount lived highest up the creek, but one of his sons-in-law built a cabin about one-fourth mile above him, and another son-in-law lived on the same section.

John Proctor lived just below on section 17. Evan Shoemaker had the north end, and Griffin Davis the south end of fractional section 18.

John Jordan (and his son, William) lived on section 19, in Wayne county. Thomas Brower and John Gwynn lived below on the same section. James Malcom was on the northeast quarter of section 17, and Henry Shoemaker lived with him. Samuel Sales, Arny Hall, and David Jones, lived on the southeast quarter of section 17. Isaac Barnes and John C. Hodge (brothers-in-law), from Beaver county, Penn., had entered land and built cabins. They went back for their families, and returned in the spring of 1818, by boat, down the Ohio to Cincinnati, and thence by land. Mr. Barnes' cabin stood on section 7, across the creek from where Blount lived, and where Barrett Barnett lived a few years ago. Mr. Hodge's dwelling stood on section 8, near and south of where my father built, and where Emerson Street lived ten years ago. So Mr. Hodge was our nearest neighbor.

The country was thickly covered with a tall, heavy forest, having a dense undergrowth of shrubs, wild grass and weeds. I will name the trees most abundant: first, beech, sugar tree, ash, three varieties, gray, blue and swamp;

oak, five varieties, white, red, burr, pin, and river; poplar; walnut—white and black; elm—red or slippery, and white or hickory; hickory—white or shell-bark, and black or pignut; buckeye, linn, wild-maple, hackberry, coffee-nut, honey-locust, cottonwood. The undergrowth was spice-bush, iron-wood water-beech, horn-beam, prickly ash, dog-wood, kunnekanic (Indian name—tree now extinct), red-bud, papaw, wild-plumb, red and black haw, sassafras. In swamps there were black-alder, willow, thorn, crab-apple, young cotton-wood. Weeds and grasses were nettles, pea-vines, may-apple, ginseng, ferns, black snake-root, seneca-root, silk-weed, ramps (soon extinct), bear-grass, file-grass, skunk's cabbage, pond lily, cats-tail.

In clearings, there were butter weeds, thistles, mullen, dog fennel; in tilled lands, Spanish needles and touch-me-nots.

The game was deer, squirrels—gray, red and black; turkeys, pheasants and bears. Other wild animals—wolves, racoons, ground hogs, opossums, porcupines, wild cats, foxes, panthers, mink, otters and polecats. Wild bees were abundant.

People helped each other roll logs, raise buildings and husk corn, often going several miles for that purpose. For milling, people had to go to Milton, or even to Connersville. My father got a pair of hand mill-stones, and we ground meal upon them, rather than go so far to mill. We also beat hominy in a mortar, and used that and potatoes and squashes and pumpkins instead of bread. My father finally had his mill-stones geared, and much of the corn of the neighborhood was ground upon them. Two turning would grind pretty well, but four would rattle it out finely."

CLOTHING.

"Our clothing was made of flax, wool and deer-skin, all home made. There was no money to buy 'store clothes,' and very few to be bought. Trade was mostly by barter. Peltry, honey, beeswax (for there were bees, both wild and tame), etc., were traded for salt, iron (which always had to be bought), and sometimes for leather, though many tanned their own leather, and many wore only moccasins. Hides were tanned in great troughs made from trunks of large trees chopped out hollow.

Winter clothing was coon-skin caps, dressed deer-skin hunting shirts, pants and moccasins. Summer wear was linen, straw hats, bare-feet or moccasins. We often got moccasins from the Indians for corn, butter, hominy, salt, etc. The people, though now they would be called rough and

uncouth, were yet neighborly, kind, sociable and affectionate, and intelligent and moral withal.

The wild range was good for many years, and we soon had plenty of cattle, which furnished abundance of milk, butter and meat, with hides and tallow to buy salt, iron and leather. From 1821 to 1828, a common way to trade was, so many young cattle for a thing, for (say) a horse, yoke of oxen, piece of land, etc., and anything from six months to three years old was 'counted in.' If the parties could not agree, the price was settled by referees. Sometimes so many bushels of wheat or corn would be the price. In 1826-27, money began to appear somewhat, and barter became less frequent. However, in the spring of 1838, I traded a large, rather ugly four-year-old horse, and a half-worn dragon-bitted bridle, for a forty-acre lot a mile west of Winchester, no price being named in the trade."

CLEARING LAND.

"Clearing land was done thus: 'One foot and under,' or 'eighteen inches and under,' i. e., all below twelve or eighteen inches, were cut, and they and the 'grub' and old logs were all burned up. The rest were deadened by 'girdling' (*i. e.*, cutting through the bark, or the sap), or by burning brush heaps around the trees. If girdling to the 'red,' the tree would die immediately; if only through the bark, it would take two or three or four years, soonest if deadened in August. The deadened trees would fall more or less, and the land would have to be recleared each season for several years. Many, about the fourth year, would cut down everything standing, and clear the land fully. The trees would be made into proper lengths for rolling by 'niggering,' *i. e.* burning the trunks into pieces by piling large limbs and chunks across, and keeping fires across the tree-trunks. Attending to these fires was called 'watching the niggers.' I have done it many times, attending sometimes a hundred fires in one job. Sometimes, at first, land was cleared in the green, but as soon as they could, it would be done by deadening, and mostly in August, by cutting the undergrowth, with stubs a foot or so long; nearly all would rot or die out the third year. The whole might be cleared by cutting and cross-piling and firing, with but little labor."

BIRDS AND "VARMINTS."

"When the land was cleared 'in the green,' the birds, etc., for three or four years would nearly take the crop. The trees left standing would

afford them ample refuge, and they would take heavy toll. In 1821 or 1822, a general inroad of turkeys, birds, squirrels, raccoons, and even bears, passed the West river settlement toward the south. Much of the crops were destroyed. The creatures crossed over the Ohio into Kentucky; vast numbers were slaughtered as they passed; I once killed three turkeys from one flock, and my father and brothers, five more, making eight in all. The little boys used to be kept going round the fields, 'hallooing' and screaming, to keep the birds away; sometimes yelling themselves hoarse."

"PIGEON ROOST."

"In the fall and winter of 1821-22, a pigeon roost was made between father's and Huntsville, on the southwest quarter section 33, township 18, range 13, and northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 13. They began in October or November, and stayed to lay and hatch the next spring. They would begin to come about sun-down, and keep coming till 8 or 9 o'clock at night; some flocks would be more than a mile long. There must have been millions of the birds; on still nights, we could hear their noise to our house, a mile and a half. People would go there by night and kill them by hundreds, coming from Martindale creek, and even from Green's Fork. The birds would lay their eggs in March, two in a nest, hatch and fly away, such as were left. I have seen but few for many years."

'FALLEN TIMBER.'

"In 1824, a terrible hurricane passed over my father's house. It was the second Sunday in July—the regular monthly meeting of the Baptist church at Salem, of which my father and mother were members. My brother, David, and myself had been there and were going home; hence it took place July 11, 1824, at 5 p. m. As we were going along the Jacksonburg road, near the county line, we saw a black cloud rising in the west and we stopped in an empty cabin, hitching our colts near by. The cloud roared terribly, and the sky became suddenly dark; in five minutes it grew as dark as a starlight night; no sound was heard for twenty or thirty minutes but a deep, dead, tremendous roar; I heard no rain, no thunder, no trees falling, nothing but that awful roar, deep, dead and loud; it stopped quite suddenly, and the sky grew bright again; on going out, we saw there had been a heavy rain, and many trees, both dead and green, had been blown down around us. We started again for home, two miles north; some trees had fallen across the road,

but we got to old John Zimmerman's (Blount's) place, with little trouble. He and his boys were out fixing the fence to save the crops; forty or fifty rods of fence were flat, and many trees also. John Zimmerman said (he was Dutch), 'You can't kit home, te trees is all blown acrost te rote.' We said, 'We will try.' David said, 'Our colts can go through the brush where a wild cat can't.' The farther we went the worse it got. The thick timber began one quarter of a mile above, and for a half mile to the creek crossing there had been no clearing, but it had been dense, unbroken forest. As we entered the mass of crushed and fallen timber, we tried to follow the track till we got to where Elijah Arnold built, and his widow Rhoda still lives (1864). We could get no further; it was nearly dark, and stripping the bridles and old riding quilts from the heads and backs of the colts, we shouldered the things and put for home. The poor fillies neighed most pitifully as we left them; we got home before long, they came three days afterwards. They never told us how they got through, neither can I imagine, but they made it somehow, we found the family unhurt, frightened at the terrible storm, but thankful for safety. Most of the roof was blown off, weight poles and all; some of the clap-boards were carried 200 yards or more; the body of the house was hewed logs, and they stood firm. Early the next morning, the whole neighborhood set to work, righting up houses, building fences, etc., and on Thursday, we got the road opened again. Half a mile south of father's, a sound, thrifty-growing beech tree was twisted like a hickory withe, from two to eight feet above the ground, and was lying down all whole except that twist. It would seem that the tree had been bent over, and that while falling, it had been 'whirled' by the tornado, and the tree was so tough and green that it would not break, but just twisted like a withe. I helped cut the tree out of the road; it had stood west of the track and lay a little north of east. Another fact, at John E. Hodge's house, 300 yards south of father's, a twelve or fifteen gallon iron sugar kettle had been leaning against the southeast corner of the cabin, a low, one-story building. The wind moved the kettle three or four feet, and turned it bottom-upward. Mr. Hodge's cabin was wholly unroofed, and some of the ribs and logs were thrown out of place; the wind was stronger there than at fathers', being 300 yards nearer the center of the storm. How far west or how high up in the air the storm was formed I never knew; it seems to have struck the timber at the Randolph and Henry line; its course was about due east, and nearly in a straight line, verging slightly south. The extent of the storm was about six miles from west to east; it seems to have come down to the timber about the county line, and to have come

nearer and widened for two and a half miles, then to have ground and crushed everything in its reach, for about one and a half miles in length, and a mile in width; then it seemed to rise or grow weaker, till at length it appeared to pass entirely above the timber. My father's house and the road we traveled were nearly a mile west of where its effect ceased, and its crashing track was about half a mile wide there, its whole track being at that point about three miles from north to south; not quite a mile west, the crashing power was a mile wide, and for two miles farther west, the crashing force was a mile from one to one and a quarter miles. That whole region was a dense virgin forest, and the storm threw down all the timber in one immense mass. Some four miles west, a road had been opened north and south; that road was utterly blocked, and for years was wholly impassable for man or beast. This space, four miles east and west, and a mile or so north and south, was called the 'fallen timber.' Some ten years later the settlers began to enter and clear the lands and the tract is now occupied by fine farms.

So far as known, no person and no animal was killed or injured, which is, indeed, a wonderful fact."

[NOTE.—It is stated elsewhere that a cow was killed belonging to Isaac Branson. See Reminiscences of Mrs. Anna Retz above.

URIAH BALL (1817).

"When father first came west (1817), not being satisfied with Warren county, Ohio, he took a flat-boat and floated down the Ohio and the Mississippi, stopping first in Tennessee, near Chickasaw Bluffs; he bought out an improvement there and located, but sickness soon drove us away from that region, and he went across the river to Little Prairie, Mo. Before long he turned his face northward again, coming back through Kentucky to Warren county, Ohio. The first Indian I ever saw was near Chickasaw Bluffs, Tenn. I was afraid of him, and tried to hide behind father; but the Indian (all painted and feathered) would 'peek' around father at me, to scare me, I suppose.

The great earthquake had occurred a few years before (1811-12), and at Little Prairie we would often come to great 'cracks' in the ground several feet wide. Sometimes trees would be standing split partly open, and 'astraddle' of the crack. Two miles from Little Prairie, there had been before the earthquake a lake of considerable size. The earthquake so raised the land as to 'spill all the water out,' and the bottom was at that time two feet

higher than the surrounding land. Outside the lake were trees and cane-brakes, but in the lake ground were only great weeds like sun-flower weeds, called by the French 'wample-pins.'

The earth had not done shaking yet, for as I lay on the cabin floor sick with the ague, the house and the doors, and the dishes would rattle with the shaking of the earth; and as we were on the Mississippi, the water would 'ripple' as though there was a heavy shower, while yet the sky was clear and the air still.

In New Madrid the houses had been cracked and twisted by the earthquake, and stood so yet when we were there (although some years after the earthquake had occurred).

I sat on the west bank of the Mississippi and looked across the river with a spy-glass at the deer and the bears as they would come down to the river to drink, standing upon the eastern shore."

[Mr. Ball now resides at Union City, aged and feeble.]

JUDITH (WILSON) WAY (1817).

"I was born in Carolina in 1807, and was in my tenth year when father emigrated to Indiana in 1816-17.

On the first day of December, 1816, a large company of emigrants set out from South Carolina, bound for Randolph county, Indiana, as follows: Paul W. Way and family, five in number; John Way and family, six in number; John Moorman and family, six in number; Benjamin Beverly and family, six in number; George T. Wilson and family, five in number; Armsbee Diggs and family, two in number they were relatives by blood, or marriage, or both. Paul W. and John Way were brothers. George T. Wilson had married John Moorman's daughter.

Benjamin Beverly's wife was Paul Way's sister, as also was Armsbee Diggs' wife. Thus there were six men with their wives and eighteen children, making thirty in all. We had four wagons, to wit: One two-horse wagon, two five-horse wagons, one four-horse wagon. John Moorman (with his son-in-law, George Wilson), had a two-horse wagon and a five-horse wagon; Paul W. Way (with Benjamin Beverly, his brother-in-law), had one five-horse wagon. John Way (with Armsbee Diggs, his son-in-law), had one four-horse wagon, making sixteen horses in all.

We overtook families of emigrants in every variety of locomotion; some had only pack horses, and sometimes there would be a whole family with a single horse. I remember one such in particular. They had a little knot

of a horse piled up with goods, with two or three children on top and the woman and baby besides. The whole cry was 'to get to Indiana,' no matter how, so as only to reach that paradise beyond the Ohio.

As I said, we started from Carolina December 1, 1816, and we reached Williamsburg, Wayne county, Indiana, February 27, 1817.

Our route lay across Blue Ridge, over the Holston, along French Broad and Crooked rivers, through Sawanna gap, over Cumberland Mountains, and so through Tennessee and Kentucky to the Ohio river at Cincinnati. We camped on New Year's night on a very high bluff on French Broad, with steps cut down to the river. We saw a live alligator, which to us children was an unusual sight. There was a severe snow-storm as we were on top of the Cumberland Mountains, and we had snow and cold weather from there all the way through. The Ohio river was frozen over, and we crossed on the ice; boys were skating, and ladies and gentlemen were riding in sleighs on the river. Our folks were afraid to cross with their heavy wagons and big teams; and the men went over to Cincinnati and got men to come with long ropes and haul the wagons across the ice in that way. The hind wheels of Paul Way's wagon (which was the last one to cross), broke through the ice, and it was hard work to get the wagon out and across, but they succeeded. George Wilson (my father), was likely to have been drowned. He fell into an air hole up to his neck, and came near being sucked under the ice; but he held to the ice and the men pulled him out.

We met a tribe of Indians (I think somewhere in Kentucky), going home with their ponies and their squaws. They had been to make peace, and to get their pay and their presents. There were 500 or more of them, men and women on ponies with the chief. Our company were greatly alarmed, but the Indians did us no harm. They asked for tobacco and bread, and they got what they asked for, so far as our folks had them. We were very glad to get along with them so easily as that. They went on their way, and our people passed on toward the Ohio, thankful to escape so cheaply.

That winter journey was a severe one, and to look back it is not easy to see how we were able to get safely through. But by God's mercy we were spared to come safe to our looked-for haven, and to reach the friends who had already made the trip, and to meet them in joy and thankfulness of heart."

This is understood to have been the first company of emigrants to White river in Randolph county.

"Paul W. Way, Henry H. Way, William Way, Robert Way and Will-

iam Diggs had gone up White river from its mouth through the woods to Randolph county. Paul Way had gone back to Carolina to pilot the company through, and the others had stayed in Indiana. Henry Way and William Diggs went down to Wayne county during the fall and winter, and were married, and William Diggs and his wife are understood to have been the first family who settled on White river in Randolph county. Fannie Hill, of Jericho, oldest daughter of William Diggs, says her mother lived there for six weeks without seeing a white face, except probably her husband)."

Such moving and such settlements as this would not very well suit modern notions of pride and comfort. But such was the way of the pioneers, and thus this goodly heritage gained its brave and hardy settlers.

The Ways, the Wrights, the Moormans, the Diggs, the Pucketts, the Hills, and many others were numerous and noted in early times among the primitive settlers, and many of their descendants still remain.

[NOTE.—Truth compels us to state that the romantic travel up White river from near its mouth to the neighborhood of Winchester, is declared by William Diggs, Jr., one of the party who is supposed to have made the wonderful trip, to be wholly a "myth;" that their journey was simply from Henry county over into Randolph, far enough indeed, but by no means such a journey as a trip the whole length of White river would have been.]

[NOTE. 2—Jesse Way, who says he, too, was a lad in the same company of emigrants, though younger than Judith Wilson, insists that the party saw no company of Indians like that of which she speaks. It is difficult to see how she could imagine the fact, more so than to consider that Jesse may have forgotten the circumstance.]

[NOTE 3.—Another and perhaps a more serious objection to the correctness of her memory, is the question what Indians they could have been, and whither they were going. However, Aunt Judith insists that they met the Indians, let them be who they might be, and no matter where they had been or where they might be going.]

WILLIAM PEACOCK.

"Jessup's mill, on Greenville creek, was built some years before Cox's mill was, on White river.

When I was a little boy, say six years old, I used to go with some older boys to carry dinner to the men who were building Cox's mill, on White river.

For a long time there were no ministers belonging to Jericho meeting.

John Jones came about 1835. Benjamin Cox belonged to White river, and he used often to exercise at Jericho. Mr. Robinson has been a minister about fifteen years.

The early settlers were Henry Hill, Benoni Hill, Amos Peacock, Abram Peacock, Stanton Bailey, Jeremiah Cox, William Pickett, Joshua Buckingham.

The Shockney family did not come for years afterwards—not till I was grown."

GEORGE AND ASENATH THOMAS, 1818.

Asenath (Hill) Thomas was born in North Carolina, in 1815, and was brought to Jericho, Randolph county, Indiana, in 1818. Jeremiah Cox entered land in the neighborhood before Henry Hill came. Abram and Amos Peacock were the first settlers there. They came, also, in 1818, but before Henry Hill did. A Mr. Kennedy lived up White river, three miles away, near Mount Zion. Mrs. Thomas says, "We used to 'neighbor' with them, they lived so near us. We went by a 'blazed path' through the woods. An 'Indian trail' passed from the north and west through Jericho, and past old Benjamin Thomas', east of Newport. The Indians would go in companies, fifteen or twenty pack-horses at one time. They would call at father's (Henry Hill's) for bread and milk. They thought milk was a wonderful treat. They would bring hickory kernels, moccasins, baskets, etc., to exchange for corn, meal, salt, etc. One of their chiefs was named Johnny Cornstalk. He often passed, and was always friendly. He was a stout, heavy man, with large limbs and high cheek bones. He would come in and stay and talk and laugh and enjoy himself for hours with us. The Indians mostly talked very broken English, but he spoke our language quite well.

There was one bad Indian; the tribe had driven him off. He skulked round among the whites. Finally he shot a white man, and another white man shot him and wounded him, and still another man killed him. The Indians would not take him after he was wounded. The poor fellow got Mr. Lewallyn, of Ridgeville, to take him in. Mr. Lewallyn sent to the Indians to come and get him. They said 'No bad Indian; don't want him.' The man whom the Indian shot, found that he was at Lewallyn's, and came there and shot him as he lay wounded in bed." [This was Fleming. See other accounts elsewhere.]

"Friends' Meeting at Jericho was established about 1821. They built a log-cabin church, no windows, but merely holes, with shutters. The seats

were poles, with legs. The women's side had a big fire-place; the men's side had a hearth in the middle, with a hole above to let the smoke out. They would use coals from the fire-place, with bark, etc., that would not smoke much.

Benoni Hill, Henry Hill, Amos Peacock, Abram Peacock, Elijah Cox and Wm. Cox formed the meeting. The first preacher was John Jones, 1835. The first school was in 1822 or 1823, taught by Mariam Hill, consisting of twenty or twenty-five pupils, in Friends' meeting-house. Father Henry Hill once went to Richmond to work for money to pay his taxes, $1. He could get work at 25 cents per day. John Charles lent him $1, and he came back and paid them. He has taken bacon to Richmond, and sold it at $1 a hundred, half in trade. Eggs and chickens, for awhile, were no sale at all. Bye and bye we could get 3 cents a dozen for eggs, at Winchester.

The first mill on White river, in this region, was Jeremiah Cox's—a water mill; a corn mill at first, then a flour mill also. The first run was gray heads; the other run was buhrs from abroad. It was built in 1825, and stood forty-five years. It was somewhat famous in its day.

The lumber for Jeremiah Cox's house, owned now by Simon Cox—house still standing—was hauled fifty-two years ago from Richmond, and from Uncle Elijah Thomas' saw-mill, near Newport.

Henry Hill lived in a pole cabin, fourteen by sixteen feet; no windows, but a hole for four lights, with a shutter. He made a sash with his pocket-knife, put in the lights, and then we had a window, and were grand for a fact! Our hearth was rock and dirt pounded together. Cattle would get fat on the wild pea-vines, etc., but they died with what was called the 'bloody murrain.' They were fat and full of tallow, but they would be taken sick and die in a few hours. Father had four heifers 'come in' nearly at one time, and three died suddenly.

People tanned their own leather in tan-troughs, made from big logs hewed out. George Thomas has a strip of leather tanned by Henry Hill forty-five years ago. George has worn it in his suspenders forty years, and it is good and strong now.

People went to meeting in home-spun—the men in linen or tow shirts, and tow pantaloons, and deer-skin jackets; the women in check home-spun. All classes would go barefooted. After awhile, people began to have shoes, and women would carry their shoes in their hands, and put them on when near church."

JAMES CLARK, 1819.

"We went to mill at Moffat's, Newman's or Cox's. Our corn sacks would hold four bushels, but we would take two or three bushels, and put the sacks across the horse. Fruit was abundant—gooseberries, plums, etc. Our clothing was linsey, home-spun, or buckskin. Breeches, jackets, hunting-shirts, were buckskin.

To dress skins was a great curiosity. The art is now nearly lost. I used to dress many skins years ago, and I will tell how:"

TO DRESS DEERSKINS.

"Soak the skin soft; take off the flesh with a grain knife (a tedious job, two good skins are a full day's work); hang them up till dry; take deer's or beef's brains and dry them on a board, and put them into a sack with warm water, and squeeze them till like soap-suds; work the skin soft in this lather, two or three hours, wring it lengthwise as dry as possible, and stretch and pull it in every possible way till entirely dry. Do so (soak, wring, pull) three or four times, till white. Then cut off all the flash and smoke the skin soft and yellow. It is nice and warm when dry, but when wet it will stick to your hide."

LOST CHILD.

"Once a child, Mr. Burson's, was lost—a three year-old girl. It wandered off three miles through the woods, to Micajah Morgan's. Mr. Morgan saw it clambering the fence, and took it in. Mrs. Morgan said, 'She looks like Enoch Burson's child.' Mr. Morgan started on horseback with the girl, and met Ephraim Bowen, hunting it. Mr. Bowen took the child and carried it home."

WORK, MONEY, ETC.

"At one time I hired out, mowing, twenty-six and a half days, at 25 cents a day. (Eighteen years old.) We used shin-plasters, mostly, for money. We seldom could get silver. The coins were commonly cut up into pieces, called 'sharp-shins.' Shin-plasters disappeared by and by, but silver was still very scarce. Sugar and deerskins were all we had to sell for money. Sugar, $6 a hundred; deerskins, from 25 to 50 cents apiece; fawn-skins, 25 cents; doe-skins, 37½ cents; old buckskins, 50 cents. Land was, at first, $2 per acre; one-quarter down, not less than 160 acres. About 1820, the price was

put at $1.25, and 80 acres; and afterwards, 40 acres, all down. Many paid entry money and could not pay the rest, and lost their land. Afterwards, the law was made so as to allow a 'floating claim,' i. e., the money paid might apply to a part of the land.

The community was civil and peaceable, mostly. No great crimes, no big affrays, nor fights, nor murders.

There was a mill north of Spartanburg—Jessup's mill. I went there once. There was no roof; the mill stood open. The miller's house was across the creek from the mill, and a foot-log between. He would take a peck measure full over, turn it in, come back and talk awhile, and go with another peck, and so all night long; just about a peck an hour."

DEER HUNTING.

"Next day I killed my second deer. I had killed the first deer near Overman's. I shot that first deer, and asked him to help carry it in. 'No,' said Overman, 'I can't leave planting corn. You just take it on your shoulders, and its tail between your teeth, and climb a sapling and hang it up.' I didn't do it, however. But for my second deer. I was hunting a horse in the range. As I was going round a pond at the head of Nolan's Fork, a deer sprang up ahead of me, and I drew up my gun and let fly, and down came the deer. In 1821, I was staying with a cousin, north of where Spartanburg now is. We had been planting corn, and when that was done I went hunting. I saw no game till, finally, I came to Beaver Pond. The deer tracks were abundant, but no deer. Coming to a thick maple-top, I laid my rifle in it, and cleared away the twigs, and made a 'rest' for my gun. About sundown I saw a deer cross, but too far off to shoot. About dusk there stood a *doe* in plain sight, about twenty steps away. I shot and she went. I hunted for her, but no doe could I find. I went back to my 'rest' to watch for deer again. Presently along came a big buck, not ten yards distant. I moved, and he 'bounced.' About 11 o'clock, I heard the water go 'plug-plug.' Soon I saw a deer about 20 steps from me, running its head into the water, and flapping its ears. I sighted for two minutes, and shot, and the deer ran. I got down to load the gun, but I had not powder enough; and so I went to the cabin about 12 o'clock. 'Where have you been all night?' 'Beaver Pond.' 'Shooting deer?' 'Yes.' 'What luck?' 'Had two shots, but haven't found my deer.' In the morning we went out and found both deer, dead, not ten yards apart. This was the Napoleon died, 1821.

Twice I have shot three deer in one day, and two in a day many times.

Once I was chasing a gang of deer, and the sky clouded up and I started for home. All at once there stood four deer gazing at me. I let drive at them. After loading again, I went to the place and found the 'hair cut' and scattered on the snow. I followed the trail and saw blood plenty, and at length found the deer, dead, 100 yards from where it had been shot. I hung it up, skinned it, left the meat hanging, and, going back, I found another place of 'hair cut.' I followed that trail, also and the first I knew, there lay the other deer, dead, in a thicket of spice-brush. One shot had killed both deer. The carcass of the dead buck lay stiff and cold where it had been shot down. I did with that as with the other, and went to the cabin. Next morning we brought in the venison, and splendid meat it was, too, I can tell you."

SOLOMON WRIGHT.

"My grandfather, James Wright, was a Carolinian Quaker, who fled to the wilds of the Holston, in Tennessee, to escape conscription into the army, in the war of 1776. My father, John Wright, was puny at first, and was rocked in an old trunk-cover lined with the skin of a sea animal, the hair on which is said to rise and fall with the tides. As he grew up, he gained strength and vigor. He married Margaret Reece, in Carolina. About 1804, the Wrights emigrated to Ohio, to military lands. In 1814, or thereabouts, the twelve-mile strip came into market, and some fourteen or fifteen families, who lost their lands on the military tract through a flaw in the title, came, soon afterwards, to Randolph county. They had fine improvements in Ohio, but they lost the whole. James and Abram Wright moved first of this company. My father came out and selected some land, but did not move then. James and Abram Wright settled on Eight-mile creek. William Haworth came with them. William Diggs and Armsbee Diggs came from Carolina about the same time. William Way, Sr., and his sons, William, Paul and Henry, all grown and married, came also. I think these came in the fall of 1815. James and Abram Wright moved soon afterwards from Clinton county, Ohio.

March 10, 1816, my brother Isaac (one of the triplets), and myself started, with one horse for us both, from Clinton county, Ohio, to go to the woods of Randolph. With a few things in a sack slung across the horse (among them, seven or eight apples—the last of the season), we set off in high glee, I being fourteen years old, taking turns in riding, or as it is called, 'riding and tying,' a very common practice then. Our route was Waynesville, Springboro, Eaton, New Paris, Williamsburg, Ind., and so on to

Randolph. We got to brother James' glad enough. Isaac said, 'I had to walk nearly all the way. Solomon was so chicklegged he could hardly go at all.' We went to work on father's place to clear and build. One day I had laid off my coat and vest on the leaves, when the fire ran and caught them, and burnt leaves, coat, vest and all. As I held up the smoking shreds, Uncle Haworth cried, 'Save the buttons!' 'There are no buttons to save' was the curt reply. There was I, a poor lad fourteen years old, one hundred and twenty miles from home, with no clothes but shirt and pants. I had to wear an old overcoat of brother James', a world too large and long, which made me the laughing stock at all the log-rollings. In warm weather, I gladly shed the old coat and took to shirt and pants.

I stayed through the summer, and were turned home; and in about a year father and I came through with a load of provisions. A year after that, father moved to his land. Cabin creek was so named on a trip we made to David Connor's, below Wheeling. Seeing a group of Indian cabins on the bank of the creek, some one cried, 'Let us call the stream Cabin creek,' and Cabin creek it is to this day. Muncie was so named from Muncie [Montzie], an old Indian. The Indians complained of Connor's whiskey. 'Too much "Sinewa," they said. I saw the first lot sold in Winchester.

Once in school, near Dunkirk, on the last day, the girls got behind the chimney and pushed the fire-place and back wall over into the house, and scattered the clay all over the floor—grand fun, they thought.

My oldest boy, George Washington, killed a bear. He was quite young, and people would ask, 'Is that the boy who killed the bear?' He skinned the bear and brought it [the skin] home.

One day some white men and Indians were jumping near the mill-pond. One white man jumped with stones in his hands. The Indians were angry. One of them threw the stones into the pond exclaiming, 'No fair!'

Nathan Thornburg came one day and said, 'We are starving or meat.' We went hunting, but found nothing. Just as we were going home, a deer started up. I shot the deer and cried to Thornburg, 'There is your meat; go get it,' which he did.

One evening a man came and said, 'There is a bear over the hill yonder.' We went, and, sure enough, the dogs had treed a bear. Thornburg snapped and I snapped. He stuck in a new flint and shot the bear outright. One man said, not very long age, 'The telegraph cannot come here; there is no water-course.' Once, as we were traveling near Smithfield, we came upon a gang of Indians, lying on the ground under the oak trees. The dog barked, and they jumped up and hastily wrapped themselves up in some way. One

Indian asked me for 'big ax, to cut bee tree.' I told him, 'No; got none.' He brought me some venison, as black as black cloth, and gave me a piece. I took it. The young man with we took none. The Indian was displeased, and said, 'No good white man.'

In 1833, my wife noticed the 'stars falling.' She went to the door and cried, 'O, come and look, quick, or the stars will all be down!' While we were moving from Ohio, as we stopped one evening, a young man sat on a stone and sang:

'O, when shall I see Jesus, and reign with Him above?'

The occasion was affecting. We felt lonely and sad, and wept freely.

Between Williamsburg and White River, an old ewe 'gave out,' and we laid her on a tree-root 'in the wilderness.' Seven weeks afterward we found her there, feeding about, and took her home. A great many Indians were here then. I used to hop with them and shoot at a mark. We lived in harmony till two young white men went down below Stoney creek and stole two Indian ponies and escaped to Ohio. Shortly, the Indians went after them. They said, 'No good white man; steal Indian ponies.' I always noticed that, in the Indian difficulties, the whites were mostly to blame, and that the trouble generally arose from stealing their horses or from selling them liquor.

A while after we came to Randolph, father sent me to mill, on the Stillwater below Greenville. I followed the Indian trail through the forest, seeing not a living soul, except that I met some Indians, who, upon my asking them 'how far to Greenville?' held up six fingers, to mean, as I supposed, six miles. When I got to Greenville, the old fort was there in decay and partial ruin, and not much of a town. Passing on, I found the mill on Stillwater, some miles below, got my 'grinding,' and returned safetly home."

[This was probably before 1820. Solomon Wright is probably mistaken, by at least one year, in his idea of the time when he came to Randolph. It seems well settled that William Diggs and the Ways came in the fall of 1816, and that the Wrights, etc., none of them till at least the spring, or, more probably, the fall, of 1817. They did, some of them, certainly arrive that fall, and that was probably the time, December, 1817, when William Wright went to White River, as told by John Fisher, he thinking that wagon the first to White River.]

The following reminiscences of Solomon Wright were written and furnished by Miss Lillie A. Garrett:

"About the time grandpa settled on this farm, he saw a young fawn floating down White river, rescued it from the water and put it into a hollow sycamore; and when he came back from hunting, took it home. He kept it several years. Grandpa says, 'I put a bell on it, and it would go off into the woods, and wild deer would follow it; and when I would hear the bell I would look out for the deer and kill them.'

He became awful cross, and when anybody came, he would turn his hair back, bow up his neck, meet them at the gate, and they had to stand back or 'be floored.' One day, two boys were going to meeting, and 'Buck' made them 'climb' to get out of his way; and he kept them up their saplings till it was too late for meeting. At last he 'bunted' over one of the children, and grandpa shot him.

Jacob Wright and Sarah Wright (?) were the names on the first marriage license issued at Winchester.

Abram Wright and Isom Garrett were pioneer teachers. One taught at Dunkirk and one on Green's Fork, and the schools used to meet to 'spell' against each other. Those 'spelling matches' were gay times, and were useful, to boot.

To persons inquiring the way to Winchester, Charles Conway used to reply, 'Just go on as far as you can get among the logs and brush, and you are in Winchester.' Paul W. Way surveyed the town plat, and Abram Wright carried the chain for him. David Wright 'cried' the lots at the first sale. He said to David Wysong, 'That young man is good-looking, and he would look still better if he would bid just a little higher.' Hiram Mendenhall and others, between 1830 and 1840, joined their possessions and formed a 'Community' at Unionsport. The town still stands, but the 'Community' was dissolved long, long ago.

In time of the 'Millerism' excitement, a deep snow fell, which the frightened devotees predicted would turn to brimstone.

The first teacher at Cabin Creek was Mary Ann Ring. Grandpa sent the two oldest children. The little 'chits' hid their dinner, tied up in a rag, under the floor before they entered the schoolroom on the first day.

The Diggs', Littleberry, Marshall and Franklin taught the school in after times, and the 'Wright children' grew fond of learning, eight attending at one time. And future years found them at Winchester, Williamsburg, Liber, etc., and then as teachers through the region. Great interest was taken

by them in temperance, anti-slavery, etc. Fanny, the youngest, now the wife of Judge R. S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, used to stand on a chair and recite:

'What, fellow-countrymen in chains!
Slaves in a land of light and law!'

—Whittier.

In the 'Separation,' most of the Cabin Creek Friends left the 'Body.' Amos Bond, J. H. Bond, Solomon Wright, etc., were noted Anti-slavery Friends. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and lectures, papers, pamphlets, etc., were the order of the day. The underground railroad track passed this way, and 'Cabin Creek' was one of the chief stations.

When 'Birney's vote' was found to be about 7,000, Hiram Mendenhall, who presented the 'petition' to Henry Clay, at Richmond, Indiana, said, 'Thank God, there are left yet 7,000 men who have not bowed the knee to Baal, nor kissed his image'—referring to the rumor that so many kissed Henry Clay. Grandpa kept an inn for many years, as this road was a great Western thoroughfare.

The Van Amburg show passed here once and the men, some of them, stayed overnight, and the elephant stood in the yard, tied to a young walnut tree.

Some Mormon converts once camped at the creek ford, and their preacher declared they were going to Nauvoo, protected by the same power that guarded Daniel in the 'lions' den.' They seemed sincere and hearty in their faith. Abram Wright attended a meeting of Mormons, at which the people wept profusely under the words of a speaker who said he had prayed all night to be delivered from the devil, whose chains he could hear rattling down the stairs.

Samuel Peters, a highly respected young colored man, used to board with us. He went South, after the war, was cashier of the Freedman's Bank, at Shreveport, Louisiana, and had been elected to Congress there, when he died in the fall of 1873 by yellow fever, which struck that city so fatally at that time. First burial in Friends' burying-ground at Cabin Creek was a child of Mordecai Bond's, and the next was Jethro Hiatt's wife.

First mill in Stoney Creek township was built at Windsor by John Thornburg, 1827. The first cooking stove was owned by Solomon Wright, bought at Newport.

A criminal with his legs fastened round the horse, once stopped for din-

ner. Two men held the clanking chains upon his ankles as he walked into the house. 'Look at that and be honest, boys,' said grandpa to his sons, who were standing by and gazing at the poor fellow.

Eminent Quaker preachers of the olden time, in Randolph county, were Isom Puckett, Benjamin Cox and others. In later years, Martha Wooton, Daniel Puckett, Charles Osborn, etc., labored here to some extent, though not residents within the limits of the county."

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

"I have owned and improved six different farms in this region, building six separate houses. When my father moved here I was too young to go to mill, but my brothers used to go to Solomon Wright's to mill and get wheat ground, unbolted, and then take the meal to an old man who had made a sieve by stretching a cloth over a piece of hoop bent round, and they would sift the meal through that and thus make flour.

Soon after father settled, the State road was made from Winchester to the State line toward Greenville, right past father's cabin. I saw the men going along blazing 'the trees.' Judge Edwards said that when Paul Way surveyed the road, he had a man go along the county road and blow a horn, so as to keep him in a straight course. When they reached the 'Dismal,' they hunted a narrow passage for a crossing, and curved the road to hit the spot. The State road was the leading highway in this country, and, for many years, an immense amount of travel passed upon it. I have counted eighty wagons of movers in one day, going to western Indiana, Illinois, etc. My father's cabin was a stopping-place, and we have had so many at once that we boys often had to go to the hay mow to sleep to give room to the lodgers.

Years afterward, when the West had become somewhat settled, cattle used to be taken east in immense droves. I have seen 700 or 800 in a single herd. David Heaston's, James Griffis', and my father's were the chief places for movers and for droves. Father used to charge a man for supper, breakfast, lodging and horse feed, 37½ cents. The old National road was another great thoroughfare.

An old man, Banta, built a bridge over Greenville creek on the State road, and I helped him do the job. We went out there to work, camping in the woods. His folks neglected to bring us any provisions, and for three days we lived on bread and water.

My father lived here six years before he was able to enter any land.

He got money to enter his first land by hauling wheat to Lewallyn's mill, at Ridgeville, for flour; and by buying pork, potatoes, etc., building a flat-boat, and taking the boat-load of bacon, flour, etc., down the river to Logansport, and selling his load to the Indians.

He entered land east of Winchester (Kemp farm). A company, of whom Jesse Way was one, went down the Mississinewa river with loaded flat-boats, and Jesse lost his boat, and his load, too, in trying to run the dam at Byles's mill on that river.

An Indian 'trail' was simply a path through the woods. The path would be trodden so as to be plainly visible. Sometimes the amount of pony-travel would be so great as to make a heavily-trodden track. 'Trails' passed in various directions: One led from Muncie to Greenville, straight as an arrow. One from Muncie to Fort Wayne; one from Godfroy Farm to Fort Wayne, etc."

RUTH (TEST) ROBINSON.

"When a girl, I went with my mother to a quilting and corn-husking. When we got there nothing seemed ready, but the boys went to the woods and got some poles for frames; the women pieced the quilt and carded the tow, and so they quilted the quilt, each woman quilting where and how she pleased. Doubtless, the quilt was just as warm, which is the chief thing after all. One woman got drunk. She said she was 'getting her 'nats upon the taps;' and she would go out and help cook. Whisky was everywhere. Still-houses were plenty, and much whisky was made and drank. My father settled in Union county in 1817. He owned the first mill in that county, and my oldest brother built a factory. My father came to Ohio from New Jersey in 1802, to Waynesville, and I was born there. He resided at Cincinnati eighteen months, then at Covington, operating a woolen factory, and building the first good house in Covington. He lived thirty-six years on the East fork of White river, and then moved to Richmond, residing there for four years. He died in 1852, eighty-four years old.

Some men from Union county took the first (and only) two flat-boats down the East Fork of White Water to New Orleans. There was a heavy freshet and the water was very high. There was a great crowd to see them start, from all the country round. They sold their load at New Orleans and came back all the way from that distant market on foot."

THOMAS WARD.

"The first money I ever had, when a young lad, as my own, was 12½ cents. My brother and I sold a pair of deer-horns for 25 cents, and I had half. I managed, afterward, somehow, to get 87½ cents, and loaned it to father, he promising to give me a sheep. His 'sheep' proved to be a lamb, but I raised it and traded it for a pig, and then that for a calf, and so on. Afterward I came to be the owner of a colt, which I traded again, and so on from small things to greater, till, by the time I was twenty-one years old, I had become the owner of six hundred acres of wild land."

[Gideon Shaw states that Thomas Ward, when a lad, was at his father's, in the southeast corner of Randolph county, buying furs, etc.]

"I began very early to trade for things. Father let me have a pig or two, and I traded for a calf and then for a motherless colt, and so on. I bought my own clothes. As before stated, men would come along and hire me to survey and deaden land, and I would do the surveying, and hire the deadening for less than what they would give me. At one time I entered an eighty-acre tract for $100, and sold it shortly after for $200. I used to trade in furs and peltry, and would make, sometimes, $200 in a single winter, or even more in that way.

The first land I ever entered for myself I carried the money in my hand all the way to Fort Wayne, traveling on foot the whole distance. There was a nice Indian sugar orchard which I wished very much to own. We found out that another party was planning to enter it, and I started on foot with money for that tract, and also for some that father wished to enter. I had the money tied up, and carried it in my hand the whole way. The 'specie circular' had lately been issued, and in just three days it was to take effect. I got to John Brooks' the first night, gave Mrs. B. the money to keep and went to bed. The next day I got to Adam Miller's, near Bluffton. The third day I tried hard to make Fort Wayne, but the traveling was very bad, the snow being nearly knee deep, and I was but a boy (eighteen years old, or perhaps less), and I had to come short of the mark. In the morning I went to the registrar's office, made application for the land for myself and my father, got my certificate from that office and went boldly to the receiver. Colonel Spencer knew my father and knew me too, for he had stayed at my father's at different times. I told him the whole story—the paper money, the sudden start, my hard travel on foot, and how I had missed by a few hours, and what a disappointment it would be to lose my land after such a chase for it.

He was a sturdy Democrat, and father was a steadfast Whig; but Colonel Spencer was a gentleman and a kind-hearted man, and he pitied the poor boy; and he said to me, 'You shall have your land, and your father shall, too. I am going into Ohio on business of my own, and I can use the money myself.' So he took my money and I entered the land. But my piece was some four acres more than a full eighty, and it took $5 extra; and that was every cent of money I had. But I was determined I would have the land, let come what would; so I paid my last cent and got it. I told Colonel Spencer what I had done, and he asked me how I expected to get home. I told him I did not know, but that I was going to start and risk getting through. 'O, that will never do,' said he; and he insisted that I should borrow of him enough to take me home. I finally did so, and tramped home again, sending his money back the first chance I found. I had an uncle (Daniel Miller), on Robinson's Prairie, and I stayed the first night with him, the second night at Portland, and got home the third night. When I started in the morning from my uncle's, on my way from Fort Wayne, he told me of a nearer way through the woods; that I could go by 'blazes' to the Wabash, and cut off several miles. I took his directions, and followed the 'blazes' through without difficulty. I thought no more of traveling thus through the thick woods, guided only by 'blazed' trees, than I would now to travel along a beaten road.

I have lost great amounts of property during my life. I put two hundred and forty-five acres of land near Ridgeville, and one thousand acres of Iowa land, into the north and south road through Ridgeville, when it was first worked on, and lost it. I did more for the road than anybody else, living or dead. Others managed to secure their stock, but my loss by the road was $30,000 or more. Mr. Lewallyn's mill, at Ridgeville, was built, probably, after 1819. My father, Joab Ward, commenced building boats about 1835. When the country along the Wabash, etc., began to settle up, the fact made a market for several years, and the people of Wayne and Randolph tried to supply it by sending their produce down the Mississinewa to the Wabash, and thereabouts. Boats were needed, and Ridgeville was the head of high-water navigation, and so father took to building boats and selling them to people to take their produce down the river on. He would build a boat forty feet long by ten feet wide, at 62½ cents a foot, i. e., $25 for the boat, all ready for floating. He would cut the timber green, from the woods, have two heavy side-pieces sloped rounding upward at both ends, cut a 'gain' in the lower edge to receive the ends of the planks which formed the bottom, pin the bottom planks to the sides and the middle piece, fasten on some pieces

of plank at the top of the gunwale, so as to increase the depth of the boat (making it, perhaps, two feet), stop up the cracks, and she was ready to receive her load and to float along her downward way. This flat-boating could be done only in times of flood.

High water was mostly during the winter and spring. The business lasted perhaps ten or fifteen years. The river floods became less, and the markets in that region ceased or were supplied in other ways.

Father built, in all, a large number of boats—thirty-seven in one spring. He used to hire hands to work for him, and board them at 12½ cents a meal.

One spring several boats started down the river, loaded with apples, potatoes, cider, etc. At the first mill dam below Marion (McClure's), one boat, belonging to Hampton Brown, who lived below Newport (Fountain City), in going over the dam, ran under and sunk and lost the whole cargo, and the boat was ruined. The men swam out to the shore and were saved.

At one time a raft came plunging down upon the swift-rushing flood. They contrived to land a cable and tied it round a tree; but the raft broke in two and went over the dam. There were two men on the raft. One came ashore, but the other shot under the water and was never again seen alive. His dead body was found afterward, some distance below."

DAVID LASLEY.

"William Edwards came in 1818; Jonathan Edwards came in 1818; they lived north toward town.

David Wysong lived three-quarters of a mile east.

John Elzroth lived near the 'poor farm,' coming in 1818.

Thomas Jarrett came in 1818. He lived one-quarter mile away. Peter Lasley bought his land at private sale, but unimproved.

In Winchester there were a few log cabins, and a log court house. David Heaston came in 1819, a little southwest. In Winchester were Paul W. Way, Charles Conway, John Odell, John Wright (blacksmith), John Wright (judge).

I cleared off the public square in Winchester; there were three and one-half acres; it took me three months, working all day and half the night, and I got $35 for the job. Moorman Way got more than double that sum ($75) years afterward for putting in new trees. It was all 'in the green,' there came a snow and the heaps would not burn well; much was sugar-tree, three feet and over. A very large elm stood right in the cross street. The timber in

this region was sugar-tree, beech, hickory, walnut, oak, elm, etc. Oak was scarce, sugar-tree most abundant of all. There was much wet land in the region that nobody would have, that land is now the best in the county. I helped make a big cross-way on the State road west of Winchester, three-quarters of a mile long. The logs were, many of them, eighteen inches through. Two of us built it in three months, getting $10 a month, boarding ourselves. Poles had to be put in between the logs at the top, and the whole was covered with dirt six inches deep. We had to cut many of the trees, standing knee-deep in water, and the logs often floated as we hauled them, making the work of drawing them to the track much easier."

JOHN MANN, GREENSFORK.

"We used to grind out corn on a hand-mill. My father had one, and the neighbors were in the habit of coming and using it. It was hard work; a few quarts would tire a man completely out; you had to turn with one hand and feed with the other (a few grains at a time). The mill worked very slowly, and we generally ground only enough for a meal or two at once. The way the mill was made and worked was this: The lower stone was laid flat and fast; the upper stone was fixed to turn upon a center piece in some way, and was made to revolve by a pole, fastened (loosely) in a beam above, and in the top of the stone below, near the edge of the stone, in a shallow hole drilled in the surface. This drilling into the stone was hard to do, for there were no tools, and there was no way to fasten anything to the stone. These stones were about two feet across, home-dressed and home-made."

SIMON COX.

"When I came to Randolph, Charles Conway lived half a mile south of Winchester. John Wright (blacksmith) lived on the north side of Winchester. Paul Beard and Jesse Johnson (and perhaps others), were on Greensfork, near Lynn. There were some settlers down White river, but I did not know them. No settlers were on White river above us. John Cox, my father, came in 1818, with eight children; none are now living but myself. He died forty years ago. White River meeting was set up about 1820. The members were Benjamin Cox, John Wright (blacksmith), Jonathan Hiatt, Simon Cox, Thomas Ward, Joseph Moffatt and maybe others. Jericho meeting was begun soon afterward. The first school was about 1823; Isaac Pearson was the teacher. George Cox, born 1820, remembers riding

home from school on his Uncle Pearson's shoulders; George was perhaps three years old.

The first mill was on Salt creek, north of Winchester, water-mill, built by Solomon Wright; it ground very slowly, being in use some years. Jeremiah Cox's mill was the next—a flour mill—bolt run by hand. The first meeting-house was the White River church, warmed by coal in the middle.

The first doctor I knew of was at Winchester. The first store I knew of was there too. The first frame house was Jeremiah Cox's, built about fifty-five years, and standing yet in good repair. The first child born in our settlement was my son, George Cox, born January 6, 1820.

Benjamin Cox and myself once started to go through to the Johnson settlement below Lynn, after some grain to take to mill. One had to go ahead and cut 'a road' for the wagon to pass. We had to 'camp out,' and a deep snow fell in the night."

BURKETT PIERCE.

"Meshach Lewallyn and Joab Ward lived near Ridgeville when I came; they had been there not long. James Massey and ———— Massey came the same fall that I did, and settled near Saratoga. (James Massey was here in 1818, before B. P. came). George Ritenour came two weeks after me and settled across the river. Meshach Lewallyn built a small mill in 1819 (I think), a water-mill; it would grind two or three bushels a day; the meal would come by 'spurts.' A dog came in and tried to lick the meal; now he would get some meal, and now he wouldn't; it did not suit him, and he would throw up his head and howl, and then he would try to lick the meal again. (This story has been told us of four different mills in the region, as also of one in Pennsylvania.)

Mr. Lewallyn afterward built a better mill, which became a noted point in those times for many years; he built a saw-mill also. David Connor built a log shanty two miles east of Deerfield, on the Mississinewa, and traded with the Indians. He sold them flour, and salt, and powder, and whisky, etc., for furs and peltry. He took loads of furs and skins in 'pirogues,' down the Mississinewa, up Wabash, up Little river, across the portage nine miles to St. Mary's, and so to Toledo and Detroit. He hauled his goods across the portage on wagons with three yoke of oxen. Brother Thomas and I went with him once. He had otter, muskrats, beaver, coon skins, minks, etc., a heavy load. He got his pay in silver, and bought a pony to bring the silver home. (This was in 1822.) He stayed at that point a year or two or so,

and moved down the river to near Wheeling, and later, to below Marion, where he settled, built mills, and spent the rest of his life. He died rich a few years ago. I took hogs to him, which he bought and butchered. He showed me half a bushel of silver money. He was a 'smart' man, and a man of his word; but he would have his own way in a bargain. He made a 'power' of money. He did not like to sell to settlers, because he could not charge them enough. He commonly sold to Indians, and his price to them was very high.

Lewallyn's son, Shadrach, shot an Indian in their yard. A patch of corn had been planted, and the boys were gathering it on a sled (as most of the hauling was done then). The Indian had bought some powder and whisky at Connor's, and he 'cut up' and scared the boys. They unhitched the horses, and one of the boys ran, and the Indian ran after him and pointed his gun at the boy. Shadrach called out, 'What is the matter?' The boy said, 'The Indian is going to shoot me.' Shadrach caught his gun and undertook to shoot the Indian. Shadrach's wife tried to pull him away for 100 yards, but he shot and killed the Indian right there in the yard. This was in the evening. Shadrach went to his father's that night, and in the morning they covered the body in the hollow of a tree turned up. Old Meshach went to Muncie alone, and told the Indians what his son had done and that he should be tried fairly, and suffer the penalty. He also told the Indians to come and bury their comrade and they did so; fifteen or twenty came and buried him on the river bank on my farm. The young man was tried, but he was acquitted; and that made the Indians hostile. I went to Connor and talked with him, and got him to intercede with the Indians. Connor had great influence with them, and they would do almost anything he wished. He told them that I was his cousin, and that he wished they would be reconciled. I had come into the county after the shooting and before the trial. The Indians had torn up the floor in the cabin I was to live in, and I fixed it. We sent some boys to get the cabin ready, and we expected to move up from Joab Ward's. While the boys were at the cabin, six or seven Indians came in. One of the young men set them a puncheon bench, and they sat down. Presently one of them, Big Nose, drew his knife, and caught my brother Thomas, and cried, 'Now I kill you; you killed my cousin.' Brother said, 'No, I wasn't in the country then.' 'You are a liar,' Big Nose cried. He held Thomas a long time, but let him go at last. Another young man, who was with Thomas, ran away 100 yards and caught up his gun. The Indian caught my brother again, but finally said, 'I let you go. I no kill you this time—next time I kill

you, sure.' The other Indians smiled like, but said nothing. The Indian turned my brother's face toward him and said, 'Look, next time I kill you.'

The boy came and met us and told us. Joab Ward said, 'Follow the Indians.' I said 'No.' Then he said, 'Go back with me.' My wife stood there with the child, and she said, 'Let us go on,' and we started again. We went, and my wife followed, trembling, but when we got in sight of the cabin, all fear left her. We got to the cabin and unloaded, and there came along a big, burly fellow, and offered to stay with us. 'He was not afraid,' he said. He stayed. There was a big stump of a tree-root near by. Before bed-time he looked out and said, 'I see an Indian out there. I see his blanket and his eyes. He is going to shoot.' The fellow got his gun and his axe, and stood ready a good while. I said, 'I am going to see.' 'Oh, no, he will shoot you.' I did go out; there was no Indian, only the stump and some snow. In the morning we went out to cut up the tree. I said, 'It would not do for an Indian to come and cut up like that one yesterday.' I looked up, and there stood an Indian! He heard what I said, but he smiled and was friendly.

In about a month my brother went back to Ohio. He had not been long gone when six Indians came and hallooed from across the river, wishing to come across, Big Nose among them. I took my canoe, and brought them across. I charged him with his mischief. He said, 'No, me civil.' 'Yes, it was you.' 'No whisky.' They went up to Connor's, and by and by, returned. (One was called Killbuck.) One was so drunk that he could not walk alone; two of them were leading him across waist-deep. When they had come across, Killbuck said, 'We not been saucy.' I went into the house, but presently he came back, foaming with rage. 'You go and get your gun,' said he. 'How do you know,' said I. 'What did you come back for?' 'To show you I no coward, give me some bread,' said he. I did, and he went away pacified. That poor drunken fellow lay there all night with his feet in the water, dead drunk.

One night an Indian hallooed. 'What do you want?' 'To come in and warm.' I let him in. 'Me civil,' said he. After he got in, he began to curse, and swore he would kill the first man that came into the cabin. I quieted him down, and then he began again. He went on to Connor's, and in the morning he came back, and said, 'Connor told me "No," and I won't hurt anybody.'

In boating, flat-boats would jump the dams four feet high. People would bring fruit from Wayne county in wagons, and boat it down to settlers on the Wabash and elsewhere.

After Fleming was killed, about twenty-five Indians came and had a ceremony over him. They had guns, and marched up very solemnly. One old Indian made a speech. He spoke a long time; Killbuck interpreted. He said, 'Don't be scared, he was a bad Indian. We will be friendly.' As the man stood there speaking, he seemed much affected, and the tears streamed down his cheeks.

We used to go to mill at first to Richmond. David Wysong made a thread-mill (for oxen). One day I went with a grist, and, in the night, while I was there, the oxen slipped through, and stopped the mill, but they could not get out and were just hanging by their necks.

The first school was taught two or three years after I came, in a log cabin, kept by Mr. Stevens, at $1 per scholar. There were perhaps twenty scholars. Half of the patrons could not pay. There were only two or three books in the school. The teacher would write letters on paddles to have the little fellows learn. I once drove thirty head of hogs to Ross county, Ohio, to have them fatten on the 'mast.' The Indians began to shoot them. I talked to them. 'Big Jim,' said 'Fat hog make good soup,' and laughed. When I came to the county, a big brush heap lay where the Winchester court house now stands.

John Cox settled near Winchester in 1815 or 1816."

JACOB DRIVER, 1821.

"Settlers when I came, in 1821: John Sample, at Sampletown (Mill), Paul W. Way, William Way, Henry Way, William Diggs (old), William Diggs (young), Littleberry Diggs, Armsbee Diggs, Tarlton Moorman, Robison, McIntyre, Walter Ruble, John Wright and others.

The Claytons came nearly when I did—perhaps two or three years afterward.

Tarlton Moorman is the brother of James Moorman and the father of Stephen Moorman."

PELATIAH BOND.

"Benjamin Bond, my father, lived, at one time, just west of New Garden meeting-house, in Wayne county.

In building a house, he bought nails at 25 cents a pound, and paid for them in cord-wood at 25 cents a cord, chopping the wood on his own land, and selling it on the ground at the rate of four cords for $1.

In Western Pennsylvania, in early times, a man gave a horse for a barrel of salt."

DANIEL B. MILLER, 1822.

"The settlers, when I came (on the Mississinewa, 1822), were, Riley Marshall, east of Deerfield;. William Massey, James Massey, Robert Massey, north of Miller's; Frank Peake, north of Mississinewa river; Samuel Emery, on the south side of the river; Burkett Pierce, west of Deerfield, north of river; George Ritenour, west of Deerfield, south of the river; Martin Boots, between Deerfield and Ridgeville. He was the first blacksmith in that region. He moved to Fairview, afterward.

I was single, and came on horseback from near Cincinnati, via Richmond and the 'Quaker Trace,' to Riley Marshall's. I bought eighty acres of a non-resident owner, and boarded eighteen months at Riley Marshall's, going then to Wayne county to be married, and bringing my wife with me, on horseback, into the woods of Randolph. Judge M. thinks James Massey was the first settler in Ward township. Some of the Masseys were there in 1818. Burkett Pierce says James and another Massey came the same fall he did—1820 or 1821. Judge M. thinks, also, that Philip Storms came to Allensville after he (Miller) came to Randolph, and that Connor stayed on the river above Deerfield, five or six years after 1822.

Lewallyn's mill ground very slowly. They said a pig crawled into the trough and licked up the meal, and that he would squeal because the meal did not come fast enough for him. This is probably another version of the 'hound' story, so often repeated.

Meetings were held for a long time at private dwellings, i. e., at Riley Marshall's, and also elsewhere."

MARTIN A. REEDER, 1822.

"John Gass had settled at his place, southwest of Winchester, and was keeping tavern there when the Ways, etc., came from South Carolina, in the spring of 1817.

The first entry in Randolph county used to be said to be three miles east of Winchester, where Miles Scott now lives. That land was entered by Jeremiah Moffett, in December, 1812.

Anti-slavery societies began to be formed between 1836 and 1840, or sooner. The U. G. R. R. had a sort of organization, though not a very elaborate one. Lists of the stations, of the routes, of the men who would entertain and who would forward fugitives, etc., were kept for reference along the route.

At Winchester, Eli Hiatt was a chief promoter of the work. Others, were James P. Way, Frank Diggs, Jesse Way, Moorman Way, Dr. Cook, M. A. Reeder and others; George Bailey and others, at Huntsville; Zimri Bond, John H. Bond, etc., at Cabin Creek. Large numbers were in sympathy with the work; some, in fact, who would hardly have been expected to do so. One man, a landlord in Jay county, who was then, and has always since been, a stanch Democrat, was nevertheless a constant and reliable helper in the U. G. R. R.

At one time, a company of twelve stopped at Eli Hiatt's. The pursuers came to town while the fugitives were still here. They knew the fugitives were not far off, but not that they were in town.

Dr. Cook went early toward Ridgeville, and, returning, met the man-hunters—giving them such information as caused them to suppose their prey was ahead, and they pressed vigorously onward (four men, all armed to the teeth). The slaves were taken back to Huntsville, from there to John Bond's and thence to Camden, and so on toward Canada.

During the war of 1861, Mr. Reeder and his wife went as nurses in the hospital, etc., spending more than a year in that service, and going wholly at his own expense. He was at Washington City, at Gettysburg and elsewhere, witnessing many sad and fearful scenes of terrible suffering, and doing his utmost for its relief. He bore a commission from Gov. Morton, and recommendations from President Lincoln, which enabled him to go anywhere he pleased in the prosecution of his loving work, and he feels thankful for the degree of success which attended his labors in his country's cause. Gov. Morton's name was itself a 'power,' and, of course, President Lincoln's 'sign manual' was omnipotent, and both together became irresistible."

The following was printed in a Winchester paper in 1875:

M. A. REEDER.

Last week, Mr. Harris Allman and his wife returned, after an absence of forty-five years, to visit their former friends and comrades in this vicinity—now, alas, but few. His father, Matthew Allman, was a very early settler here, and in 1830 removed to White Lick, between Plainfield and Indianapolis. Since that removal, a wonderful change has taken place!

Winchester was then a solid forest. About eight families were at that time residents of the place, scattered here and there over the town plat, in small log cabins. The heavy timber was near on every hand. The streets

could not be seen. Only three houses now [1875] remain standing that were here when Mr. Allman left, and one of them has lately been reconstructed.

The old settlers are mostly gone. M. A. Reeder has been longest a resident of the town, including, also, his mother, who is still living. Mr. Allman passed through the city (in company with M. A. R.), searching, almost in vain, to find the spots of familiar interest of the early olden time. Mr. A. pointed out many locations of objects then important, now to the younger generation unknown.

The old schoolhouse, on the site where now stands the residence of A. Aker, Jr.; the old spring at which the scholars slaked their thirst, located on the east bank of Salt creek, about a rod south of the Washington street bridge; the old Aker hotel, partly standing, just east of the city hall; the Odle storeroom, the first dry goods store, afterward the residence of D. Haworth and of Jacob Elzroth, Esq., and now occupied by George Isom; Haworth's cabinet-shop, now occupied by J. W Diggs as an undertaken.

The big oak tree, seven feet through, which stood where now stands Col. H. H. Neff's elegant mansion; the "old fort and mound," near and in the "Fair Grounds;" the "Ring Spring," one hundred yards west of the toll-gate on the pike leading westward; the big walnut tree, six feet through, standing where now Hon. E. L. Watson resides; the old Quaker (or Richmond) Trace, leading from the Wayne county settlements into these northern woods, which ran out the south end of East street, which trace is now nearly obliterated—these, and other landmarks unknown to the present inhabitants, were full of interest to one who spent his boyhood in our vicinity when all was rough and wild, full fifty years ago.

ISAAC BRANSON—STONEY CREEK.

Came to Randolph county, Ind., in 1822 (or sooner), entered land in the southern part of Stoney creek, in 1822 [Section 10, 19, 12], being the farm afterward owned by Abram Clevinger. This land he sold to Joseph Rooks, about 1825, and entered land again in the southern part of Nettle Creek township [W. N. W., 15, 18, 12], near Mr. Burroughs, March 26, 1816. They sold out again and moved to Delaware county, becoming pioneers in that region.

They raised a large family of children, enduring great hardships and peril. Mr. Branson died many years ago, but "Aunt Patsy" Branson, as she is called, resides with one of her daughters, in Muncie, Delaware county. She is nearly ninety years old, but very spry and strong, walking a mile or

two without difficulty or fatigue, and retaining in memory the events of her old-time life with remarkable tenacity.

They had peculiar hardships when they first settled in Randolph. They came into the woods with one horse of their own, though somebody's two-horse wagon moved them there. In less than a week after they arrived, her husband cut his knee with a frow, while splitting clap-boards for a roof to his "camp," and so badly that he could not step on his foot for six weeks; and much of that time he lay helpless on the puncheons of the floor. About the same time, his only horse died. The horse was not very good, but it was better than none, and it was all they had, and they had nothing to buy another.

They came in February, and brought four large iron kettles to make sugar in. Mrs. Branson and her husband's brother, a lad of seventeen, who came with them into their forest home, took hold and opened an immense sugar camp that stood ready to their hand, and actually cut the wood, carried the water, made the troughs, and produced about three barrels of excellent tree-sugar, all nice and dry, as good as need be. This sugar was indeed a "God-send" to the poor, afflicted family in the wilderness. Mr. B. hired a "plug" pony of his uncle in Wayne county, and contrived to do his work. After they got corn planted, he took sugar to Richmond and exchanged for corn and other necessaries. But their corn and vegetables grew splendidly, and long before the year was out, they had plenty of corn and potatoes and such things. They took to the corn as soon as it came to "roasting ears," potatoes as soon as they would do to cook, and squashes as soon as they got large enough, and so on.

They had a cow, and the pea-vines were up to her back, and she gave abundance of milk, and grew fat on her keeping to boot.

When Mr. B. went to Richmond with his sugar, he borrowed a wagon and a yoke of oxen, and took grain and things, also, for some other neighbor settlers, and the trip took a week or more.

Mrs. B. thinks they came in 1819, which may possibly be the fact; but if so, they must have resided here more than three years before they entered land, since that took place in the fall of 1822. And that, too, may have been true, as Mr. B. seems to have been very poor, and it may have been three years before he could raise the money for an entry.

ELDER THOMAS ADDINGTON.

"Once, when I was a boy at school, the teacher would sleep in 'books.' There was a boy in school who was rather 'simple' and greatly given to 'pranks,' just because he 'did not know any better.'

One day, a mouse came running across the floor, and the 'simple' boy went to chasing it. The teacher was asleep, but the noise waked him. He looked up and saw the boy capering about the room. As he spied the lad, he caught his whip and chased the little fellow, whipping as he went. The poor chap gave no heed to the slashing of the teacher, but went dancing ahead after his mouse. At last he 'grabbed' with his fingers, clutched the 'varmint,' and turning short round, facing the master, cried, 'See, teacher, I "cotch" him!'

What the teacher did thereafter is not remembered. The laughing that the school accomplished just then was past all control, and the picture of that 'simple youth,' grinning in glee at his success in grabbing that quadruped, is a vivid thing in the minds of all who then beheld the performance of the feat."

WILLIAM COX, WEST RIVER.

"Settlers at that time were Joseph Hollingsworth, Albert Macy, Jesse Ballinger, Joshua Wright, William Stansberry, and others. Daniel Worth lived on the John Hunnicutt place; John Bunker was where John Charles now resides; Morgan Thornburg lived near White chapel. Some of these had been on their places for several years."

HURRICANE.

"Eli B. Barnard says he was twenty-seven months old when the tornado took place. Their roof blew off, and they shoved the cradle with him in it under the bed to keep him from drowning, and he says he remembers that. This was where widow Ballinger lives northwest of Charles W. Osborn's.

A horse was hemmed in with the fallen trees into a place only a few feet square, and yet the horse was not hurt! One man, scared nearly out of his wits, had yet sense enough left to pray, and he cried, 'O Lord, if thou wilt spare me this time, I will get away just as soon as I can go!' And he kept his word, the people say, and the next morning, picking his way to the nearest standing timber, he left for parts unknown.

Squirrels were one year so poor that they were not fit to eat. William Smith's mill was built before 1819." [Doubtful.]

WILLIAM PICKETT.

"I have been a miller much of my life. I helped Jeremiah Cox build his mill on White river, in 1825. It was a water mill and stood on the place I

now own; Jeremiah Cox died soon after. Joseph and Benjamin Pickett bought the mill, Benjamin Pickett built a saw-mill, and in 1853, I bought the farm, 108 acres, and the two mills. The mills ran till the 'five dry years,' 1864—69; they were pulled down in 1870. The river has far less water now than formerly. I worked as a miller three years at White Water, afterward off and on at Winchester, dressing buhrs, etc. A steam mill was built there about 1835.

When we were tearing down my saw-mill, a big post fell on me. While taking a sill from the second story (the mill was built double), a post, a foot square and eleven feet long, knocked me down and fell on me. I was confined several weeks. They thought I could not live; but that was ten years ago and I am here yet."

WILD HOGS.

"Great numbers of wild hogs were in the woods, descendants of tame ones, brought by early settlers, that had become wild. The males would stay wild for years. They would get with droves, and in a short time the whole drove would become so wild that you could hardly get them back again. Wild hogs would attack people when hard pressed. John Chapman, Allen county, was attacked by a wild boar when out after the cows. He climbed a big log, and had to stay till the creature left. He had a fiste with him; the hog chased the dog and then took after Chapman himself. He had to stay on the log till some time in the night.

An immense male hog once attacked a cow, in Thomas Coates' lane. He stuck his tusk into her breast, and the blood spurted right out. He then struck another cow and knocked her down as if she had been shot. His tusk was broken, or he would probably have killed her. The children were in the lane. they saw the hog, and climbed the fence. The men chased him more than half a mile, and shot him again and again, and at last killed him.

This animal belonged to one of the neighbors, but the creature had gone wild. On the Mississinewa hogs were found wild in abundance when the settlers first came there, as people would let their swine run in the woods, and after a while hunt them up again, to get them home, or to kill them for meat. They would go out and find the 'range,' and when snow would come several men would go on horseback, and shoot the hogs as they could find them. Sometimes the creatures would be four or five miles from home. After they were shot the hogs would be hauled home, by the nose, or on a sled or on a wagon. Once in a while people would make a fire out in the woods, and scald and dress them before taking them home."

DEER, ETC.

"Deer sometimes have thirteen prongs. At first the straight 'spike' grows, the next year one prong on each horn, and so on. A straight horn is called a 'spike;' one prong is called a 'fork;' more than one, 'snags,' three-snagged, four-snagged, etc. Deer were fat in the summer and fall and poor in the spring. I have often killed old deer that had no horns. Horns of old deer would be perhaps two feet long, when full grown.

Amos Peacock and Henry Hill once took a load of smoked bacon to Richmond, and got only $1 a hundred.

I have bought salt that cost me $11.37 a barrel. I had flax seed to sell. I paid for hauling the seed, and the salt back from Dayton, and the whole cost me as above, $11.37 per barrel."

CHOLERA.

"As I was cradling wheat, a cloud gathered south of east, taking several hours. It covered nearly the whole sky. There was much lightning and thunder, and a little rain; I did not stop cradling. The body of the storm seemed to pass south. Shortly after I smelt a strong smell of burning sulphur, the smell lasting perhaps half an hour. It made be feel sick and faint, and I came near falling to the ground. Shortly after that the cholera broke out terribly at Lynn and other places." [See statements by Frazier, Johnson, Stone, etc.]

MARY HYATT—COATS—PICKETT.

"I was born in Grayson county, Virginia, in 1806. My father, Zachary Hyatt, came to Wayne county, Ind., 1814, and to Randolph county in 1817. Winchester, when I first saw it, October, 1819, had a court house and jail and three houses. Once father lay sick, and I was weaving. Suddenly I saw through the open door a deer crawling through a crack in the fence. There were two crooked rails, one up and the other down. The deer had one hind leg broken. I sprang out with my little thread-knife, and my sisters and myself, with the dog, chased the deer one-quarter of a mile to a pond about knee deep. The dog caught the deer by the throat, and we waded in and killed it with clubs. We dragged the deer from the water, cut the leaders of the legs, and tucked the others in so we could carry it with a pole, and in that way we bore it home in triumph. The men were away, except father, and he was sick. Once the men were shooting turkeys, and one lit down into the

yard and tried to crawl through the fence. My sister and I caught it and killed it.

I used to spin and weave a great deal. I have woven many a yard of tow, and linen, and woolen. I wove coverlets, etc., for the whole region, Richmond, Mississinewa, Wabash, etc. Mr. Lewallyn from Ridgeville, once brought five coverlets. I told him, 'I can't weave them, I have more than I can do.' 'Don't say a word,' said he, 'I shall leave the work, and you must do it, though it should stay here five years.' So, he left the work, and in due time I wove them. We used to card and spin raw cotton, and wool too. My price for weaving coverlets was $1 apiece.

One day mother went away to be gone ten days. The flax was on the ground rotting. We girls took up the flax, dried, broke, swingled and hatcheled it, carded, spun and wove it; and by the time mother came home, the cloth was in garments and on the children's backs.

We used pewter platters, dishes, etc. [Mrs. Pickett showed a large ancient pewter platter, about a foot across, and heavy and thick, that her mother bought in 1818. It had never been molded over, and was about as good as new.]

My father sold his place in North Carolina, and got ready to move to Indiana. Everything was packed and loaded, ready to start in the morning. The boys got up before daylight, and fed the horses, and got the harness to 'gear up.' Mother said, 'you need not do it, father is sick.' In ten days, father died. Mother married again, and in a year or two, came to Indiana."

WILLIAM ARMFIELD THORNBURG—STONEY CREEK.

"When we first came, Richmond was our place of trade. We would go with the front wheels of a wagon, taking out the king-bolt, and fixing clapboards on the bolster and the 'slider,' putting on our coon skins and deerskins and ginseng, and wheat if we could spare any, and the corn to be ground. The trip could be made as handily as you please. With only the two wheels, one could turn and twist almost any way around and among the trees. The 'truck' would be traded for 'store tea,' and cotton yarn, and powder and sole-leather. If a barrel of salt was needed, father would go with the whole wagon.

The first mill I ever saw was Sample's mill, a corn cracker. The mills then were small affairs, but we boys thought them something wonderful.

Our folks made large quantities of tree sugar. Two springs, we made

each season, two barrels of grain sugar, 100 pounds of cake-sugar, and forty or fifty pounds of molasses.

The third spring of our residence in Randolph, Samuel Anthony, father of E. C. Anthony, Esq., of Muncie, came to that place with a store of goods. Father needed some things. He said to my mother and myself, 'you go to Muncie with a sack of sugar apiece.' We filled the sacks; mother took hers before her, but I took a heavy sack. We got there in due time (twelve miles), and traded the sugar at 6¼ cents a pound for coffee at half a dollar, and other goods as high as they could well be. When father built his mill, coffee and whisky had both to be furnished, or the men would not work. I had to go to Judge Reece's distillery in Delaware county, for the whisky, which when a lad, I have often done. Father and I once went to Richmond with two yoke of oxen and the wagon, carrying flour and ginseng and sugar and deer-skins and coon skins, perhaps $35 worth in all. The trip took four days (thirty-five miles). A man named Brightwell was in company. As they were about to start for home, Brightwell said, 'take a drink,' handing a bottle of 'ginger pop,' and as he drew the cork the 'pop' flew clear to the loft. Father drank and gave me some. As we came to a big hill father said to me, 'you tend the hind cattle, and I will see to the forward yoke,' locking the wagon, as he spoke, but taking the forewheel instead of the hind wheel. We went down the hill, but it was a terrible 'go,' neither of us knowing what the matter was. Just as we reached the bottom, I saw what he had done, and said, 'what made thee lock the forewheel?' 'The dogs, I did, didn't I?' said he. I told my brother, and he remarked, 'father was pretty tight.' However, he was no drinker, but he got caught that time."

MRS. JOSEPH BROWN, JR.

" My uncle, William Simmons, came early to Randolph county, Ind., and, I think, as soon as 1821. He lived just at the line between Jackson and Ward townships, directly on the Mississinewa river, south of New Pittsburg. He died in middle life, but was the father of twenty-one children by the same wife. They were all raised 'by hand,' the mother being unable to 'suckle' them. Twelve became grown, and ten are still living.

James Simmons (my father) worked one harvest for Chief Richardville, near Ft. Wayne. One day an old man passed along the road having a tall hat on his head and a bundle on his back, and being otherwise odd looking The boys began to 'poke fun' at him. Suddenly he laid down his bundle, took

off his hat, whirled round and faced them. Said he, 'Do you know the eleventh commandment?' 'No, what is it?' 'Mind your own business.'

That was a 'center shot,' their battery hushed, and without another word the old man went his way.

When he was a boy at home, during the 'squirrel year,' James shot squirrels for weeks, throwing them to the hogs outside the field, and leaving them to decay upon the ground. It was a hard task, but they saved their corn by the means.

Daniel B. Miller and his wife came on horseback to their forest home, and she stuck a black locust riding switch into the ground in the door yard. It grew and became a fine, large tree, and a few years ago was there still.

James Simmons was a great hunter. It may be safely said that he killed more deer than any other man in Jackson township. When he was building his log house, he set himself to cut and hew four logs a day, and besides that to kill one deer, and he did it. They lived at first for two or three months in a 'camp' made of rails.

He has killed six deer in one day. At one time he ran a deer till away after dark and got lost, and in the night he kept wandering round and firing his gun. His wife heard the firing, and, thinking that he might be lost, she took the ax and pounded as hard as she could upon a 'gum' there was in the yard. He heard the pounding, and the noise guided him home.

In winter time, after supper he would sit and tell deer stories as long as anybody would listen. He used never to think about going home from hunting as long as he could see the 'sights' upon his gun, and often he would have a 'time' to find his way to his cabin."

BEAR STORY.

"When I was a little girl, my brother (a little bit of a fellow), and myself were playing by a creek near the house, and a bear came and sat watching us from the opposite bank, a high bluff ten or fifteen feet high. I thought it was a dog, and was not scared. Presently mother saw the old fellow, and 'hissed' the dog, which came and 'tackled' the bear. She called to us, and we heeled it for the house. While the dog and the bear were 'tussling,' Jacob Harshman came along with his gun, hunting, and he shot and killed the bear.

They used to have some fun in those days, too. Cameron Coffin, a gentleman land-owner, came out to see his land; he was not used to the woods, and the 'bushwhackers' made game of him. One day he was at James Simmons' sugar camp, and the boys were making wax. Coffin was 'green' upon

the subject of wax making, and they made some very hard and sticky, and got him to take a great chunk into his mouth to eat; he chewed the wax till his teeth and jaws were all stuck fast together. He worked and worked and clawed and dug at the wax till he was nearly choked. Finally the stuff softened and melted somewhat in his mouth, and he made out to get clear of it; but he had a terrible time, and the boys nearly died laughing at the fun. At another time, they were walking a foot log over the river, and he undertook it; he did not know how to keep his balance, and the boys pretended to come near falling off, and shook the log so that he did fall off into the water waist deep. He was not used to such life; the backwoods boys were too much for him, and he 'got out of that,' and went back to the settlement where he came from, and left the jolly blades to play tricks upon themselves."

F. G. WIGGS, GREENSFORK.

"Father left North Carolina when I was seven years old; we were six weeks and three days on the road, reaching William Arnold's (now Noah Turner's), May 5, 1826. I rode a horse (that pulled one of our carts) all the way. Father put me on the horse the evening we started, and I rode clear through. We had two carts, and father led the other beast. Mother also walked a great deal; we camped under a tent through the whole journey; several families were in company: Joseph Copeland, wife and four children; Isaac Cook, wife and four children; father and mother and four children, eighteen in all.

Father lent Isaac Cook $25.00 to come with (which he paid afterward). Father bought eighty acres of Benjamin Puckett, agreeing to give $250.00 and a cart valued at $25.00. He afterward entered eighty acres, and mother lived on it till she died in the fall of 1881; we settled in the wilderness. William Arnold and Frederick Fulghum came just before father did. Fred Fulghum had come back to Carolina and told us what a grand place Indiana was, and father was not satisfied till he moved out there himself. Deer used to come into father's clearing, and they were so tame that they would not run away; father had no gun, and never shot any of them."

JAMES W. CLARK.

"The first school I went to was held in a little horse stable made of slabs set endwise. David Semans taught the school. The seats were slabs with legs in, no backs, of course. The first church in the town was in 1837, on the old

church lot, now (a part of) the graveyard. Three camp-meetings were held near Spartanburg (in 1838-40 probably). The rowdies disliked Preacher Bruce. He was pretty 'sharp' on them. They had planned to flog him. They were swaggering round with peeled canes. He disguised his dress, got a 'peeled cane,' went down to the spring among the rowdies, and heard all their plans. He then went back, opened meeting, and told the astonished tricksters from the pulpit all their plot. The rowdies did not whip him. There were great revival meetings. At one time one hundred members joined.

The first disciple meeting was held near old Mr. Stewart's a mile or so west of town. Several persons joined. The Baptists held meeting at Mr. Cartwright's. He was a Baptist.

When I was a boy, people hired me to hunt their cattle. I could go anywhere, and not get lost, day or night. When twelve years old, I used to grind bark for the tanner at eleven pence (12½ cents) a day. Wild hogs were plenty in the 'timber.' I have been treed by them many a time. As I would be after the cows, the hogs would be in the woods, and they would see and chase my dog, and he would run to me, and they after him. Then the hogs would see me and chase me. I would begin to climb right sudden, you may guess, a high log or a tree, and there I had to stay till they would leave, which sometimes would not be anyways soon. The hogs would boo-boo around, and then seem to go away, and suddenly be back, and try to get at me again. These wild hogs had sprung from swine that had been tame, and had bred in the woods, and so their offspring had grown to be wild. My grandfather would let his swine run in the woods, and by-and-by he would find where they slept, and build a pen partly round their nest, and watch and shut them in. Then he would catch the pigs and mark them, and let the whole 'pack' go again. At killing time, men would go out and track and shoot them wherever they might chance to be found. When I was twelve years old, grandfather was chasing up and killing his hogs. The men would shoot them, and I hauled them to the road with a horse. I forgot how many I hauled that day. Grandfather marketed that pork at Richmond for $1.50 net.

A big poplar tree stood in front of Mrs. Hammond's house, and another large tree stood on my lot. When I was a boy, I had a young bullock, perhaps a two-year-old, that I worked. It was a tough job to catch him, the only way being to run him down; and we would have a tedious race. One day I chased him a long time, and finally he plunged into a pond, and I after him waist deep. He stopped; I gathered him by the horns, Frank Morgan waded

in with a rope, and we roped him and brought his lordship out of the pond in triumph."

[Mr. Clark reckons himself to have been longest a resident of Spartanburg, since 1826, or fifty-six years ago. Frank Morgan and he were boys then together, but Frank spent many years of his youthful life elsewhere, and, moreover, he died in 1880 at Spartanburg. Still, Mr. C. is by no means an old man, but is active and vigorous as in former days.]

WILLIAM CLEVENGER.

"The settlers when father came, 1828 (near father's), were Bezaleel Hunt, Nettle Creek; Joel Drake, Nettle Creek; Mark Diggs, Nettle Creek; Joab Thornburg, Stoney Creek; Jonathan Finger, Stoney Creek; Job Thornburg, Stoney Creek; Abraham Clevenger, Stoney Creek; David Vestal, Stoney Creek. George W Smithson, Stoney Creek; Joseph Rooks, Stoney Creek (large family boys); Jonathan Clevenger, Stoney Creek; John Diggs, Stoney Creek; and in the colored settlement, Richard Robbins (blacksmith), John Smith, Benjamin Outlan, Richard Scott, Jerry Terry, Isaac Woods.

I have been to fifteen log-rollings in one spring. The first show I ever went to was an animal show at Muncie. I walked fifteen miles and got there by 9 A. M. My father was a member of the Christian church, and a Democrat. He voted for Jackson the first time that Jackson was elected, just after he came to Randolph county.

He had just money enough to enter 120 acres. He had one old horse, and it died in the spring. He had no way to buy any, and he did without, borrowing sometimes, which was hard to do. He cleared ground, and tended it mostly with the hoe. By next season he got an ox-team. We plowed our corn with an ox, putting harness on it like a horse, and one boy would lead the ox and one hold the plow.

Father and his boys have cleared more land than any other family in Randolph county—more than six hundred acres. Father had no wagon for years. He hauled everything on a sled. He never owned a good wagon. He bought an old one for $30.00, and got 'bit' at that. That was about 1836. He used that seven or eight years, and never owned any other. He made one crop with no team, and two crops with oxen. Then he traded the oxen for one horse. The oxen were young, and we could not 'break' them well. We did mostly with one horse. Sometimes in the winter we would have a boy behind the sled with a rope hitched to hold back with. We had no wheat bread till we raised some wheat to make it from, for a year or two, at least.

I remember when there were only three wagons in two miles square among twenty-five or thirty settlers. Once we put horses to a wagon with twenty bushels of corn and wheat, and started to mill (Economy). The horses knew nothing of pulling together, and the wagon got stuck fast before half a mile. Six men took a horse and sack apiece and went ten miles to a mill, and left four or five to get the wagon out. The mill was owned by Nathan Proctor. Nathan Proctor, Elijah Arnold and others were charged with counterfeiting, thieving, etc. They were said to have a 'rendezvous' in the 'fallen timber.' Some were convicted, and the gang was broken up at last. One of them, arrested for passing a counterfeit bill, asking to see the bill, took it and *swallowed* it.

My father got his meat thus: He had a dog that would catch *any* hog. He helped his neighbors catch their wild hogs, and they would pay him in pork. The hogs were so wild they would not eat corn.

How to build a cabin with weight poles: Build the square, let the top end logs project a foot or so, put the butting pole farther out than the body of the house, have it split and notched and pinned with the edge upright, so as to catch the ends of the boards; lay logs to build up the gables, with their ends *scafed off* to allow the roof boards to cover them, and the supporting poles so arranged as to give the proper slant. Put on the first course of boards, and lay a pole on the course far enough from the butting pole to receive the second course, keeping the 'weight pole' up by 'knees' between it and the butting pole. Put on the second course and another weight pole, and 'knees,' and so on to the top.

Mother never got a meal of victuals on a cook-stove in her life."

JOHN KEY.

"Father came from Tennessee in 1829. He was a Methodist, and took great delight in the religious services of the olden time. When camp-meeting opened, he would move down to camp to stay while the meeting lasted, on a rude wagon with truck wheels made by sawing them from the end of a huge oak log. He had no wagon, and for home purposes used a sled. When father landed in 'Randolph,' he had just 37½ cents, one old horse, and five children. Pork was high afterward, and he sold four hogs for $50.00, and entered his first forty acres of land.

Swine would run wild, and often, while we were hunting them and the dogs were trying to catch them, the wild creatures would cut the poor dogs' throats with their sharp, strong tusks.

Once while some men were hunting wild swine, the savage beasts undertook to run into Dolph Warren's cabin, and scared the family inside well nigh to death. Squirrels would be so thick and would make such havoc in the corn that the children had to be set to scare the greedy 'varmints' away.

The pea-vines would grow as tall as a man's head, and as thick as they could grow, so that one could track a horse or a cow through the tangled masses of pea-vines almost as readily as through a snow-bank.

Wild plums would grow in the thick woods, loaded down with as nice fruit as one would need to see, gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries would grow in the 'clearings' and open places.

The state road through Deerfield to Ridgeville, etc., was cut out about 1830. Mr. Andrew Key helped cut it out from the state line west, and assisted in opening it, too.

Mr. Key entered forty acres at first (with that hog money), and afterward forty acres more; still later, he bought out Collins (his brother-in-law)."

"Andrew McCartney, born in 1804, in Virginia, came first to Jay county, in 1837. He has been married several times; once and the last time, to John Key's sister. He had had a large family, was a rough, harsh, cruel man, with whom no one could live in peace. He would boast of his scrapes and exploits, and, in fact, would readily find and plunge into enough of them to answer any five ordinary men.

Riley Marshall lived where Judge Miller did afterward. Mr. Miller bought Mr. Marshall out."

STATEMENT BY JOHN MOCK, WARD TOWNSHIP.

In 1824, Daniel B. Miller lived in Jackson township. In a few years, the Harshmans came, and soon afterward, John Sheets settled on the Mississinewa, and built a saw-mill. Benjamin Devor, Ezekiel Cooper, Thomas Devor, Christian Nickey, Dr. Diehl, the Mikesells, Baileys, Moses Byram and the Debolts, also moved in before very long.

March 24, 1824, Ward (including Franklin) township had seventeen families—Meshach Lewallyn, Benjamin Lewallyn, George and Henry Renbarger, Daniel Badger, Burkett Pierce, George Ritenour, William Odle, Elias Kizer, Allen Wall, David Connor, Reason Malott, William Massey, Riley Marshall, Daniel Mock, Jeremiah Lindsey, Joab Ward. Lewallyn had a mill that would crack five bushels of corn in twenty-four hours, if everything was in order. In 1829 he put in a hand-bolt and ground wheat, each customer bolting his own grist. A saw-mill was built about that time, near Deer-

field. At the presidential election in 1824 five votes were cast in the township of Ward. At that precinct D. B. Miller was inspector and Riley Marshall, clerk. Persons could vote anywhere in the county, and most of the voters went elsewhere to cast their ballots.

In 1829, Ward received a large reinforcement from Tennessee, Key, Fields, etc., etc.

In 1836, George Ritenour built a grist-mill one mile west of Deerfield, with two run of buhrs, which did pretty good work. Samuel Helm built a saw-mill two and a half miles east of Deerfield. Collins & Fields also put up a saw-mill half a mile east of Deerfield. The village of Deerfield was laid out in 1831, but did not improve till 1837, when Edward Edger came and brought a store, and from that time it grew and a great amount of business was done there.

A long time after the first settlement, William P. Charlton built a steam saw-mill at Ridgeville, and William Addington rebuilt the grist-mill, which were of advantage to the county round, but no town was established till years afterward.

There were but few settlers in Green township before 1835. John Life and Samuel Caylor, Bennet King, the Orrs, Cyrus Reed, Philip Barger, Elijah Harbour, Thomas Hubbard, Nathan Godwin, the Garringers and others came about that date or soon after. Fitzpatrick, Evans, Haynes, etc., lived at Fairview.

Antony McKinney built a mill in 1839. Cyrus Reed built a saw-mill near the grist-mill, causing trouble and a tedious lawsuit.

In 1824, Winchester was a field of stumps, with one store on the northeast corner of the square, owned by George Burkett. The old log court house was on the north side of the street, which lay north of the square. Charles Conway lived in a log cabin between the store and Salt creek, and there was a log cabin still nearer the creek. On the northwest corner of the square was a double log cabin, occupied as a hotel by John Odle. There was a small log cabin in the southwest part of the town, and the new log jail stood on the jail lot. Those were the buildings in Winchester in March, 1824. In 1825, Thomas and Joseph Hanna put a stock of goods into a new building on the north side of the square, and before many years Michael and Andrew Aker bought them out, and sold goods a considerable time. Meanwhile the Mansion House was built, and Jesse and William M. Way put a store in it. The brick across the street was built, and Jere Smith built the Franklin House. A. B. Shaw erected a brick on the northwest square. Moorman Way built the

brick west of the Mansion House. Rush and Kizer put up a brick building on the east of the square.

In 1836, Elias Kizer and David Haworth put up a steam grist-mill east of Salt creek, the first steam engine in Randolph county. This mill was of great importance, as there was none north of it nearer than Fort Wayne. The new (second) court house was built in 1826, or thereabouts.

Some of the early settlers in the region now called Monroe township were Andrew Devoss, John Henenridge, Jesse Addington, Mr. Sloan and others. It settled very slowly. The region had no conveniences, no thoroughfare, no mill, no village nor town of any sort, until 1852. The southeastern and southern portion of the county had been long settled; the Bowens, the Fraziers, the Johnsons, the Hocketts, the Hinshaws, the Beards, the Hunts, the Botkins, the Smiths, the Arnolds of famous memory and many others had filled up that region. But in 1824, Nettle Creek and Stoney Creek were still in the deep, unbroken forest. Nathan Mendenhall built a mill on Cabin creek, which was a great convenience. John Thornburg put up mills near Windsor for both grist and sawing.

Among the facts of old times, it may be mentioned that there was not a shoe shop in Randolph county before about 1830. People made their own or got some neighbors to do it for them, and there was not a boot made nor worn in the county before that date.

A man by the name of Hartley made the first pair of boots in Winchester, for Michael Aker, and Aker, after exhibiting them a while to a curious crowd, wore the boots himself.

During the winter of 1824-25, an imitation of a school was had at Deerfield, on a grade from arithmetic down, and the teacher could not spell the word "highest" any better than to say h-i-e-s-t, nor tell how much salt $1.12½ will buy, at $1.37½ for fifty pounds [a rather snug little mental problem, by the way]. I never saw a blackboard in a schoolhouse in Randolph county, except at the seminary.

The people in the early days were full of hospitality. The settlers were from all quarters—Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Carolina—and all classes vied with each other in generous hospitality to strangers sojourning in the region.

None were ever allowed to suffer, and men would kill deer and give the flesh away. And so with turkeys and pheasants and fish. The way to catch fish was peculiar, and worth a description.

If the ice was thick enough to stand on, we could cut holes, and drive the fish to the holes and spear them. Sometimes, in a sunny day, we would tie

three hooks back to back, and haul the fish out that way. In the spring they would bite freely; later in the season we would take torches of hickory bark, and spear the poor fellows as they lay in the ripples of the streams. Sometimes we made a "brush-drag" by taking a grape-vine of sufficient length, laying strips of thin hickory bark across the vine under it, and then piling brush on till there was as much as we wished, tying the brush to the grape-vines with these strips of hickory bark; and, when the drag was completed, it would be hauled through the water, and the fish would move along in front of the "drag," and so they would be caught.

There were several ways to kill deer. One way was simply to shoot them from the ground; another was to climb a tree, and shoot them as they were drinking from a spring. Another, and a very cruel way, was to bleat like a fawn, and decoy the does to their death. Hunting turkeys was very sly work, as they are wonderfully sharp-witted. However, in the "gobbling time," you could call the "gobblers" to you by making a kind of pipe of the center bone of the wing. Fox hunting and coon hunting were great sport, though chasing the foxes and chopping the trees for the coons made a pretty hard task; yet the fun of it made the work seem light.

The tools for farm work at first were exceedingly simple. An ax, an iron wedge, a mattock and a maul, and a big "nigger hoe," an old-fashioned single shovel plow, and a barshare plow with an iron share, a coulter in front and a wooden mold-board, and a harrow made of wood, teeth and all. These were all they had till about 1829. About that time, John Way began to make the front part of the mold-board of iron, some of which would scour, and these were used till about 1834, when Horney, of Richmond, made a cast-iron mold-board and share. And in 1845, Beard & Sinex brought forward the steel mold-board. About 1830, John Mansur, of Richmond, sold cast-steel axes, and about 1835, the Collins' patent came. About 1840, Gaar & Co., produced the four-horse power chaff-piler threshing machine, and later the eight-horse power separator came to hand—the Pitts, from Buffalo, for instance.

In 1836, there was only one open buggy in Ward township, and one top buggy, Edward Edger having the former and widow Kinnear the latter. Reapers and mowers, hay rakes, corn planters, nor even simple corn-markers, had any of them come into use in 1855, when Mr. Mock left Randolph county for the West. The first cook stoves in Randolph were brought by Edward Edger to Deerfield in 1838, one for himself and one for Mrs. Kinnear. They weighed 600 pounds each and cost $50.00, besides the hauling from Cincinnati, which was a large sum. Roads there were none in those early times

only perhaps that they were cut out somewhat; and the travel went anywhere among the trees and stumps, with mud in the wet season two feet deep, even as late as 1855, when he left for Illinois. Mr. M. started from Deerfield June 10, 1855, in a wagon with as good a span of horses as could be found in the county, with himself and wife and three small children and two trunks, perhaps 600 pounds in all, and it was all they could do to get through to Winchester. At least a mile of the corduroy was afloat or under water. There were too "little showers" that day, in which the rain fell five inches deep.

Mr. Mock relates that he once shot a horse belonging to one of the settlers by the name of Cox in the White River settlement, east of Winchester, in mistake for a deer. Mock was young, and he was greatly alarmed. He went to Mr. Cox and told him. "So thee has killed my horse." "Yes." "And thee thought it was a deer." "I did." "And thee wishes to pay me for the horse." "It would be no more than right that I should, I suppose." "Well, John, I guess I'll not charge thee anything for the horse." And then Mock felt mightily relieved.

One of the old settlers (who might be named, but will not be, as he is yet alive) came to mill one morning and bought a drink of whisky. In undertaking to swallow it, he threw it up twice, but, catching it in the glass, he kept turning it down, exclaiming the third time he swallowed it (with an oath), "Stay down; whisky costs too much money to be wasted that way." And it stayed at last.

Jacob Voris was a butcher and a grocer and a baker. He made great quantities of gingerbread, that wonderful "nick-nack" of olden time. The chaps had a song about it, one stanza of which ran thus:

"Of all the birds that fly in air,
The white, the blue, the red;
Of all the cakes that Voris bakes,
Give me the 'gungerbread.'"

At one time they had a spelling match at the school west of Deerfield under William Shoemaker as teacher. They spelled from the dictionary, which was the first time Mock had ever seen a book of the kind. It scared him out. He thought it was of no use to try to spell from that.

The best teacher in that region in those days was James Edwards, from Cincinnati or thereabouts. He taught a term or two and left again.

CHARLES CRIST.

"When we moved to Hancock county, Ohio, there was but one house within three miles of where we built our cabin. It was January, and the snow was eight inches deep in the woods. My family stayed at that house, and we (brother and myself) tramped back and forth night and morning, to build my cabin, and we could get only two other men (four in all) to help raise it. It was small, fourteen by sixteen, and just high enough to stand up in. When we moved in, it was chinked, but not daubed; had neither chimney, nor floor, and no door (only a hole for one). We built a big log-heap fire to cook and warm by for two or three days, till we got a fire-place and chimney made, and we hung up a quilt for a door. There were only three or four houses then at Fort Findlay. There was one store; the two men that kept it were so poor that they had only one coat between them, and they brought their goods on packhorses. We were as happy then as ever in our lives. The Indians lived on their "Reserve," between Findlay and Upper Sandusky (about twelve miles away). They used often to pass as they were hunting—Wyandots and others. They are gone now, except some who live like white people. I have stayed many a night with the Indians. They lived well; the half-breeds, especially were intelligent and industrious.

For some years, we had to go to mill to Perrysburg (Fort Meigs), on the Maumee river, across the 'Black Swamp.' That 'Black Swamp' was a terrible place. We would take three yoke of oxen, and twenty-five bushels of grain, and cross the swamp, eighteen miles, and then go fifteen miles farther to the mill. The trip would take us twelve days, sometimes going only two or three miles a day. We crossed at what was 'Hull's Trace,' and the places were still there where Hull's soldiers cut brush, and little trees, and fixed and wove them together, to make places to keep them out of the mud and water as they slept at night. The mud was black and deep—how deep I do not know. Large rocks were scattered in many places through the swamp.

At another swamp in that country, there was a 'crossing' made of rails, for a road, and the swamp would shake for several rods on each side, as a wagon passed along the track, and if a horse or ox got off the rails, he would sink into the mire so that he could not get out, only as he was hauled out. The 'Black Swamp' has since been drained, and the farms there are among the very best. This swamp extended a great distance, perhaps one hundred and fifty miles. As we traveled across it, we slept in the wagon, and would tie one ox to the wagon, and turn the rest out to feed. The surface away

from the track was firm enough for cattle to walk on, and feed upon the weeds and bushes. I was at Lower Sandusky when the cholera prevailed. The emigrants going West died there in great numbers. I saw them lying dead around, I cannot tell how many. I got a load of salt to take to Findlay, and as I went to get some buckwheat straw to stuff round my barrels, I found several corpses lying covered in the straw.

We lived in Marion county, Ohio, when the 'stars fell,' November, 1833. Some people that worked the next day in a deep well saw the 'stars falling' all the next day also. In a deep well in Baltimore county, Maryland, eighty-four feet deep, which I cleaned out, I saw distinctly the stars from the bottom of the well. In Hancock county, Ohio, Mrs. Crist saw a 'ball of fire' fall to the ground, and explode in all directions. I, myself, saw, one night, one fall not fifty yards off. It struck the ground and burst, and the fire flew every way. The light was bright enough to see to pick up a pin. It seemed as large as a man's hat, and burst as it struck. I have bought cornmeal at $1.00 a bushel that was so musty it was *green,* and that smelt so strong you could smell it several feet from the wagon, and we were glad to get even that! I used to split rails at 20 cents a hundred, and to work at 40 cents a day.

The first spring, I cleared up five acres for corn. A good crop grew, but the birds and 'varmints' mostly ate it up. I used to kill squirrels, and coons and turkeys, so many that I did not take the trouble to pick them up. The turkeys would come twenty or thirty in a flock."

THOMAS MIDDLETON.

"I came to Indiana with $3.00 and a rifle-gun. I have been greatly afflicted; had much sickness. Have seven times been sick expecting to die; yet I am eighty-one years old, and in moderate, though feeble, health. I have paid thousands of dollars for doctors' bills. I was sick, when a boy, and I am sick in the same way yet. My back was hurt when I was a small child, and it hurts me still. I have had the piles and the gravel from early youth. I was ruptured in 1826, which remains till now. Dr. Ruby made thirty visits from Bethel at one time. I took my wife and walked and led the mare to Richmond. My wife stayed six weeks and got no relief. She came home and lived till October. My second wife was visited once a day for seventy days. I once sent for Doctor Warner, who prescribed for my case. Said he: 'When this medicine is gone come and see me.' I went, and he charged me $1.50, and said: 'You can't be cured.' Some doctors will say: 'We

can cure you, but all they wish is a *big bill;* they can run that up on you fast enough.' I was at one time greatly troubled with the gravel, and Doctor Morgan tried to ease me. He injected morphine into my side, which seemed to give relief. I had been almost raving and wild with pain from Wednesday morning till sometime Sunday.

Thus many and severe have been my afflictions from my youth even till this day, but I have trusted in the Lord, and trust Him still."

ELISHA T. BAILEY.

"Doctor Silvers used to live near Ridgeville. He and his cousin, when small boys, were captured by the Indians, and lived and traveled with them for many years (1811 and onward) from Vincennes to Muncie, Greenville, Ft. Wayne, etc.

When the Indians captured the boys, the clothes were thrown on the bank of a creek to make believe the children had been drowned.

The Indians often passed through portions of Randolph county.

Doctor Silvers used to say there was a spot on Nolan's Fork, under a knotty walnut tree (he thinks on the farm of John Thomas, one of the first settlers), where the Indians had buried money. The doctor has gone, in later years, and dug to find it; whether he succeeded or not, probably no mortal knows.

At another place, near Richard Corbitt's, he said metal had been found.

On Greensfork, he said, an old Indian buried a lot of money, and the doctor spent months in hunting for it, but whether he found that or not no one ever knew but himself.

The Indians used to have copper kettles (gotten in trade with the English or the French), and settlers have found some of them. Mr. Frazier, on Greensfork, found one in early times."

WILLIAM M. LOCKE.

"The first preaching appointment at Spartanburg was started by Ohio preachers at Brother William McKim's. The Methodists built their first church there, in 1837, and their present one in about 1869.

The first preaching was about 1833. We joined in 1834, in Mr. McKim's barn. Camp-meetings were held a little west of town three different seasons. The preachers in charge were Revs. Hall, Bruce and Smith. Large numbers joined the church.

A Mr. Manning died near the camp ground. He had been sick, and was feeling better, and he wished so much to attend meeting, that he went before he was able, and by the excitement and the night air he took a relapse, and was dead before they got him home.

There had been a little mill where Jessup's mill was afterward built, but it was gone. The 'Quaker Trace' had been cut out, but as you went farther north, the track went 'all over the woods,' over saplings, round logs and ponds, etc.

John Alexander used to tell how, in high water, the cattle would get on the bridges, and the puncheons would be floating, and the oxen would get their legs between the puncheons, and the teamsters would unyoke the cattle and let them swim out. How the wagons were got across cannot be stated. Old Thornton Alexander and his boys (colored) used to wagon regularly to Ft. Wayne."

ARTHUR MCKEW, 1831, RIDGEVILLE.

"When I was a lad, thirteen years old, I went with father to Fort Wayne, with two yoke of oxen and a wagon; and he worked there two weeks. When about to start for home, father found a man who was going to Logansport, and father waited, went, with him, taking the oxen and wagon, and sending me home by the 'Quaker Trace,' alone. It took me five days to make the journey. It was a lonely trip and I camped out several nights. Father, in coming home, lay out the last night. There was a heavy snowfall and he spread the blanket over him and raked the snow on and around him to keep him warm.

At one time, Thomas Shaler, whose home was near Camden, Jay county, Indiana, came to mill, and after bacon, etc., with a wagon and two yoke of oxen. As he started home, in passing a drain bridged with poles, an ox got a leg between the poles and broke it. Mr. Shaler came back for help and hired me (a boy fourteen years old), to take a yoke of oxen and help him through. As we were crossing the 'maple slash,' in Jay county, the ox-tongue broke. It was in winter and the snow was six inches deep. Shaler went to Mr. Welch's, four miles off, to get help and tools. He returned after dark with an ax and an auger and two men. Joseph Hawkins (another boy, fourteen years old) and myself took the 'back tracks' of the men, getting to Mr. Welch's after midnight, nearly chilled through. She got up (the woman was in bed), and gave us some 'corn dodger,' and it was good, sure. The men came with the wagon and team, near daylight, with feet badly frost-

bitten. After breakfast, Shaler and I went on, getting to Philip Brown's for dinner (corn bread and venison)—near Liber—and staying at Judge Winter's that night. In the morning, we cut the ice and crossed the Salimony, and went on through the thick wood, there being no road; and away in the night we got within a half mile of Shaler's cabin; but there was a creek and ice, and the oxen would not cross; so we tied them to the wagon, and, shouldering some meal and bacon, footed it to the cabin. But that cabin was a sight. No daubing, no chinking, no floor, no fireplace, no chimney; fire in the middle of the cabin, and the house filled with smoke. The woman got up, cooked us some meat and gave us some dodger, and we lay down. That woman and her four little girls had been there alone for more than a week, and were out of food. [See J. Hawkins' statement.] The next morning I started for home with the cattle. I had passed Judge Winters' about 1 P. M., when I met father, with Mr. Lewallyn and Mr. McCartney, hunting me. We got home about midnight, I having been absent five days.

At another time, a horse had strayed. He was 'spanciled,' and I 'trailed' him. I had on a rimless straw hat and no coat nor vest, but simply tow shirt and pants, and was barefooted. I followed the trail to near Huntsville, stayed all night with a 'Dunkard,' and the next morning went with him to a 'woods meeting.' The preacher made inquiry and a man came and told me he had seen such a horse, and where. The horse had been raised at Connersville, and seemed to be heading thither. I went to Connersville, Cambridge City, Milton, Jacksonburg, Waterloo, etc., but no horse could I find, and so I set out for home. I met father near Maxville, hunting for me. I told him what the man had said, and he went and found the horse in that neighborhood. I had somehow missed him. My travels had been one hundred miles or more, and lasted seven days. At Waterloo they thought me a runaway apprentice, and were about to arrest me as such; but a man there happened to know my father and myself and they let me go. And truly I was a sight to behold, and my story, though true, was entirely unlikely, and people would not believe me.

Flatboating was a great business in those times. We used to steer the boats down the river over the dams, etc., to the Wabash, or elsewhere, and then go home on foot. Once, five of us were hired to take five boats down all lashed together. We got through all safe, got our pay twenty miles below Marion and 'put' for Randolph. We struck south for the road (what there was), and so to Marion. Billy Gray said, 'Boys, this makes my thirteenth trip. I always had plenty of company at the start but none when I got home.'

We set forth that day for 'keeps.' The next day Billy Gray was not well, but he warmed up and left us. We had to wade waist-deep that day to cross a stream. The next day he went ahead again, but we passed him before he reached Fairview. Gray stayed at Elijah Thomas', south of Fairview. Addington stayed at Caylor's Tavern, Roe came home, three miles from Ridgeville and I got home to Ridgeville at midnight, having traveled that day more than fifty miles, often wading and in places waist deep."

[Note.—Arthur McKew died at his home in Ridgeville, January, 1882.]

JAMES PORTER.

"George Porter, my brother, came out in the spring of 1829 and raised crops, and then came back and moved his family to Randolph three or four weeks before I arrived there.

There was a mill at Ridgeville when I came. Henry Hinchy built a water-mill on the Mississinewa after a while for corn and wheat, bolted by machinery in (about) 1844.

The first school was taught by George Porter's wife about one-half mile west of our house (in Ward township), about 1836.

We used to go to meeting (Methodist Episcopal), at Riley Marshall's house, near (what is now) Prospect meeting-house. Mrs. Porter used to go afoot and 'tote' the baby—three miles. Mrs. Porter used to be greatly afraid of the Indians, though they never injured her. Travelers would often pass from Winchester to the 'Quaker Trace.' We were glad to see them and have them stay over night.

The Brockuses would drink and fight. Their wives were fine women but the men used them badly. They would not work but would go off hunting or running about. The women would be at home with nothing to eat.

I went three times to Cincinnati to enter land—forty acres each time—afoot, except, partly the second time. Then I rode a colt to Hamilton and sold it there for $35.00 cash to enter land with. I had been offered $100.00 credit for the horse at home, but I was in a hurry to enter my land for fear somebody else would get it before me. I went afoot to Cincinnati and home again.

Thomas Shaler lived in a cabin on this place (and his brother; but they moved off). He had been here three or four years. Samuel Emery came in 1826. He lived in Ward township, two miles down the Mississinewa. Allen Wall lived close by Emery's. There were no more between here and Deerfield on the Mississinewa. Daniel B. Miller and Riley Marshall lived

near Prospect meeting-house, east of Deerfield. Philip Storms lived near 'Sockum,' at the crossing. He had been there some time. Andrew Debolt lived at Mount Holly. William Simmons had been here, had gone away to Blue river, and he came again in 1830. Messrs. Keys, Hodge, Manus and Fields lived south of here.

Thomas Devor and Mr. Beach, Jacob Johnson, Joseph Sutton, James Wickersham, Amos Smith, Thomas Wiley and John Hoke came after a while. John Skinner and James Skinner came also."

WILLIS C. WILLMORE.

"Before I was five years old I remember being at my grandfather Harrison's; I was with some black boys tramping clothes in a big trough. My uncles made me popguns and gave me slices of toast from the plate before the fire. When five years old, father took me to his new home and my new mother.

As I got to the gate I ran into the house and the first thing I knew I was in my stepmother's lap. Father settled among the Blue Ridge mountains. A part of the farm was creek bottoms, the rest was on the mountains. Some of the surface was very steep so that it could be cultivated. The sloping land had to be plowed one way and some could not be plowed at all; and that which was too steep to be plowed was cultivated entirely with the hoe. The stones and the hoe would often meet, and several hoeing together would make lively music. The mountains were full of bears, wolves, panthers, wild cats and snakes. Rattlesnakes and copperheads were the most dreaded. Our nearest neighbor was a mile distant. We could see no house but our own Many days would pass with a sight of none but our own family. The pasture was fine in the mountains and ravines and ready in March. The cows would come to their calves for three or four months and then they had to be hunted. I was the cowboy and often night would find me in the mountains calling the cows. The hair would well-nigh stand on end for fright while driving them over rocks and hills and through laurel thickets, not knowing when I might meet a wild beast or tread on a snake. One night, two of my brothers out coon-hunting, came home at daylight and said the dogs were baying a bear in the mountain close by. We went with the gun to find the den. I walked to its mouth, the bear met me and passed without a word of 'How-d'ye,' or 'Good bye.' I crawled in and captured three cubs and took them home.

Another night John and I were hunting in a strange place. John fell

from a cliff; I hugged a tree. At dawn we were at the edge of a precipice over a stream.

One time going home from picking whortleberries we came upon three huge rattlesnakes lying in the sun. We cut three long forked sticks and put them over their heads and I held down their heads with a short fork and cut them off with my pocket-knife. We did this to prevent their biting themselves because we wanted the *oil.* We dragged our snakes two and a half miles to get them home. When I was skinning one of them the *headless neck* drew back and stood in the attitude to strike and gave a forward blow as if to bite. My brother laughed at me years afterward for being bitten by a rattlesnake without a head.

In the valley where I was born, in the Blue Ridge, the sun would shine far up the western heights long ere we could see its disk above the eastern hills and long before night, moreover, it had sunk behind the mountain tops. In that rugged country, work began at daylight and at 9 A. M. the horn blew for breakfast and at 2 or 3 o'clock for dinner which was the last meal. The work kept on from dawn till dark and in winter cotton had to be picked till 9 or 10 o'clock at night.

The hills were very steep, so much so that often we were obliged to 'tote' things a long way to where they could be 'hauled.' One day I was driving a cart and though several were holding it, over it went—load and all. Luckily the 'overturn' did little damage so we loaded up again and went on.

People here can have little idea of the hardships of such a life in so rough and rugged a land.

Yet there were some advantages even there. The clear, cool, bright springs gushing from the hillsides and the pure, fresh, bracing mountain air were a delight to behold and to breathe.

I had even in my boyhood resolved that this hard and broken land was 'not the land for me.' I had heard of that fair, level, rich country in the Northwest beyond the beautiful Ohio and I determined to find it and view its glories for myself. And in due time the opportunity came. Father had met with losses and went to Ohio to find a new home. Meanwhile I remained behind to settle his business and a hard and tiresome task it was indeed. In performing the work I walked more than a thousand miles and rode hundreds of miles besides.

Once we 'ran off' a tract of land overflowed by a violent rain, riding on horseback and using poles instead of pegs. The survey had to be made and the surveyor would not do it and so *we did.*

When all was done that I could do there for father, I moved stepmother with eight children to the 'Great West,' finding father in Gallia county, Ohio, in which region he made his new home. So here I was in the wonderful Northwest and I had come to stay. I had bidden the rough and rugged mountains a long, long farewell. I had found the forest plains of which I had dreamed so often and so fondly. In Ohio I married, and, after four years. made my way to Wayne county, Indiana, and after a brief sojourn there we pitched out tent under the green beeches of Randolph.

But the West was not without its hardships also. Work was wearisome and money was scarce. Twenty-five cents a day (cash) was reckoned fair wages. Fifty cents in 'dicker' was easier to get than half that amount in money.

I chopped and split rails from heavy oak timber for 25 cents a hundred and my board. Everything (that farmers produced) was low. The first cow (and calf) I bought was for $6.50. She was three years old and very small. When I got home with her and the calf I called to my wife, 'See here, I have brought you *two calves.*' She looked and cried out, 'She can't raise a calf.' She did though and both of them made splendid milkers.

We bought pork at $2.00 net, delivered, and corn was 12½ cents a bushel. I boarded a teacher, Samuel Godfrey, in Wayne county, about 1830, for 75 cents a week.

November 17, 1831, we moved into our cabin and the next day it snowed. I had managed by years of hard work to get money with which I had entered one hundred and sixty acres of land and I felt richer than a king and hoped and expected to prosper. But ,alas, disease and affliction were speedily my lot. I was doomed to crutches for life. In less than three months I was prostrated with the 'cold plague,' and I have never stood upon my feet unsupported nor walked without crutches since that hour. I lay a long time helpless, my wife rolling me over in bed. Nobody thought I would live. But here I am! When it became clear that I could not regain strength, I was alarmed at the prospect. What was to become of us? But these fears were at that time taken away and I clung to the promise, 'Seek first, etc.' We resolved to hold together as a family which we have done. To pine, would avail nothing. How we lived is hard to tell. 'God delivered us,' is all I can say. The wheel and the loom did a brave part. When the calamity came I was engaged in preaching to two churches. Of course I stopped. But when I had recovered so as to go on crutches, though not to sit up, I was sent for to see a sick man. The house was crowded; I lay on a pallet and pointed

them to Christ. Since then often have I, lying on a couch in the congregation, invited sinners to repentance and bade Christians God speed! The followers of the Lamb would meet and sing and pray, and I would try to preach and the Lord was well pleased for His gracious name's sake. And many a time we were fed on heavenly manna!

My worldly prospect was indeed dark, but God comforted me and blessed be His holy name!

I had grace to trust Him and He sustained me. We had kind friends and we always had enough; sometimes the bitter tear would fall, but I lifted up the eye of faith to Him who sent the ravens to feed Elijah, and to Him who, though He rules all worlds, yet had not where to lay his head! I was not disappointed. My friends have been many and kind and with them would I live and die; and may we all rise to light, clothed in the garments of salvation!

I was converted and joined the Baptists in 1821, was licensed in 1825, and ordained in 1830, and in 1839, when we moved to Winchester, a Baptist church was organized for that place and region which stood many years.

There was at the time a Methodist meeting-house and there was no other. The Presbyterians began before long and kept up an organization for ten or fifteen years, building a house for their worship but the church was always weak and at length became extinct.

After I moved to Winchester, at first I wrote lying on a narrow straw bed but mostly on my knees. The recorder's office then was worth but little; an able-bodied man could have done the work but I had to hire a deputy and the profits were small. In the summer of 1847, my disease returned and in May, 1848, I was hauled between two feather beds to where I now live. I was confined to my bed at that time for more than two years; since then I have been several times snatched from the jaws of death by the same hand which has led me all my journey through. Like the Jews before Jordan, I look across the river and behold the blessed Canaan.

Like Moses on Mt. Pisgah's top, I view the heavenly landscape o'er and humbly wait the appointed time when God shall set my happy spirit free and receive my blood-washed soul to the blissful mansions of eternal rest.

For some years I trusted in the sweet Bible promise and was upheld in the midst of my sorrow. But, as my family cares increased, after a time I became somewhat disheartened; my way seemed hedged up, darkness was on me and I felt gloomy and sad. When I looked at my wife and children and thought of their needs and my own and my helplessness, my soul cried 'What will become of us?'

But one Sabbath after having been to my appointment at Concord (for I could preach though I could not stand, and had been greatly helped and strengthened in the Lord's work), I came home and at night, when in bed, a burden of distress rolled upon my heart and it seemed that I should be crushed; I was not asleep, it was no dream; but I saw myself struggling through deep water and suddenly my Saviour was walking by my side and He sweetly held me up as I buffeted the waves. Deep peace fell on me, all trouble and doubt and sorrow fled, and my soul was bathed in joy unspeakable and full of glory. The holy baptism of that midnight hour has never left me; but I have been enabled to walk in the strength of the grace I then received, even to this blessed day.

A cripple bodily I have continued to be to this moment but the ecstasy of spirit which my poor soul has many a time received from the Lord, human tongue in this world can never tell. And the good Lord is with His unworthy servant still.

The prayer of the Psalmist, 'When I am old and gray-headed, O Lord, forsake me not,' has with me and mine been wonderfully answered! Near fifty years ago I lay feeble and helpless, waiting for death to do its work upon my wretched body; and yet, here I am still, tarrying in this tabernacle of clay, patiently expecting the hour now surely near at hand, when I shall be, 'not unclothed, but clothed upon'; and mortality shall be swallowed up of life—when I shall be permitted to see the King in His beauty; when my crutches and my poor old frame shall be laid aside together, and my freed spirit shall go shouting home!"

"Hallelujah to the Lamb who has purchased our pardon,
We will praise Him again when we pass over Jordan."

Since the Baptist church spoken of above went down, Mr. Willmore has stood outside of special church relation. But he is in full and blessed sympathy with God and all good men and feels that all humble, penitent, God-fearing, heaven-seeking souls are his brethren and sisters. He feels too, that—

"The church on earth and all the dead,
But one communion make.
They all have life in Christ, their Head,
And of His righteousness partake."

Through the glass of faith he views from the tops of the "Delectable Mountains" the glorious sights and scenes in the New Jerusalem; and feels that the time will not be long till he shall be among them, till he shall join the ecstatic throng; till with the spirits of the just made perfect with the "church of the first-born, whose names are written in heaven," he, too, cleansed and purified, "washed in the blood of the Lamb," shall take up the heavenly song and swell the hallelujah chorus that rises ever from the hosts of the saved in the courts of glory on high!

NATHAN CADWALLADER.

"When I taught school, I did bravely, taking pupils through arithmetic, etc., where I had never been myself! The first school was by subscription, eight weeks, taught in an old log building in Frederick Davis' field. It had once boasted a clay and puncheon fireplace, but that had been pulled down and the chimney-place was open, like a barn door. The books were whatever each pupil brought—Bible, Testament, Life of Washington, Life of Marion, History of England, spelling books and so on. Each one used whatever be brought, too; 'uniformity of text-books' was not in vogue in that institution, sure; of course classification gave no trouble, but each tow-headed urchin was head and foot too of his own class. I had, perhaps twenty pupils. My school was liked; my government was somewhat unique and certainly original. One day I had two lads standing face to face, two or three feet apart, with a stick split at both ends and one end on each boy's nose; another mischievous ten-year-old I had thrown astraddle of the naked joist-pole overhead; and a fourth luckless wight who had fallen under my magisterial displeasure, was expiating his crime by standing with his hands behind his back and his nose plump against the wall!

Just at that supreme moment of the endurance of penalty for transgressing the majesty of violated law in popped a neighbor and patron of the school more noted for bluntness than gentility, through the open door. He stared, first at one, then at the next, and so on, till at length as the whole ridiculous gravity of the curious situation dawned upon his mind, suddenly he broke out with a rough expression and, sinking with his ponderous weight upon the puncheon floor, burst into a loud and uncontrollable fit of laughter. Was not that school-room a sight? 'Wholesome discipline' was at a discount at that moment of supreme ridiculousness; and teacher, pupils and visitor all gave way together and laughed in concert till they got tired and quit because they could laugh no longer.' "

At another time the same 'school visitor' 'cut a shine' in that (or some neighboring) school, which fun-loving teachers will wonder at when they read: The school was in session; all were at their 'books,' and studying 'for keeps.' One young man was sitting face to the wall engaged in writing, as he sat in front of one of those old slab or puncheon writing-desks, fastened against the side of the house.

All at once in popped 'that same old coon' with a meal-sack slung around his neck. Paying no special heed to what was going on in the room, he strode straight across the floor to this young man aforesaid; and, before any one had the slightest idea of his intention, the old sack was slapped violently round the young man's face, the other exclaiming, 'Tend to your books, you or-na-ry cuss.' Teachers generally say they like to have visitors; doubtless this teacher had often said the same. But probably thereafter his desire for visitors contained at least one *mental reservation.*

Mr. Cadwallader's school was liked, perhaps all the better for his attempted 'new departures' and original methods. At any rate he was engaged again for the winter school with an enormous increase of wages from $7.00 to $9.00 per month—a growth of well-nigh 30 per cent. and an increase worthy of especial notice and remembrance; conclusively showing that the employers in that backwoods school district thoroughly understood the appropriate method and means of rendering suitable encouragement to corresponding merits; and that they put their knowledge earnestly into practice, much to the satisfaction of the worthy subject of the present sketch.

"That winter furnished some interesting experience. The big boys took me at Christmas and ducked me through a hole in the ice up to my chin, till I would agree to 'treat,' which I finally did. They let me out and I sent for some apples for the 'treat.' The sequel came near being tragic, for the apple boys stayed so long that the others thought I was 'shamming,' and had sent for no apples and so they caught me and went to duck me again. Luckily the boys came just at the nick of time and I was let go and we had a gay 'treat.' Thus went school life (not very) long ago, when I was young and in my 'teens."

During Mr. Cadwallader's term as Senator, an event occurred so curious and vexatious and so apt an illustration of the evils of hasty legislation, and, moreover, of the importance of careful and exact expression that we cannot forbear to state it somewhat in detail. He had resolved that Indiana should have, like her sister states, a law regulating the movements of railroad trains, a thing, in fact, greatly necessary. So, he drew up a bill mostly like the Ohio

law, presented it to the Senate and it was "teetotally" passed in fifteen minutes; in fact, before he sat down. It was read, once, twice, ordered to be considered engrossed, read the third time and finally passed, all in the same transaction. Not an objection was raised, not a word was changed; it went through "clean." It passed the other House much in the same way and nothing more was thought of it. On the day in which the law was to go into effect, the whole State of Indiana was "waked up" by the unearthly screeching of every engine-whistle on every railroad of the State. Especially were the ears of our Senator, whose residence is close to the railroad depot in Union City, greeted with whistling fit to "wake the dead." When the railroad men were asked, "what does this mean?" they replied, "Senator Cadwallader's whistle-bill requires it."

Mr. Cadwallader resolutely denied the allegation, but on examining the "Record," there it stood in black and white—"Every engineer shall, within eighty rods of any crossing of any street or public highway, *sound the whistle continuously* until he has passed said crossing." Cities were allowed to regulate the matter as they chose; but as no town had done so, the law was binding in town and country alike. Here was a racket indeed. Mr. Cadwallader was nonplussed, but knowing the bill was not so when he had it pass the Senate, he got hold of the copy thereof and found this curious fact to wit: The section as he wrote it stood thus: * * * "shall sound the whistle and ring the bell continuously until, etc., i. e., sound the whistle once at first and then keep on ringing the bell, etc. Somebody had drawn a pencil mark across the words "and ring the bell," making the clause read, "shall sound the whistle continuously," and thus it stands on the "Record." Who made the alteration Mr. Cadwallader has never been able to find out. But it shows very strikingly how important it is to have the words of a law just exactly right and how great a change a slight alteration will make. The bill as it was presented, commanded (though the idea is not very clearly expressed), a proper and needful thing. As it stands on the Record, the thing required would be an intolerable nuisance.

Probably no man was ever greeted with such a howl of indignation as from every corner of the State met the astounded ears of the Senator from Randolph. Examination, however, soon quieted the clamor and showed his intention and his action to have been proper and that he was simply the victim of a strange and, thus far, unexplained mistake (or, possibly, of a trick on the part of some truckler to the favor of railroad corporations). Mr. Cadwallader has had the satisfaction of witnessing the Indiana Legislature

pass the "Railroad Whistle Bill" in an amended form, i. e., in the shape that he put it through the Senate originally, and of having the Senate pass, unanimously, a resolution that the "blunder" of the previous "act" was in no way chargeable to him. One would have supposed that Governor Williams would have seen the absurdity of the bill in the form in which it seems to have come into his hands, but it appears he did not; and "Governors" are not always "sharp" in the matter of language, any more than other people, as the Hoosier state, in common with others, has had occasion to discover.

I should not do justice to my feelings were I to omit to state that Mr. C. is himself an eminent specimen of an honorable and high-minded citizen. Though economical, he is not penurious; though desirous to make money, he is not oppressive to the poor and unfortunate; though not, in name, a professor of religion, yet in heart he delights in all things good and lovely, and assists liberally in building up every worthy enterprise. He is a hearty and earnest friend of the temperance reform, and an active and uncompromising Republican. He possesses the unqualified respect of all his fellow-citizens, and is an honor to the town in which he resides, and to the county which, for well nigh fifty years, has claimed him for her own. Although highly honored, thus far, by his fellow-citizens, the state will never know what she has lost by neglecting to advance him to the post of state school superintendent, for a genius so decidedly fresh and vigorous when in the inexperience of untutored youth, as shown by his original inventive powers, in the way of penalties for violation of school law, would infallibly have wrought out radical and thorough reformation in all school appliances and methods, so that lads and lasses both in the near and the remote future would have revered and blessed his name as the ceaseless ages roll.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

"William McKim laid out Spartanburg. William Dukes lived in the house where Taylor now lives. Elias Godfrey and Thomas Hart kept a grocery is the house now occupied by John H. Taylor. Mr. Fires built the house where John Wiggs now lives, and sold it to Stephen Barnes, who completed it, and occupied it till he died. In the war of 1812, many men went from our region to Norfolk or Portsmouth. We lived 200 miles from Norfolk. People used to drive their hogs thither to market. The country where we lived was level and sandy. The upper counties were broken, and the soil was good for wheat and tobacco. We lived east of Raleigh forty miles. We

could hear the cannon roar at Raleigh on the Fourth of July. We were six weeks and two days on the road coming West. My oldest son and myself walked nearly all the way. We camped out every night but one. Jesse Jordan had come to Indiana, and stayed three or four years, and returned to Carolina for some money that was due him, and he came back to Indiana with us. We were well and enjoyed the trip first rate. We had two one-horse carts to haul our luggage in. We had a tent, and would throw our beds down on the leaves. We slept one night at the foot of the Blue Ridge. We started the last Sunday of April, and arrived at Arba June 8, 1836. We came the mail stage route a long way, then through Powell Valley, Cumberland Gap, etc. We crossed the Blue Ridge at Good Spur and Poplar Camp, and came through Crab Orchard, etc. We traveled nearly a week on the Blue Ridge. We could see houses on points of hills and away down in valleys where we could not guess how anybody could ever get to them. One place called Dry Ridge had no water for a long distance. We crossed the Ohio at Cincinnati, which seemed to me to be quite a large town, the largest I had ever seen. We did not stop long there, but drove through, and camped for the night. As we came through Raleigh they were building the new state house. Jesse Jordan had $1,500 in North Carolina currency that he had to exchange because it would not pass in Indiana. He got United States bank notes, the only bills that would pass. I had my money in gold. I paid for my land in half-eagles—seventy half-eagles. I had in North Carolina 125 acres. I went back to Carolina once and stayed six weeks. Jesse Jordan's widow also went back a short time ago. She said the people seemed to be doing very well."

BRANSON ANDERSON, 1833.

"Settlers when we came, in 1833, were Jacob Chenoweth, in Ohio; Hezekiah Locke, on the Bailey place; Mason Freeman, on the Marquis place. John Foster came on the Griffis place a year or so after we came. [This was not the Joshua Foster who was in that vicinity many years before.] Mr. Farms had just put up a cabin on the James Ruby place; had not moved into it yet. Smith Masterson lived on the Downing place, north of Dismal. James Griffis lived on the Williamson farm, and moved not long afterward to the Griffis place, on the Greenville State road."

ELISHA MARTIN.

"In June, 1832, in a race, molding brick with Silas Connell, I molded, from sun to sun, 25,148 brick, and he, 23,365. I was about twenty years old. My father-in-law scolded me; told me I should not have tried it, and that I could not stand it. He stood by me and kept me from working full speed, till 2 p. m., when he told me to 'go it.' Silas led me all the forenoon. A great crowd were looking on, and they bet two to one on Connell. By and by the tide turned, and the bets became five to one for me, and I beat. People after that offered to bring men to beat me, but they never did. I had a man on his yard and he on mine. They set their watches just alike, and we begun to a second. We worked till dinner. I had my dinner brought to the yard; took a few bites and went to molding again. Men said I molded forty-eight brick the last minute. They carried me to the house, washed me in whisky, and would not let me lie down till near morning. I went to work the third day after. The bet was only $10 on a side. Isrum Engle, of Union City, and Ezekiel Clough, of Jackson township, lived at Cincinnati at the time, and know that I did what I claim to have done."

Mr. Martin was a brick molder, and has been for many years. He owns a good farm south of Winchester.

THOMAS SHALER. [BY JOSEPH C. HAWKINS.]

"I had to go to mill at Ridgeville, from near Antioch, Jay county, Indiana, generally on horseback. I had to do the milling, while the older boys carried the mail from Winchester to Fort Wayne. Thomas Shaler, who used to live near, but had moved to near Camden, came to mother's on his way to mill with a wagon and oxen. He persuaded her to have me go with him and get fifteen bushels of corn, and said he would bring home the meal for her; so she sent me. Brother Ben had raised the corn at Joab Ward's, and I shelled it; got a horse there and took it to mill, and had the meal all ready. But Shaler had been getting drunk and fooling around, and he stayed three days. I determined to walk home and bring a horse and get my grist that way. But at last he got ready and started. (See Arthur McKew's Reminiscences.) He left my meal at William Welch's, and I took the grist home from there (John Adair's place south of Liber). Shaler was away about nine days, and his wife and family were at home starving. He was a drunken, shiftless fellow, boasting of being half-Indian. His wife was an excellent

woman, with four children, all girls. She was there in the woods, ten miles from any settler. Their cabin had no fire-place, floor, nor chimney, no daubing nor chinking, and the snow was eight inches deep; everything was frozen up, and they had nothing to eat. She had burned some coal in one corner of the shanty, had made a sled, and was intending to take an ox, the sled, her four children, and a kettle with coals in it to keep the children from freezing to death, and to start for Mrs. Hawkins' cabin fifteen miles off, the nearest settler she knew. But her husband and young McKew got to the cabin that night about midnight, with the provisions. Shaler and McKew cut the ice and crossed the Big Salamonie, near Judge Winters', but there was a stream called Big Branch, up which the water had set back from the Big Salamonie, over a wide space. The water had suddenly frozen, and then had sunk away, leaving the ice, and they could not get the oxen across in the night."

[NOTE.—This Tom Shaler was the same that James Porter found "squatted" on the land that Porter entered afterward, northwest part of Jackson township, Randolph county. Shaler moved from there near to Liber, and soon after that to near Camden. This incident took place about 1833. Joseph Hawkins' father moved to Jay county in 1829. He died in 1833, and they were "roughing" it up there in the Jay county woods, a poor widow with a large family.]

JACOB JOHNSON, 1833.

"The first resident of Jackson township is supposed to have been Philip Storms. He 'squatted' on a piece of land east of my farm; but a Mr. Fager entered the land from under him, and he then moved to Mississinewa crossing and remained there several years. It is also said that another person entered Mr. Storms' land there; that he was very angry and threatened to shoot the intruder, but that they finally settled the matter amicably and that he moved elsewhere. He was living in the region in 1830, how much later is not now known, and if he had lived elsewhere in the township several years, he was certainly the first comer. Mr. Jacobs is thought by some to have been the first permanent settler in the township, but these things are 'mighty hard to find out.' Ishmael Bunch was a very early pioneer also.

I (Johnson) lived in a rail-pen from May 3 to June 22. Our family was myself and wife and nine children, and we were as happy as need be. We made the floor of the rail-pen of bark, and renewed it twice. When the

water would splash up through the bark, I would put in a new floor of the same sort.

The State road to Portland was laid out about 1838, only forty feet wide.

The first justice in Jackson township was James Wickersham.

The first couple married were David Vance and Sally Smith by Esq. Wickersham.

The first mill was erected by Jones, on Lowe's Branch, one and a half miles above me.

I built a horse-mill, then a water-mill, and afterward a saw-mill.

The grist-mill was run twenty years and the saw-mill ten years, but they are all rotted down now.

The graveyard on my place was begun about 1840.

The Indians were all gone but one, 'Old Duck.' He hunted and trapped and took his skins and furs to Greenville. He used to stay with Jacobs, at Harshman's, and with Andrew Debolt."

Note.—This "Duck" is spoken of in Jay County History as being familiar with the early settlers of that county. He seems to have been a clever, civil, honest Indian. At one time he was at a church trial, and when the witness began to testify "crosswise," he rose to leave, saying, "Me go; no much good here, too much lie."

The author of Jay County History says (in substance):

All early settlers are familiar with the name of the old Indian, Doctor Duck, who remained in the county a long time after his tribe had moved to Kansas. He showed much skill in the treatment of diseases. * * * He was religious and often appeared to be praying to the Great Spirit. He attended meeting for preaching at Deerfield and the church trial afterward, which he left as stated above. He tried to cure John J. Hawking, a pioneer of Jay county, but did not succeed, though he lived with Mr. H. six months. About two weeks after Mr. H. died (March 15, 1832), the Indian visited his grave and spent nearly half a day there alone, apparently preaching and performing wild ceremonies."

Settlers (that Mr. Johnson remembers) when he came were: Daniel B. Miller, Ward township; Jacob Harshman, two miles west of Johnson's; Abram Harshman, same neighborhood; Reuben Harshman, same neighborhood (died lately in Union City, Ohio); Andrew Debolt, Mount Holly, dead; James Reeves, near Castle P. O., dead; Amos Smith, near New Lisbon, gone long ago; Samuel Skinner, near New Lisbon, gone long ago; John Skinner, near New Lisbon, gone long ago; James Willson, James Wickersham, etc.

John Johnson, his brother, came when he did, dying a year or so ago, aged eighty-eight years.

William Warren, James Warren, James Simmons, came soon after Mr. Johnson.

James Porter was living near New Pittsburg, and others had settled near Allensville, on the Mississinewa river.

ANDREW AKER.

"My trade as a merchant was extensive and various. I used to buy every commodity that was salable at that day. I bought produce of all kinds and shipped it on flat-boats down the Mississinewa, sending sometimes two or three boats at once, loaded with flour, bacon, apples, etc. We went to Logansport, Lafayette, etc., selling mostly, though not entirely, to Indian traders. Sales would be made on credit, and then we would go down at the time of the Indian payments, which were made once a year, generally in August or September, and get the money for the goods sold to them. The last time I went we had three boat loads. The boats were made by Joab Ward, who kept a boat-yard near what is now Ridgeville. He would make a boat all complete for an amount varying from $25 to $30, which would carry about one hundred barrels of flour.

I lost my sight about 1836, and sold goods till 1838. I worked twenty-five years at pump-making. I had worked at it when young, and, trying it again after blindness came on, I found that I could do the work with success, and resumed the business. I have made and sold great numbers of pumps, working all through the country, making forty at one time at Recovery.

Thomas Hanna kept a store at Winchester when I came there. Esq. Odle had owned a store before that; Hanna's store was quite an extensive establishment for those days.

Paul W. Way set up a dry goods store afterwards, and William and Jesse Way began also. Michael Aker bought out my stock and followed me in the business, though he did not continue long.

The court house was up and covered when I came to Winchester; David Wysong furnished the brick, and the lime was obtained at New Paris, or at Middleboro; lime was not burned in this county till afterwards.

Joseph Hinchy had made pumps, hauling his tools with an ox team, and making them from farm to farm. He is the same man who planted nurseries in various places through the country.

Soon after I came here I bought 108 acres of John B. Wright and 100 acres of Charles Conway. I bought the Daniel Petty land east of town, of Oliver Walker, as also a lot in every square in town. I traded the lot in the north front with a building on it for the farm I now live on (108 acres).

I traded 180 acres with a good house and barn and orchard and 50 acres cleared for 400 acres, and sold that in four or five years to Joshua Bond for $1,100.

Ernestus Strohm began a cabinet shop, and I was in partnership with him for awhile. We made a sideboard worth $175 about 1838, the first costly piece of furniture made in the county. It is a splendid article—large, square, rather low, with a large framed glass at the middle of the top. I have it yet in a good state of preservation; in fact, almost as nice and good as new. It was the first thing that was made in that shop, and it was made to show what kind of work the shop could furnish.

Some amusing things would take place in those primitive times. Some such incidents occurred in my own experience.

Curtis Voris and a half-brother of his had moved out here from Greenville. He had some money to spare and he asked, 'Who would be safe?' The person told him, 'Andrew Aker.' So he came to me: 'What per cent?' 'Six.' 'How long time?' 'A year.' 'All right,' said he, 'and I will trade out the interest.' 'Better yet,' said I, 'I will take your money. How much can you spare?' 'Two dollars and a half,' was the rejoinder. That I was astonished is simply the truth. However, I took his money, the whole of it, and he kept his bargain by trading out the interest, all of it.

A man from out North was trading one day, and having made a bill of (perhaps) $2, offered in payment a $5 bill. It was a base counterfeit, and I told him so. 'Why,' said he, 'it is good; I got it from Hell.' 'Take it back there, then, it will not pass here.' He meant a man with that name.

One day Old Samuel Emery, from the Mississinewa (who died only a short time ago), came in with a roll of deer-skins. He was truly a rough-looking customer. His pants were buckskin and ripped up nearly to the knee. He wore a straw hat, with the rim half torn off; his shoes were ragged and tied up with hickory bark; and altogether he was as forlorn as one often sees. He wished to 'trade out' his roll of buckskins. He got several articles, I reckoned up the account and the trade was nearly even. He then said, 'I wish to get a few more things, powder and lead and some flints, and I would like to get trusted.' I spoke to Charlie Conway at the back end of the store. 'O,' said he, 'Sam Emery is all right, he is one of the substantial citizens out

on the Mississinewa.' He got his powder and things on credit and paid for them promptly according to agreement. After that time he did a large amount of trading at my store, always dealing fairly, like the honorable man that he was. But when I first set eyes on him as he entered the store with his roll of buckskins on his shoulder, he was a strange-looking customer indeed!

The same man who loaned me the $2.50 also bought a cow of me for $8. He agreed to pay me for the creature in two or three months. He paid me, though it took a much longer time than that. He made the payment in small sums, sometimes as low as 12½ cents, and never more than 37½ cents at any one time. But he paid me fully after a while.

Shortly after I came to Winchester I built a brick house, getting the brick of David Wysong at $2.50 per thousand delivered. Mr. Wysong died only two or three years ago, about eighty years old.

The pump business is carried on at present by my sons-in-law, Knecht and Thomas. They do not make now, but buy and sell, purchasing sometimes as high as 4,000 pumps at one time."

MRS. JESSIE ADDINGTON, 1834.

"Joab Ward and Meshach Lewallyn lived near Ridgeville. There were no houses from here to Winchester. Thomas Addington (not Rev. Thomas) occupied a cabin near where George Addington now lives. William Addington had come on in March, and had settled one mile north. There were no settlers east or west that I know of.

Benjamin Lewallyn and a Mr. Jones, as also James Addington (uncle to Jesse), had settled on the Mississinewa, below Ridgeville. That town was not begun till long afterward. People used to bring flour, bacon, apples, potatoes, apple-butter, etc., to Ridgeville to Ward's, and buy of him a flat-boat, to send them down the river to market. Mr. Addington has bought of Mr. Ward apples supposed to be spoiled for trade by being frozen. We had to go to White River or Mississinewa to get help in raisings or log-rollings.

Thomas Addington (cousin of Jesse, son-in-law of Joseph Addington, on Sparrow Creek) had moved out here just before, had built him a cabin and his family (and we, too) moved in without chimney or floor. We stayed there, cooking outdoors, for a month, till ours was built. We moved in as soon as our cabin was covered, having nothing but log walls and a clapboard roof. We cooked by a log-heap fire for several weeks, till a chimney was built, some time in August.

Religious meetings used to be held in private dwellings around the settlement by the Methodists. There was no school for several years. There were several other Addingtons, father and uncles of Jesse Addington."

ROBERT MURPHY.

"The county was new. Very few settlers were here in 1834. James Griffis lived on the Williamson place; Smith Masterson lived west about a mile; William Kennon lived on State road, near Bartonia (father of Thomas S. Kennon); John Dixon lived one and a half miles northwest of me; Green resided on the State road. Kennon and Griffis had been here two years. Masterson came the same year but earlier than I did.

There were no roads, only 'blazes.' There were paths, tracks and 'blazes.' Hill Grove and Spartanburg both were towns, but few houses in either.

For milling, we had to go to Richmond or Stillwater. There was a mill at McClure's, which is standing yet. In dry times the water would fail. We had to go to Piqua, or Troy, or Dayton, for salt. Andrew Kennedy (Congressman) once said that the time would come when a bushel of wheat would bring a barrel of salt. No one believed him, but the day has come.

I once tried to go to the first house in Union City (there was only one) to appraise some property there (Star House). I struck the railroad track and went on east. Coming to a house, I inquired, 'How far east to Union City?' 'Half a mile west,' was the reply.

We had to cut up corn and haul it to the barnyard to keep the squirrels from taking it in the field.

There were no mills near, not even a corn-cracker. Cole's mill and Dean's mill (Ohio) were there. There had been one at Sharp Eye. A dam had been built, but the people thought it made them sick, and it had to be taken down. When I first came I moved into a cabin near by.

I came in March, 1834, and cleared seven acres and put it in corn that spring. I cut, rolled and burnt what I could, and the rest I killed by piling and burning the brush around them. I hired 2,000 rails made and fenced the land.

I have never bought in all, during forty-six years, ten bushels of corn. Two grists of corn and three bushels of wheat is all I have bought in that time.

I moved with three wagons, and afterward brought another load of bees, grain, etc. I had wheat in Darke county, and after harvest I hauled the wheat home.

I worked for one man (Mr. Teegarden) in Darke county one year, at $7

per month (some of the time at 31 cents a day). I have worked many a day at 31 cents a day. I never hunted or fished much. They must bite quick or show themselves, or I was o-p-h. I have killed only two deer. One night, fishing in a 'riffle,' in the 'Dismal,' we caught a basketful of suckers with our hands, many of them a foot long. One year, the creek froze and then raised above the ice with great numbers of fish, and the water froze again and fastened the fish between the ice, in great quantities. We could have caught lots of them, but we thought freezing the fish spoiled them.

I found a steel-trap in Darke county, and sold it to an Indian for six coon-skins to be brought at such a time. The time came, but no coon-skins, and I thought 'Good-bye steel-trap, good-bye coon-skins,' but he came and brought them afterward and said, smiling, 'Too good sugar-making—couldn't come.' Sugar-trees were plenty. We made all the sugar we needed, and some to sell.

The first school in the neighborhood was, say, in 1838. The first meeting-house was at South Salem.

I used to be a Presbyterian, but have joined the Protestant Methodists."

The following is a list of old men residing in Wayne township (age, 1880): John Hartman, 76; Jacob Baker, 79; Joel Elwell, 75; William A. Macy, 71; Ezra Coddington, 73; Francis Frazier, 79; Robert Murphy, 75; Isaac Clifton, 73; George Huffnogle, 80; William Pickett, 79.

Mr. Murphy is growing old and somewhat feeble and decrepit, but no more so than might be expected at his age.

PETER HOOVER, 1835.

Settlers when Mr. Hoover came: Robert Murphy; John Dixon came the fall before and bought out Mr. Kennon; James Griffis, William Kennon, Smith Masterson.

"People were sociable then. Men would go seven or eight miles to a raising or a log-rolling—to Sheets', north, or to Griffis' or Carnahan's, south, or even farther. People worked then. They did not eat and sit around. Twenty to thirty men were a large crowd. The first election (for Jackson and Wayne townships together) was held at Peyton's, west of Union City, in say 1836, and only seven votes were polled. The rest went to other polls to vote. A person could vote anywhere in the county then.

Mrs. Teeter came early; her husband had died in Pennsylvania. She raised a large family and died about 90 years of age."

P. FIELDS (1833).

"Settlers when I came—some of them were Burkett Pierce, west of Deerfield, very old and living still; George Ritenour, across the river, near Pierce's, an early settler, but is now dead; William Odle, Curtis Butler, living along the river below town, moved away, long, long ago.

There were none above (east of) town till a mile above me. Samuel Emery lived a mile up the river. He became very old and died a year or so since.

Mr. Bragg came the fall before I did, in 1832; he is dead.

Allen Wall was on the north side of the river, opposite Bragg's; he, too, is dead.

James Mayo, north of the river, also dead.

Aquila Loveall lived near Mayo's; he is not living.

Daniel B. Miller, up the river on the south side; he is quite old and resides at Winchester, having his third wife (he is now dead).

Robert Parsons lived a mile below Deerfield. He owned a corn-cracker; he is dead. Deerfield had not 'started' yet. One shanty stood there, but no town had been begun. A school shanty was standing one and a half miles above, on Congress land, on the north of Deerfield and Union City road.

There was one also near the old (Chapel) meeting-house west of Deerfield.

The Chapel meeting-house was built about 1835, and is the oldest one in the region.

Prospect meeting-house was not built till several years after I came perhaps about 1840. The cemetery at the Chapel is the oldest one in this part of the country.

When Lewallyn came to settle near Ridgeville, they unloaded their goods into the brush. Some stayed and went to building a 'camp' and the others went back to get the rest of the 'plunder.'

Lewallyn's daughter married one Mr. Renberger, who used to live near Ridgeville, and she may perhaps be living now.

I came from Hawkins county, Tennessee, sixty-four miles up Holston river from Knoxville. I sold 100 acres of land there for $400. We came here with one four-horse wagon and a carriage.

Lancelot Fields, my brother, had moved to this county before me, and had settled near New Pittsburg, not far from James Porter's. He had re-

turned to Tennessee on business, and, when he came back to Indiana, we came along, too. There were thirteen in the company.

Deerfield & Union City road had been laid and 'blazed,' but it was not yet opened through. I helped open it to Middletown.

One Indian, called 'Old Duck,' lived in Allen Wall's yard, in a little shanty.

Cabins were made with 'knees' and weight-poles and latch-strings.

The people were social and friendly. We used to go six or eight miles to raisings and log-rollings, and to Richmond to mill.

Deer were plenty, though I did not care for hunting. I never killed but one deer in my life.

But venison was very easily gotten. There were plenty of hunters who were only too glad to shoot us all the deer we wanted. George Porter and his boys were hunters, and had no land. Zack Key, brother of Andrew Key, lived near us, and if we wished any venison, all we had to do was to speak to him, and he would shoulder his rifle and bring one down in a hurry. He would hang it up and tell me where to find it, and I would go out and bring the carcass in. The hunters cared nothing for the flesh. All they wanted was the skins, which would sell for from 25 to 50 cents.

Once I was hunting my horses. They had wandered far, and in looking for them, I came to Ephraim Bowen's. It was perhaps in 1835, not long after I came to the county. The settlers were far more numerous in that part of the county, but farther north it was wild enough. Mr. Bowen and his folks were very kind and hospitable. They could not tell me where to find my horses, but they did another thing which was first-rate for a tired and hungry man. They would not take 'no' for an answer, but insisted that I should stop and take dinner with them, which I did, and went on my wandering way much refreshed.

Horses had a wide range then, when running out, and sometimes gave immense trouble to their owners in hunting them."

JOHN R. WARREN.

"Settlers when I came were Daniel B. Miller, on the Miller place; Samuel Helms, two miles north of Saratoga; Andrew Key, three miles north of Saratoga; William Pogue (father of Robert Pogue, Union City), near Andrew Key; John T. Evans, west of Saratoga; Edward Evans, west of Saratoga; Abram Harshman, east of Saratoga; Alexander, near Harshman's;

William Bragg, below Andrew Key; Daniel Mock, west of Saratoga; George W. Barber, one mile west of Saratoga; William Simmons, on Mississinewa river; Samuel Sipe, near Perry Fields; John Sipe came shortly after I did.

The first school after I came was near Daniel B. Miller's, about 1840.

The first meeting-house was the one at Prospect, 1840.

The first grist-mill was west of Deerfield.

The first smith shop was kept by Jo Locke, north of Saratoga.

There was but one house in Deerfield.

A man told me I would not know when I got there."

EDWARD EDGER, DEERFIELD.

"When I came to Deerfield just three families resided there, viz: Henry Taylor, Henry Sweet and Jonathan Thomas. Henry Sweet was a blacksmith. Henry Taylor had a few groceries in a log cabin there. He also sold some whisky, and professed, besides that, to keep a hotel, too.

Curtis Butler had been doing business there, and had been acting postmaster at that place. Deerfield was by no means an unimportant place; in fact, small though it was, and deep buried in the thick forests of the Mississinewa. Although that valley had been settled more than twenty years, yet along its whole course that little Deerfield was its only town, and its only post office, and the only one, it may be said, between Winchester and Fort Wayne.

But Mr. Butler had moved to Marion, and left the post office in the hands of William Odle. The amount of business may be judged of when it is stated that the salary of the office was $1.75 per quarter. It rose afterward to $40 per quarter. I was appointed postmaster soon after my removal to Deerfield. Shortly after that, and for two or three years, an immense business was done in Randolph and Jay counties in the entry of land, especially in Jay county, and vast sums of (silver) money were sent by John Connor, the mail carrier, to Fort Wayne.

He used to have two horses—one for the mail and one for the money sack. He would have, sometimes, as much money (silver) as two of us could well throw upon the horse's back. He would lead the horses and walk, sometimes.

People would 'look land' and leave the money with me, and I would send it by Mr. Connor.

He has taken thus as high as $6,000 or $7,000 at one trip. We used to hide it in a hole in the ground, beneath the puncheon floor, under the bed.

We handled in that way, in all, many thousand dollars. I would receipt for the money, and take Connor's receipt, and he would pay it at Fort Wayne and obtain the patents, and bring them to me, and I would deliver them to the parties concerned, and they would pay at the rate of $1 for eighty acres.

Though Mr. Connor was poor, he was faithful and honest, and, during my whole course of business with him, for nearly twenty years, I never suffered a cent of loss.

He carried the mail for some twenty-eight years, up to about 1861. His appointment began about 1835.

The mail routes were as follows: Richmond to Fort Wayne, via Winchester; Greenville west to Winchester.

There were perhaps others. The mails were carried once a week from Winchester to Fort Wayne and back. Connor had to lie out in the woods one night on his trip going to and coming from Fort Wayne. The operation would not be considered very safe now, especially with hundreds and sometimes thousands of dollars in conveyance, but Johnnie Connor was never molested.

Between Winchester and Deerfield was a dense forest and much swamp.

There were only two settlers between Elias Kizer's (one mile north of Winchester) and Deerfield, viz.: Samuel Cain and John Kinnear. Mr. Cain's was two miles, and Mr. Kinnear's three and a half miles, south of Deerfield.

A large part of the land on both sides of the road northward from Winchester to Deerfield was held by James G. Birney, a non-resident, and the country remained unsettled for many years.

Deerfield became an important trading point, and it was for years a lively place.

David Connor, the Indian trader, left his post east of Deerfield some years before I came, though I think not very long.

I traded with the Indians for furs, as also in succeeding years in cattle, hogs, etc. I traveled extensivly, to Green Bay and the northwest for furs, etc., and in general trading, visiting every northern state and the South also.

The trade at Deerfield at one time extended over Jay and Blackford counties, and even much farther than that. I have sold as high as $15,000 in a single year, and have taken in as much as $700 in one day. One day I bought 160 saddle hams that had been killed the day before. There had fallen a snow several inches deep, a tracking snow, so called, because the hunter could track the deer in it.

George Shaneyvelt, of Jay county, killed nine deer in one day.

The furs were coon, mink, muskrat, wild cat, catamount, etc.

Wolves and bears and wild cats were common, and deer were very plenty.

Deerskins were of different prices, from 50 cents to $1. 'Short-blues' were $1, i. e., deer killed in the fall whose hair was short and whose skins had a bluish cast.

In early times great quantities of tree-sugar and molasses, and of venison hams used to be wagoned to Cincinnati; and salt and iron kettles, etc., would be hauled back. I sold four tons of sugar kettles in one winter. The cost of hauling was great. At one time a quantity of salt that was worth $18 in Cincinnati, cost $20 to get it hauled from there to Deerfield.

Four-horse teams would take two or three days to get from Winchester to Deerfield.

Teamsters would cut out a road and then throw brush across to hide it so that nobody else would see the track, that the ones who made the opening might have the use of it for several trips.

I had the first cook stove in the county. It was brought from Cincinnati. That and another cost $100 in silver at 10 per cent. premium, equal to $110 in currency. The other one was sold to Mrs. Kinnear, south of Deerfield.

Considerable flat-boating down the Mississinewa was done after I came to Randolph.

At one time the task was undertaken to take several loads of coal down the river.

A German named Keizer, who was poor, wished me to advance goods to him and take the coal for security. I would not, but Mr. Searl let him have the goods and took Frederick Miller as security. The coal was burned, the boats were built and caulked with tow, and the coal was loaded upon the boats, as also the goods which Mr. Searl furnished to Keizer upon Miller's security.

I had about two wagon loads of furs which I put upon one of the boats, and steered the boat on the trip down the river.

Mr. Holly steered another of the boats.

We came to Mr. McKinney's dam below Fairview, and Holly's boat got fast on a bar.

Mr. McKinney came out with his rifle and threatened to shoot if we attempted to jump his dam. We did attempt it, however, and he did not shoot.

But the boats could not cross the dam, and the merchandise was a total loss, except my furs, which I sent back by wagon to Deerfield. Mr. Searl lost about $2,000, which came near breaking him up. These boats were

loaded at Ritenour's mill below Deerfield, a point at which many boats received their cargo.

At another time Joseph Hinchy and I took a boat load of flour and salt, etc., down the river. He and I built the boat, and we loaded it at Ritenour's mill. I steered the boat and we jumped four or five dams. One of them was Connor's, which was only a brush dam, and not hard to pass.

When we got to the 'Feeder dam' for the canal, they asked $10 to go through, and it would have taken all day to clear out the logs so as to permit the boat to pass. I offered $1.00 for a man to come on the boat with me and help me jump the dam. A man accepted the offer; we performed the feat and got the boat over safe. The boat was taken to Logansport, and the cargo was sold mostly to the Indians. This was done in 1839.

This Joseph Hinchy was a very eccentric man. He owned land in many places, and set out orchards far and near, planting and grafting the trees; and some of his old orchards are standing yet. He set out trees at Joab Ward's, at Wheeling, at Marion and many other places. He was a pump-maker also. [Mr. Aker says he hauled his tools for pump making on a sled with oxen. He wore only buckskin clothes.]

He used to have plenty of money, and would lend it to almost anybody that wanted it.

Deerfield was for years a place of large business. At first the trade was to and from Cincinnati by wagon, afterward to the canal at Piqua. We used to trade largely in swine. I once drove a herd of hogs from Kentucky to South Carolina, beginning to sell them in North Carolina, and so onward till they were all disposed of.

Once in driving swine from Deerfield with 2,000 in the drove, there came a terrible freshet (about New Year's). We swam Greenville creek twice. The hogs swam the creek. We lost none, but some we had to pull out by the ears. The trip to Cincinnati took twenty-one days. There were about ten hands with the drove. I got for the hogs $6 net. Pork, however, was very variable, and sometimes fell very low, and many have been bankrupted thereby.

I once traveled six weeks in Kansas, sleeping in a wagon the whole time. My companion most of the time was an Indian, who was a trusty, faithful man.

When a young man I traveled through the South, working at my trade; as also I was pilot on a steamboat from New Orleans to Louisville, spending five or six years in these ways. During these trips I passed through parts of

North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. When a boy sixteen years old, I went as an apprentice with my master, Benedict Thomas, to Texas, from Georgetown, Kentucky, with a flat-boat load of furniture and saddles and bridles and dry goods. We took them on a flat-boat to the mouth of the river, on a keel-boat to Natchitoches, and thence by wagon 160 miles to the old Spanish fort, between the two Trinity's (rivers). He traded his goods for mules and horses and for Spanish hides. He stayed in Texas and sent me to New Orleans to exchange the animals and hides for mahogany, coffee, molasses and sugar, which I did and returned home on foot. Another man came with me. We bought knapsacks and started, being twenty days on the road, and sleeping in the woods or with the Indians. One place was 140 miles (from French Camps to Fort Columbia on the Tombigbee); thence we came to Tuscumbia, and so, on home. We got provisions of the Indians—jerked meat, bear's flesh and venison, and also hominy and sweet potatoes and corn bread. We passed through the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations.

My brother, Archibald, walked from New Orleans sixteen times, and my brother, William, twelve times, from 1809 and onward. They would go down with flat-boats and return on foot. The flat-boats would cost $150 and would have to be sold at New Orleans perhaps for $10. They generally made two trips a year. One of them once tried three trips, but he got sick. They commonly traveled 'Carroll's Trace,' from Lake Pontchartrain to Colbert's Ferry, on the Tennessee river. The 'trace' stretched for miles and miles through deep, tall cane-brakes, a clear well-trodden path with thick canes on both sides of the path nearly impenetrable. The canes were sometimes thirty or forty feet high and as thick as they could grow.

In 1847 I went to New Orleans for hemorrhage of the lungs. Recovering my health, I returned home, and have lived since that time, thirty-five years, enjoying still a reasonable degree of health and strength."

JOHN HOKE, JACKSON.

"The settlers in 1836 were, west of Union City, Wayne township, Thomas Peyton, Converse place; Jacob Emerick, William Anderson's farm; John Emerick, Weimar farm; north of Union City; John Sheets, Smith farm; Eli Noffsinger, north of Smith's farm, on Little Mississinewa; near New Lisbon; Amos Smith, west of New Lisbon; David Vance, William Cox, Isaiah Cox, Thomas Wiley, at New Lisbon; Andrew Debolt, at Mt. Holly, all sons-

in-law of Amos Smith; Jacob Johnson, west of Mt. Holly, 1833; Seth Macy, one and a half miles of Johnson's (west); James Skinner, one mile west of New Lisbon; John Skinner, near his brother James; James Reeves, father of the Reeveses, one-half mile north of Skinner's; James Wickersham, one mile south of New Lisbon; ———— Nickum, where Eli Mangas lives; Thomas Devor, one-half mile north of Allensville; John Thomson, north of Devor's; Jacobs, near Allensville, north of Mississinewa; Simmons, west, on Mississinewa; James Porter, south of New Pittsburg; Philip Storms had been at Mississinewa Crossing, but had gone away; James Warren, near Middletown, one-half mile south; John Warren, three miles west of Middletown; William Warren laid out Middletown.

I think these settlers had been here from two to five years.

For awhile people used hand-mills to grind corn-meal.

Mr. Skinner had a mill, perhaps the first, in about 1840. It was a corn-cracker and stood a few years.

Mr. Hinchy had a saw-mill and a corn-cracker one-half mile east of Allensville. They stood a long time.

Others, perhaps, had mills that I do not now call to mind. The Allensville mill was the first important and extensive mill in the region, and it is there now.

The Indians (Wyandots) used to come and hunt on Gray's Branch, but they had mostly stopped coming there two or three years before I came. A few came afterward.

The first settlers did little but hunt. They thought the country would never be filled up, but would remain a superb hunting-ground. Settlers began to come in and go to clearing farms, and then they began, too, somewhat. Hunters would come through my clearing and say: 'Are you going to clear out a farm?' 'Yes, I thought I would.' 'Well, maybe that's the best way.' The land at first was a good deal wet; half of it stood in water much of the time. Clearing and draining has dried it out pretty well."

THOMAS HUBBARD, GREEN.

"I entered 131 acres and bought, second-hand, 158 acres. I now own 150 acres. We came in a four-horse wagon, cutting our own road from White River, ten or twelve miles, taking two days.

A man, Neselrode, had a cabin and we took the cabin. I paid for my land and had $50 left. There was a cabin or two stuck around in the woods

between here and White River. We came the road to Maxville, thence to Fairview. I did but little hunting, since I could get plenty of deer hams for 37½ cents a pair. I had to take a sled (I had a good team) to White River for corn, staying all night and till late next day. I bought the corn and got it ground on White River. Corn was 50 cents a bushel. I raised the first wheat in the settlement. I got a man to put in three acres for me, and when I came, in October, the wheat was up and looked nice. The crop was sixty bushels.

Flat-boats and pirogues were used to go down the river with pork, flour, apples, etc. One spring five boats went down loaded with charcoal. The boats were 'stove in' near here, and the coal was lost. The river was snaggy. One broke up in going over McKinney's mill-dam; the others were 'stove in' before that. Searl, of Deerfield, owned the coal, and he was nearly broken up by the loss. They intended to take the coal to New Orleans (about 1840).

We bought the trees for our orchard of Joab Ward, of Ridgeville, in 1840. There were 120 budded trees, and they made a good orchard. We gave $9 a hundred, and we brought them down the river in a canoe.

Mrs. Hubbard remembers seeing the soldiers at Chillicothe, guarding the British prisoners in the war of 1812. Her father had just moved from Pennsylvania, and he was poor, and her mother baked biscuits and pies, etc., for the soldiers, sometimes cooking all night to supply their wants.

A Methodist quarterly meeting was held in our house before the floor was laid. The sleepers were used as seats. Afterward the children played holding meetings, singing, praying, preaching, etc., going through the whole exercise in quite a business-like manner."

MRS. SHERMAN.

"We had a splendid spring in a 'gum' seven feet deep. We lived on the Sample Trace,' leading from Sample's mill, on White river, to Lewallyn's mill on the Mississinewa. And our spring was a noted point. We came February 20, 1837. The snow had been deep. The waters were high, and, in crossing White River we lost a bunch of keys. We never expected to see our keys again, but some one found them two or three years afterward, and they were returned to us, and we have the keys yet. My husband built a cabin on his land before we moved to it, and we lived in that cabin more than twenty years. He improved his own land somewhat, but he worked out a great deal, mowing, clearing, etc., on White river, in the older settlements. I wove, braided straw hats, etc.

Two Views of Finks Lake, Near Winchester, on the I. U. T. Co. System.

Near Source of the White River.

White River About 20 Miles From Source.

A Straight Stretch Near Lincoln School.

New Dayton church was built in 1877, but the graveyard has been there forty years or more.

The Methodists formed a society soon after we came, and meetings have been held, in dwellings, etc., from that day to this.

There was no school for some years after our settlement began. The people were poor and 'hard run,' and lived far apart.

William Wright taught once, and so did George McPherson.

Asenath Wright taught school about 1840 in a little old cabin on Reese Wright's farm, that had been a dwelling.

For fifteen years no teacher in this neighborhood could go beyond the 'Single Rule' in 'Old Talbot,'

George McPherson was an oddity in the school room. He would call 'to books,' sit down to read and let the school run itself. If anybody passed, the children would pop up and run to the window to see, and so on."

[Mrs. Sherman and her husband, Pardon Sherman, died in the winter of 1881-82, within a few weeks of one another, she going before her husband to try the realities of the unseen Spirit Land.]

SILAS DIXON, WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

"David Robison and Peter Hoover were here when I came; Ezekiel and George Gullett came when I did. The woods were alive with wolves and bears and turkeys and deer. We once killed two bears before breakfast. They came along down the furrows as we were passing back and forth. The dogs were called and they tried to catch the bears, chasing them and treeing them, and at length they were shot and killed.

We used to go to Moffat's mill near Richmond. I entered forty acres of land and bought forty more."

[Mr. Dixon died in the spring of 1881.]

ISRUM H. ENGLE.

"I followed brick-making in Cincinnati, also wood-sawing. I was unfortunate and lost all my property and had to begin anew. I sawed wood for several years in Cincinnati. One day I sawed and handled ten cords, sawing it once in two, and tossing it into a cellar. I was not especially tired, and thought nothing particular about the matter."

[Note.—I. H. E. is the best wood-sawyer and saw-sharpener I ever knew or heard of.]

"I have been a church member for more than sixty-five years, and an exhorter and class-leader for thirty-five years. The religion of Christ has been a wellspring of joy to my soul all that long time. I have had deep trials, but the Lord has given me triumph over all! I have taken every number of the Cincinnati *Christian Advocate,* now Vol. XLVII, No. 2,500, and before that the New York *Advocate* for several years. I have had abundance, and have been brought low; but my treasure is in Heaven, and my heart is there also; and soon, full soon, I shall see the King in His beauty, and He will give me the riches of the glory-land!"

[Mr. Engle has moved to Jay county to reside with one of his sons, and his aged wife died there in the spring of 1882.]

PHILIP BARGER.

"The county was all woods. A few settlers were scattered here and there, but they had only cabins with small clearings that hardly made a 'break' in the vast wilderness.

Settlers when Philip Barger came here:

Alexander Garringer, opposite Fairview, across the river; Martin Boots, opposite Fairview, across the river.

A Mr. Porter had lived where Fairview is, but he did not stay. Daniel Culver bought him out, and he had gone; Culver was living there when Barger came.

Neselrode lived where Hubbard is now: Hubbard bought Neselrode out in 1837, and lives there still.

Alexander Stevens settled in the east part of Green township in 1830.

John Bone lived below Fairview (living still).

Anthony (Wayne) McKinney came in 1837.

His son, J. B. McKinney, lives now opposite Fairview, and owns 1,400 or 1,500 acres of land.

Nathan Godwin came in 1837. His son, Thomas Godwin, lives in Fairview.

John Garringer was here in 1836, where Baldwin now lives.

Martin Smith bought Garringer out in the fall of 1836.

Bennett King lived in the northwest corner of the county. He is father of William O. King, near Deerfield. Bennett King went to Missouri and is living there.

Elijah Harbour lived west of Samuel Caylor's, fall of 1835.

The Browns lived across the river; Thomas Brown and three sons.

Jonathan Green married a Brown.

The Browns had been there two or three years when he came. They sold out to Zebulon Cantrell in 1839 and left for Iowa.

Israel Wirt entered land south of the Browns about 1836, and moved fall of 1837. He died August, 1880, eighty-four years old.

Tunis Brooks lived on Brooks' Prairie; had been there two or three years.

Samuel Caylor, 1837.

John Life came spring or summer of 1838.

Fairview was begun in 1837.

Alexander Garringer had a store across the river (at his cabin).

The first mail route was from Deerfield to Granville, Delaware county, once in two weeks, out and back, on horseback. I got the fifth number of the Winchester *Patriot* [H. H. Neff], and have taken the paper from that office ever since.

The first mill was built by Anthony McKinney on the river below Fairview, where Wolverton's mill now stands.

First he built a saw-mill, then he added a corn-cracker, then a grist-mill. He was putting in the dam in 1838. He started the saw-mill in 1839, the corn-mill in the fall, and the wheat-mill in 1841 or 1842.

The first smith-shop was by Martin Boots; he had a shop and was a smith himself.

Alexander Garringer had a smith shop, and Perry worked for him.

First school was winter of 1837, in a little round log cabin near the bridge, on the river bank at Fairview.

Horatio Pace was the teacher, and the school was very small.

First meeting was before I came, perhaps in that round log schoolhouse.

First meeting-house was a log house in Fairview (about 1839), Methodist Episcopal.

About 1844 a quarterly meeting was held at Thomas Hubbard's. Their house was new and had no floor, and the sleepers were for seats. Bruce was the preacher.

Methodist meetings used to be held at Nathan Godwin's.

New Light meetings were held at Martin Smith's.

Churches were afterward built at Fairview.

The schoolhouse now standing is the third, log, frame, brick.

The first brick house was either Samuel Caylor's or William Ore's.

First brick-kiln was by Thomas Hubbard; 30,000 or 40,000; for chimneys, $3 per thousand.

First reapers, J. B. McKinney and Philip Barger. Barger's started first. They were the Kirby reaper, 1855 or 1856.

First threshing machine run was by Philip Stover, of Delaware county—'falling beater,' 'chaff piler.' He threshed first for old Elijah Harbour, and then for Philip Barger.

First justice was John Garringer, 1838. They say he kept his docket on slips of paper, and stuck them in the cracks of his cabin. Nobody else could read them. After him were Jonathan Green and then Thomas Harbour.

First grave in Fairview graveyard was that of an old lady, Mrs. Shirley, mother-in-law of Reuben Eppart. Mr. Godwin laid off the graveyard.

Thomas Rowell was buried in what is now J. B. McKinney's pasture lot, but the exact place is unknown. It was before 1838.

Elijah Harbour, though a clergyman and an excellent citizen, was also a great deer hunter. He has often shot them from his own cabin door. One night three wolves chased some deer round his house through the snow, making paths in the snow as they went round and round.

The wolves were chased away, being followed down the river to Fairview. But father Harbour would never molest the deer on the Sabbath, and the deer would come on Sunday and graze quietly on the prairie as though they knew they would not be harmed on that day.

Mr. Harbour was famous also for holding meetings for worship and preaching, and many a Christian soul has been cheered by his warm and loving words and his fervent exhortations and prayers, and many a sinner convicted and converted through the blessing of the Spirit upon his earnest warnings and appeals.

His funeral was attended by a very large concourse of people, showing thus their respect and esteem for so useful a citizen and so loving and ardent a Christian."

AMOS ORCUTT, WARD.

"Deerfield was a small town with two little stores and a few log houses

The settlers were (1838) Isaac Cherry, on David Harker's place; Samuel Bryson; George Ritenour, near the old chapel on the river, west of Deerfield; Burkett Pierce, across the river, west of Deerfield.

There were doubtless others, but there are not now recollected. I was a boy thirteen years old when father came to Randolph. There were a large family of us, and we had a hard, rough time.

Father died the same year I was married, and mother was left with a family of seven or eight children, several of them being small and dependent.

The family was raised successfully, however. All but one lived to be married, and all but two are living still. Some of them are getting to be pretty well along in years."

JACOB CORL, JACKSON.

"Settlers in 1838: Daniel B. Miller, near Prospect; Abraham Harshman, near William Warren's; Reuben Harshman, Jackson township, now Union Ctiy; Jacob Harshman, Jackson township, dead; Andrew Key, Ward township, dead; James Porter, Jackson township, near Pittsburg; William Simmons, dead; James Simmons, dead; Joseph Lollar, near Saratoga, dead; Simeon Lucas, near Saratoga; Joseph Lucas, near Saratoga; Sam Emery near Jay county, very old, dead; George Chaneyvelt, one mile west of Pittsburg, dead; William Sizemore, near Middletown, nearly one hundred years old, dead.

There was an old settler, Mr. Nunamaker, at Pittsburg, eighty-four years old. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and has received a pension for many years. He died in 1880."

JAMES KELLY, GREENSFORK.

"I came to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1842, twenty-eight years after the first settlement. Prices then were almost nothing. Wheat was 25 cents in trade, 32 cents in Cincinnati. It had to be hauled in wagons through the mud—though there were some pikes in Ohio.

Men would go with four-horse teams, hitch their horses before and behind the wagon to feed them and sleep in the wagon. I was offered pork (hogs weighing 200 pounds net) at 75 cents per 100 pounds, for money to pay taxes and I did not take it. Myself and wife went over to the Miami, helped butcher thirty-seven large hogs, cut the meat, chopped the sausage, stuffed them, rendered the lard and salted the pork. They gave us half a barrel of stuffed sausages, one large ham, one keg of lard, ribs, back-bones, etc., all we chose to carry home. We brought away meat enough to last till the next fall, all for two days' work of my wife and myself.

William Hill, father of Aaron Hill (now living south of Arba), made a pestle-mill to pound hominy. He fenced it and ran it by horse-power, getting some custom. Another man having a corn-cracker, also made a pestle-mill but did not fence it. He would let the mill run itself. In pounding, some kernels would scatter out and sheep would come and pick it up. One day when the mill was 'going it all alone,' a flock of sheep came picking around

till a big buck, smelling at the log, climbed up and stuck his head into the mill-hole. 'Crack!' came the pestle and knocked the buck dead. The sheep climbed up, one by one, till twenty-seven sheep lay dead around the mill and the owner of the mill (and this was the pith of the joke) had to pay for the sheep.

Note.—I have given you the story as it was told. If any body doubts the tale I cannot help it.

Aaron Hill's father used to work oxen and sometimes ride them. One day Aaron rode an ox over to Eli Overman's on an errand. (One version says he went courting.) Said Eli, 'Did thee ride?' 'Yes,' said Aaron. Said Eli to one of the boys, 'Put up Aaron's beast.' The boy went out but came back, saying, 'I can't find any beast.' 'I thought thee said thee rode.' 'I did; I rode an ox,' piped out the bashful boy. 'Go turn it to the straw-stack,' said Eli.

[Aaron says the stories on him are 'bogus.']

James Clark was once driving to Whitewater when a big walnut struck him on the back. He was fire-mad in a second, thinking somebody had struck him. He wheeled, crying out, 'Who did that?' But 'nary man.'

A man—Mr. Cartwright—coming from North Carolina, had heard of white walnuts and that they were good to eat. He set upon a lot of buckeyes and went to eating them. Some one asked him:

'What are you eating?'

'White walnuts.

'Like them?'

'Not overly well, but think I will after awhile.'

A young fellow whom I will not name, once went went to Fort Wayne with his brother and brother-in-law with provisions for the Indian trade. The roads were terrible through the bogs and the marshes. The young fellow —only a lad, as it were, and a mild, gentle lad at that—could not get his oxen through the swamps.

His brother-in-law, a wild, rough, profane fellow, would come and whip and swear and thrash them through.

Finally at a bad crossing the wild fellow told the boy he would not swear for him any more; that he must get through himself. The lad tried, but 'no go.'

'You must swear at them.'

'I don't know how; besides, I don't wish to.'

'You must or stay here in the swamp,' was the unfeeling reply.

The boy, grown desperate, seized his gad, swung it over the oxen's head, and laying on with fearful blows, broke out into a sort of half swearing, yelling as if the Indians were after him. The oxen went through, whether by the whipping or the yelling or the swearing. But the lad was so mortified that he offered the other all his truck money ($3.00 or so), if he would not tell of it. The fellow took the money and made the promise but broke his word and told of it before he got to Spartanburg and kept the money to boot."

[Of course these tales, related by Mr. Kelly were obtained by him from early settlers since he himself came to the region at a comparatively late date, and it is no more than likely that they should have been stretched somewhat in the various tellings to which they had in the course of years been subjected.]

J. PAXSON, UNION CITY.

"At Canal Dover, Ohio, a merchant proposed that I be his clerk. I was surprised at the offer but 'took up' with it and held it till he sold out (two and a half years). At Union City I was putting up a store for Benjamin Hawkins. He bought goods at Cincinnati and came and put the bills into my hands, saying, 'When the goods come, I wish you to "open them out" and go to selling them.' I was astonished, for I was at the first of it, but I took him at his word and when the goods were 'hauled' from Greenville (for the railroad was not in running order yet), I went to work. Afterward we agreed for my wages and I stayed with him for some years. But he left and I concluded to set up for myself. I chose the boot and shoe trade. I went to Cleveland and bargained for $800 or $900 worth; I could pay only part cash. Said the dealer, 'That is a pretty large bill'; 'yes, but I need them. If you prefer, I will let you take a note I have for a farm I sold ($550.00).' 'Well, leave it.' I did so; soon sold out, so as to need a new supply, sent cash in part payment of the debt and for the new stock and soon, when that note came due, he sent it to me to collect, which I did, and paid him. From that time I could always get whatever I wished. My store was the first of the kind in the city, and, of course, it is the oldest in the town. I carry now $10,000 to $12,000 worth of goods, making large sales annually and have been mostly without a partner."

Note.—His failing health and feeble strength made him take in a partner a few years ago and finally to sell out entirely in 1880, the firm being now Gordon & McKee, and still later Gordon & Thomas.

WILLIAM STANTON, STONEY CREEK.

"We passed through Cumberland Gap; they hailed us, but allowed us to pass. At Cumberland Ford we encountered Zollicoffer's army. We asked to pass their lines. Zollicoffer said, 'No; you may get through, perhaps, but not here.' I said, 'We will not harm you; we have property north and we wish to go to it.' But still he said, 'No.' So we turned back through the Gap into Powell Valley, taking a circuit of thirty-five miles. We crossed Cumberland Mountains by terrible roads. It was a whole day's travel over a track but little used. But we met no army nor any soldiers. There were eight wagons in company; four stopped in Tennessee, turning aside to a settlement of Friends there. These stayed in Tennessee till spring. The other four wagons came directly forward through Kentucky.

We crossed the Ohio river at Madison. People welcomed us in a very friendly manner, one old blind man remarkably so. The people wished to make a dinner for us but we could not stop. We stayed an hour or two and when we started we found in each wagon nice things—pies, cakes, etc., as tokens of good will. There were about twenty persons in the company, my family having seven in number. We came through Rush county, Indiana, to see relatives there, then to West River, where we stayed two months at Absalom Dennis.' Afterward we came to Mark Diggs', arriving there in January. The main trip took us seven weeks. We got through safe and sound, thankful to find at last a quiet haven afar from storm and tempest, and a peaceful home among friends in a land of safety."

"Away from slavery." That refrain has been sung for three-quarters of a century and solemnly, mournfully marching to its steady chorus has been the ceaseless movement of the endless column, leaving the southern plains and valleys, crossing the mountain heights and threading the yawning "gaps," crossing the beautiful river and spreading itself at length like a fertilizing flood over the virgin Western plains. What wonder that, under the weakening power of this depletive process the Southern land should become enfeebled and decrepit, as though worn out with deadly infirmity. This avalanche of human beings poured in a limitless flow upon these wide-spread plains has been like the vital current giving life to the new created body politic. And what we have gained they have lost, and what a loss! Why may the process now not be reversed—that as the mighty virgin West once received her life and strength through the emigration thither of the best and worthiest of the dwellers in the Southern clime, so now the West may, now and in future years,

give back to the depleted and enfeebel South, depleted by a process of impoverishment extending through several generations and enfeebled and well-nigh exhausted by a long and bloody and disastrous war—by hundreds and by thousands—the worthy and vigorous descendants of the sturdy pioneers who fled years ago from the plague and curse of the Southern land—the institution of human slavery? Slavery is gone and the emptied and impoverished South-land cries out to the wealthy and populous North and the hardy and vigorous West to send from their abundant and overflowing population to restore her waste and desolte places and to renew the prosperity of the elder, ancient time.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC ROADS.

When the first white settlers entered the boundaries of what is now Randolph county, there were no roads, not even trails, except one or two made by the Indians in their travels from one village to another. The principal Indian village in eastern Indiana was at "Mont-See-Town," where the city of Muncie now stands. Another was near Camden, Jay county, and the third colony was in or near Greenville, Ohio. The trails that crossed the county led from Mont-See-Town to Greenville and from Greenville to Godfroy's, near Camden. The Mont-see-town—Greenville trail was traveled more than the other, because the Delaware Indians of Mont-See-Town and Strawtown (now Anderson) went to Greenville to receive the bounty which the government paid them after the Treaty of Peace in 1795 at that place. This trail crossed the county somewhere near Windsor, Huntsville, Springborough and South Bartonia. This, of course, is only approximate, as no definite records of this trail have been left by either record or tradition. Jesse Way, one of our earliest settlers, claimed that Springborough was south of the trail. Jere Smith claimed that the trail passed near Springborough. Each of these men were thoroughly familiar with the early times, so we see that a definite location of this trail is impossible. Relative to this subject, Tucker says: "On the third road (Winchester to Bloomingsport) is a point of some interest, Joseph Gass." Mr. Smith says: "His house stood on the north side of a brushy prairie in Section 29, Town 19, Range 14, some three miles north of Bloomingsport. He built there in early days on teh main Indian trail between Muncie (an Indian town at that time) to Greenville, where the Indian annuities were paid from Wayne's treaty in 1795 to 1815 or 1816, at which time the place of payment was changed from Greenville to Fort Wayne. The Indians traveled from Muncie (which they called Mont-see-town) up White river on the south side till they crossed Prairie creek at its mouth. They then took a 'bee line' for Greenville, which none but an Indian can do. The trail passed north of Huntsville and Spartanburg, and was about as straight as a surveyor could have made it. The trace was quite a plain one and was much traveled even by whites in those days.

"Joseph Gass was a brother of the Gass who went with Lewis and Clarke across the continent to the mouth of the Columbia river (1805-07), and who published a journal which he kept on that expedition. Joseph Gass built and settled on that trace at that point when there was no white settler from six miles west of Greenville to 'Mont-see-town,' and he lodged travelers who passed on that trace, and hence his house was a noted place to mention on the route of that road. Mr. Smith says he had often seen him and the house he built there.

"The town of Springboro was afterward laid out February 15, 1834, at the point where Joseph Gass lived, but the town was not a success, and it is now extinct.

"Mr. Gass probably settled there before he entered his land. He was there when the 'Way Company' came through from Carolina to White River, March, 1817. But the date of his land entry is August 11, 1817. How much earlier than March, 1817, Mr. Gass settled at that place we are not able to state. He seems to have been one of that enterprising class quite common in those days, whose activity took the form of trading with the Indians, which, perhaps, might have been well enough except that it often included the practice of selling strong drink to the poor redmen. That business, whether among white men or Indians, however lucrative it may be to the trader, brings evil and only evil to him who uses the fearful fluid. And as now, so of old, the traffic in strong drinks was one great source of trouble between the settlers and the savages. A sober Indian was commonly peaceable but a drunken savage was an object of fear and dread.

"However, in those days, the manufacture of intoxicating liquors and the traffic in them was not regarded as otherwise than proper and honorable." The other trail crossed the county through Jackson and Ward townships, but, like the other, left no impression upon the minds of the early settlers sufficiently to identify."

The early roads were nothing more than trails, traveled almost exclusively by men afoot or on horseback, and marked by blazes made upon the trees by scouting parties. Naturally, these parties would follow the lines of least resistance, traveling the high ground, thus avoiding swamps and crossing the streams at the easiest fords, which oftentimes necessitated irregular paths to get to these fords. These trails naturally led from one settlement to another, which would make them run in all directions, as no attention whatever was paid to section lines, or would lead from some community to a mill or to a church.

One of the first, and perhaps the first regular trail through the county, was what is known as "The Quaker Trace." This was a direct route from Richmond to Fort Wayne, and being the first established trail through the county, gained a reputation that made it the county's first thoroughfare. Of this trace, Squire Bowen says:

"The 'Quaker Trace' was begun in 1817. James Clark and twenty-five or thirty others took three wagons with provisions and a surveyor with his compass and chain and measured distances and blazed trees and marked mile trees, cutting out the road wide enough for a wagon to pass. They wound around ponds and big logs and trees, and quagmires, forded the Mississinewa and the Wabash, and so on to Fort Wayne. James Bowen went as one of the company twenty-five miles to beyond the Mississinewa crossing, till one wagon load had been used up. That team returned, and James came back with them. The route passed through Arba, Spartanburg, Bartonia, South Salem (west of) Union City, through Mount Holly, through Allensville, crossing the Mississinewa just north of that place, through North Salem, and crossing the Wabash at Jay City, Jay county, near Corydon. There was but one house between (what is now) Dan Comer's, one mile north of Spartanburg and Fort Wayne, viz., at Thompson's Prairie, eight miles north of the Wabash."

This is said to be the only thoroughfare of any consequence whatever in the county up until May, 1819. Of course, many paths led from one settler's home to another, but these were simply private paths and no more.

At an early meeting of the county commissioners in 1819, perhaps in March, (not definitely known, because no date appears in the record,) the county commissioners made the following record: "Jesse Johnson presented the petition of himself and Sundry Inhabitants of the south end of Randolph County Praying that a Public Road may be laid off Begining at the town of Winchester, thence Nearest and Best way to go Between Jesse Johnson an Paul Beard, thence Nearest and Best Way to the County line at the southwest Corner of Section 14 in Township 18 and Range 14. Ordered that Francis Frazer, James Wright and William Hockett are appointed to lay off and Mark Said Road and make Return of their Proceedings to the Board of Commissioners at their next session to be held for said County." It is certainly to be hoped that Jesse and Paul stood still the day the viewers were there to go between them. The viewers performed their duty and reported at the May term of 1819, to the county commissioners, as they make the following report: "Received the Report of Francis Frazier and William Hock-

ett, who were appointed to Lay off and mark a Publick Road from the town of Winchester to Between Jesse Johnsons & Paul Beards, etc." This road followed in a general way the present Lynn pike, but, of course, was crooked, angling and "zigzaggy." But with all the latitude offered for judgment and discretion, the viewers failed to satisfy all those interested, as is shown by the record of the same date, as follows: "and on the Remonstrance of Albert Banta Stating that the Way the said Road is laid off and Marked through his land will be Injurious to him. Ordered that John Balanger, John William Haworth, Joshua Cox and Henry Hill are appointed to Review Said Road through the land of Albert Banta and assess the damages if Any that may be due to said Banta and the said Viewers are to meet for that Purpose on the last Saturday in June Next at the house of said Banta and make Report of their Proceedings to the Board of Commissioners at their August term Next." The viewers completed the work assigned them, and evidently did not agree with Banta concerning the damages, for in the August term we find the following entry: "Recd the Report of John Way, Joshua Cox and Henry Hill, who were appointed to Review that Publick Road laid off through Albert Bantas Land and assess the Damages, &c., Who Report that there is no damages Sustained By the said Banta." The road was established and the commissioners "Ordered that Paul Baird be supervisor of the Road laid off By Francis Frazer and William Hockett Through Greensfork Township." (Greensfork township at that time extended two miles west of where Lynn now is). This road, of course, was no exception and wound in and around hills where the path could easiest be made. It had not been used a great while until changes and alterations were asked for. But even these changes and alterations were very indefinite, but. no doubt, were made to suit the needs of the time. Just how indefinite they were is shown by the following report of the May term of 1834: 'In obedience to an order to us directed; from the commissioners Court, March term, 1834. to view and mark out an alteration in the Fort Wayne road, commencing where the said road crosses the south line of Richard Corbit; thence nearly north a Strait directeon in a few rods of his fince, thence east 18 or 20 rods to the old road through the lane to the north end of Sd lane. thence a Strait course to the prairee branch about 2 or 3 rods west of where the old road crosses Sd Branch, thence a Strait course & nearly north a few rods north a Malachi Nichols house, thence East 18 or 20 rods to the old road, intersecting said road where the said Nichols line crosses Sd. road, and we the commissioners after viewing the above named ground, believe the ground better than

the ground where the old road now goes also we think it will be as convenient for the public, and as to the distance there will be but little if any difference. this 2nd May, 1834. (Signed) Isaac Wood, Jeremiah Horn, William Hill. And ordered that said road be opened a necessary width not exceeding 40 feet and made in all other respects convenient for the passage of travellers." It was straightened south of Lynn in 1849 and from Lynn, north. The last change was made on the farm now owned by Zimri Hinshaw in 1847. Evidences of the old road still exist on Mr. Hinshaw's farm, as the old house and barn on the south side of this farm were built parallel to the old road and are still standing in that position.

It will be noticed not only in the records of Randolph county, but in the state records as well, as we shall show later, that Winchester was the starting point for many roads. Settlers were entering the county very rapidly, which necessitated many new roads being formed. Great activity in that line is shown, as no less than three roads which eventually became real thoroughfares, were petitioned for in the August term, 1819. It will be noticed that upon the receipt of a petition, the commissioners appoint viewers to "lay off and mark said road and fix the time of their report to the commissioners." The second, third and fourth roads petitioned for, together with the disposition made of such petitions, will illustrate the usual form of such petitions and methods of their disposal. "Recd the Petition of sundry Inhabitants of Randolph Praying a Publick Road may be laid off leading from the town of Winchester of said County Directly West as near the Middle of Section 19-24-23, &c. as suitable Ground Can be an to the indiana Boundary with an offset of 28 rod North a few rod West of Henry H. Ways Dividing hedge, thence west on the line between said Ways and John Samples to the Boundry. Ordered that Judge John Wright, John Wright Senr, and Henry H. Way Lay off and Mark Said Road and Report to the Board of Commissioners at November term, 1819. Recd the Petition of sundry Inhabitants of Randolph County praying that a Publick Road may be laid off from the town of Winchester in said County the nearest and Best Way to go west of Joseph Guess and East of Jonathan Hoskins and on the West side of William Hocketts farm and on the best and suitabest Direction to the County line of Wayne one mile East of the thirteenth Range line. Ordered that Joseph Hockett, Jonathan Edwards and Nathaniel Kase lay off and Mark said Road and Report to the Commissioners at November term 1819. Reced the Petition of sundry Inhabitants of Randolph County Greensfork Township Praying that the Road Known by the name of the Lawrenceburg Road may

be Continued from the house of Ephraim Overman to the house of William Yates and that Overseers may be appointed to lay off and mark said Road. Ordered that Ephraim Overman, Junr. and David Boivel, sen. lay off and mark said Road and Report to the Commissioners at November term 1819." The second road is what is known now as the Windsor pike from Winchester to a point north of the Lincoln school. The third road is what is known as the Bloomingsport pike, and the fourth road is the road north through Arba, as Ephraim Overman lived near Arba and William Yates lived northwest of Spartanburg on the north half of section 9, township 16, range 1.

In November, 1819, the southwest part of the county began to petition for roads as follows: "Recd the Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of Greensfork Township Praying that a Public (Road) may be laid off Beginning at the line of Wayne County where the Jacksonburg Road Intersects the same, thence by Way of William Smiths the nearest and best Way to the town of Winchester. William Blunt, William Smith and Paul W. Way are appointed to lay off and mark said Road according to Law." These roads and others later petitioned for, connected with the Jacksonburg road, so named because it lead to Jacksonburg, a small town in Wayne county. White River township was not organized until after these roads had been petitioned for, hence Greensfork township is the name used in these petitions. West River township was petitioned for during the same session of the commissioners that the fifth and sixth roads were petitioned for.

The sixth road was an irregular affair, which proved to be very unsatisfactory and was vacated in 1833, when a change was made in the Winchester and New Castle road. The seventh road, petitioned for in February, 1820, is what is known as the "Pocket Road," and was "laid off begining where the road from the town of Winchester to Jesse Johnsons &c Crosses the Congressional Township line between Township Nineteen and twenty, thence the neareist and Best Way that a Road Conveintly Can be made to the state line Where the Road from Greenville Intersects the same." The eighth road, petitioned for in February, 1820, went in a northeasterly direction, as is shown by the petitioned record, as follows: "Recd the Petition of sundry Inhabitants of Randolph praying that a Road may be laid off from the town of Winchester and to Run thence to James Masseys and to intersect near fort recovery With the St. maries Road the nearest and best Way. Ordered that Richard Beason, James Wright and James Massey Lay off and Mark said Road and Report to May term, 1820." James Massey lived in what is now Ward township, W. S. W. 11, 21, 14. This road was afterward abandoned.

The ninth road was petitioned for in May, 1820, and was to run from Sample's mill, located on the northwest quarter of section 22, township 20, range 13, south to Huntsville. The tenth road was petitioned for in May, 1820, and was to run from Winchester to John Foster's. Mr. Foster lived on the Griffis farm, on section 25, township 17, range 1, Wayne township. This land was entered in 1817 by Mr. Chenoweth. About this time the state had begun a policy of constructing thoroughfares throughout the entire state. Canals were built in many parts of the state, but none touched Randolph county. This part of the state was provided for in two ways; by the opening and building of public highways and by the maintaining of open waterways. The first road provided for by state legislation was what is now known as the Bloomingsport pike. This road was provided for on the 22d of January, 1820, and was to run from Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio, to Brookville, Franklin county, Connersville, Fayette county, Waterloo, Wayne county, Centerville, Wayne county, to Winchester. Three commissioners, of whom John Wright, of Randolph county, was one, were appointed to oversee the construction of the road. It was to be built by the nearest and best way and not to be over seventy feet wide. The extreme width allowed for was the importance that the state attached to this road as a thoroughfare. In fact, this was to be the principal road of eastern Indiana, and connected the civilization along the Ohio river to that of the northern part of the state, namely: Lawrenceburg to Fort Wayne. This road, however, was never built as a state road through Randolph county, although the state provided later on for its construction from Winchester to Fort Wayne, and named Charles Conway as the commissioner. On December 31, 1821, a law was approved providing for an east and west road known as the Winchester and Indianapolis state road. This law provided "that a road from the Ohio line dividing this state from Ohio from a direction from Greenville, in said state, to Winchester, to intersect the Richmond road to a point not exceeding twenty miles from Indianapolis, in length sixty miles, be, and the same is hereby established and that the sum of $2,672.56 be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the opening of the same, and that Joshua Foster, John Way and Ishem Puckett, of Randolph county, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners on said road." These commissioners were further given the right to exercise their discretion in the location and building of all bridges. Mr. Puckett failed to serve as commissioner and Jesse Moorman was appointed in his place. These men made their report January 10, 1823. Of this road and its making, Mr. Jere Smith says:

"In May, 1820, viewers were appointed to mark out a road from Winchester to the state line, near Foster's (Griffis farm). The road was reported and established in August, 1820. John Coates was made supervisor from Winchester to the ford of White river, and Amos Peacock from White river to the state line. In 1822 or 1823 the Legislature authorized the laying of a state road from the state line near Foster's, through Winchester to Indianapolis. Joshua Foster, John Sample and John Way were appointed commissioners to lay the road. They took Paul W. Way for their surveyor, and started from Foster's to run to Winchester. But they ran too much south, so they made a 'bend' to the north before reaching White river. But being still too far south they veered again northward, west of George Hyatt's, and came in at the end of Broad (now Washington) street and ran on that street through Winchester. Then diverging to the south till they got opposite (west of) the middle of the public square in Winchester, they struck west on the route of the present state road (pike now) to the west side of the county. Thence down White river (south side) to Old Town (Indian town) six miles above Muncie, thence down the river by Anderson, Strawtown, etc., to Indianapolis. The county road from the state line west to Winchester was merged in this state road."

Other interesting stories are told concerning this road. It is said that when the viewers were "marking and laying out the road," the pioneer viewer, the one who went ahead to direct the blazers, carried a cowbell, which he would ring when he had decided on a certain route. The blazers would then travel toward the sound, blazing the trees as they went. It is said that the variance in direction, of which Mr. Smith speaks, was due to the fact that the blazers failed to locate the cowbell and that the bend in this road just out of Winchester is the result of such error. But this story, like many others, has to be taken with a grain of salt.

This state road was eventually built but was cared for by the county. Joshua Foster served on this board until his removal from the county in 1826, which made it necessary to appoint a new commissioner. This was done during the May term by the board of Justices, who "proceeded to Elect a commissioner to fill said vacancy, whereupon counting Ballots it appeared that John Nelson is duly Elected State road commissioner as aforesaid." Mr. Nelson served only two years, when his successor, John Sample, was elected. (July term, 1828.) It will be seen from the above that Mr. Smith's statement is not in accordance with the records, as the form of the report of

the viewers and the disposition of the report by the commissioners, is shown by the following record of the report on road No. 2. "John Wright Senr. John Wright and Henry H. Way, who were appointed to lay off and mark a Public Road from the town of Winchester west to the Indian Boundry line Report that they performed that Duty according to order. John Wright senr. is hereby appointed Supervisor of said Road and all the hands in Whiteriver Township south of Whiteriver and West shugar Creek includeing David Wright and David Stout Except Ezekiel Williams Do Work on Said Road." This road gave a great deal of trouble, especially west of Winchester, due to the swampy conditions of the ground. It is said that at one time there was no less than one mile of continuous causeway of corduroy in this road. John Wright, the first supervisor, paid but very little attention to the building of this road, but, perhaps, he paid all the attention that could be paid by anyone at that time. That he did something, is shown by the following report: "Recd. the Report of John Wright, supervisor, Stateing that he had performed his duty and that all the hands had performed their service according to Law Except William Haworth son of George who is Delinquent four days." The commissioners evidently did not intend that Mr. Haworth should escape, because they immediately "Ordered that William Haworth son of George be supervisor in the Place of John Wright and that the hands south of said Road and west of Shugar Creek to the 13 Range line thence north with said Range line of Whiteriver Township thence west to the Boundry thence south with the Boundry line to Eight mile Creek thence up said Creek to the line of Whiteriver Township line thence a Direct line to where said Road Crosses the 13th Range line do work on said Road and order Issued." Just how long Haworth served can not be known, as the county records from February, 1821, to November, 1825, are lost, but Wright was reappointed. Later, when the road had been extended by the state, Littleberry Diggs was appointed supervisor in the place of John Wright on the state road "from the town of Winchester west to the 14 Mile Stake." This stake was located about two miles west of Winchester. The road had in the meantime been divided into sections of a certain number of miles each indicated by mile stakes. This road, like all the early roads, has been changed and straightened many times. The first change was petitioned for on Tuesday, November 14, 1820, the record of which is:—"Recd. the petition of Sundry Inhabitants of Whiteriver Township praying that from the Town of Winchester west may be so altered as to tern North between Henry Way and John Sample Eighteen poles Thence west by said Samples house to the Boundry

line of the twelve mile Purchase Which is Granted and Paul W. Way, John Sample and Robinson McIntire appointed to lay off and mark said Road and Report to February term, 1821, and Order Issued." This board of viewers reported as instructed, the record of which is made in the February term of 1821, as follows: "Recd. the Report of Paul W. Way and Others who Were appointed to lay off and mark the Road from the house of Henry Way through the lane Bearing Eighteen poles North thence west by the way of John Samples to the Boundry line of the twelve mile Purchase and Ordered that the Supervisor work on said Road the way that it was last laid off." Strange to say, one of the latest, if not the last, change in this road, was made at the same place where the first change was made. This change is where the road angled suddenly to the northwest in the middle of section 22, township 20, range 13, east, where the house of Elmer Franklin now stands. The first change reported by Mr. Way, caused the road to leave the present road at a point near the east line of section 22, where the road runs south. From this point it angled in an almost direct line to the turn just north of the middle of the section. The last change was made about 1852. This was one of the most traveled roads of the county, because of the western emigration, and it is said that the travel on it at times, almost equals that of the National road.

The eleventh road, petitioned for in August, 1820, was "laid off Beginning at the south End of the main Street West of the Public Square in the town of Winchester thence along said street and in a Direction towards Fort Wayne to the North Boundry of the twelve mile Purchase." This road was more commonly called the Winchester and Ridgeville road or by some, the Winchester and Addington's Mill road. This road followed the Deerfield pike to the crest of the hill north of White river, thence in a northwesterly directon to Ridgeville. One small section of this road still exists near Stone Station, and another section, which was a continuation of this road, exists northwest of Ridgeville. Sample's Mill was the principal objective point of travel at this time. The tenth road passed it, running east and west, the ninth road ran south, and the next, or twelfth road, petitioned for in May, 1825, was to run from Sample's mill to Lewallyn's mill, which was at Ridgeville.

The twelfth road, petitioned for in May, 1825, was from the southeast corner of section 35, township 16, range 1 west, to Obadiah Small's. The point of beginning was on the county line, two miles east of Arba and Obediah Small owned the land where Spartanburg now stands. This road is thought to be the one that used to run from Bethel, Wayne county, by "pinhook," Charles Crist's and Jeremiah Middleton's to Spartanburg. This road

is now abandoned. No doubt, many roads had been petitioned for and established, the records of which are contained in the book that has been lost.

We note that in the May term, 1826, "Nathan Hockett is appointed Supervisor on Hockett's road from the line of Wayne County to Joseph Gass old place and also on the Road that passes by cherry grove meeting house that lies in Westriver Township." "Benjamin Luallen is appointed Supervisor on Luallens road from the line Dividing Township Whiteriver and Ward and all the hands in Luallens Settlement including Kizers Settlement Except those attached to oldhams District do work on said road."

The next road, which we shall call the fourteenth, proved to be a road of a great deal of importance. Just when it was petitioned for is not known, but in May, 1826, the following record is made: "Recd. the Report of William Massey, Daniel B. Miller & John Odle, who were appointed to view and mark a public road from the State line in a Direction from Greenville in the State of Ohio to Luallens mill on Missessinewa Stating that they had performed that service whereupon William Odle is appointed Supervisor on said road from Luallens Mill to William Masseys Creek and ordered that all the hands in Ward Township from Burkett Peirces to the East and west line of the School Section in Township 21 do work on said road. Daniel B. Miller is appointed Supervisor on the Road from Luallens mill towards Greenville from William Masseys creek to the State line and that all the hands in Ward Township East of the School Section in Township 21 do work on said Road." Of this road, Mr. Jere Smith says:

"September, 1825, a road was reported beginning at the Greenville road northwest from Greenville (Connor's old trace to his trading post) by Daniel B. Miller's to Lewallyn's mill. This was not opened and worked till 1832. February 2, 1832, the Legislature passed an act appointing Daniel B. Miller commissioner to lay out a state road from the state line (same point as the thirteenth road) to Parson's mill, thence to Lewallyn's mill, thence to intersect the Miamisport road, near Sanders', in Delaware county. Judge Miller appointed me surveyor, and in August or September, 1832, we began the survey.

"We started where Connor's trace crossed the state line, a little north of Union City, went nearly straight to the east side of Deerfield, thence to Parsons' mill, half mile below Deerfield, thence to Lewallyn's mill, near Ridgeville, thence onward beyond Emmettsville, keeping in a straight line to Sanders' in Delaware county, passing north of Fairview. The county road from the state line to Lewallyn's mill was merged in this state road. The

road remains substantially as we laid it out, having on it Middletown, Deerfield, Ridgeville and Emmettsville."

This road crossed the Mississinewa river near the Reitenour Cemetery, at the cabin of Burkett Pierce, going from there directly where Ridgeville now is.

The next road of record is in May, 1826, and is certainly a very peculiar record, and is as follows: "Recd. the petition of Sundry inhabitants of this county praying that a Public road may be laid off beginning at Hocketts road about ¾ of a mile North of Guesses, thence leading Down Sugar creek by the Likinses and D. Heastons, thence to the widow Pucketts lane by Dunkirk meeting house and on to the Southwest corner of Wm. Ways field, thence along the west side of said field to intersect the State road in meridian Street in the Town of Varnon. John Likins, David Heaston & Tarlton Moorman are appointed to view and mark said road and Report to July term, 1826."

The next road of record is in May, 1827, and ran from Dalton, Wayne county, through Losantville to Windsor.

Our sympathies are certainly with Curtis Clenney, Thomas Hester and William Peacock, whose duty it became to "lay out and mark" the following road in November, 1827: "Received the petition of sundry inhabitants of Randolph County praying that a Public road may be laid out beginning at the road leading from Richmond to Winchester at the line between Obadiah Harris and John Moorman, thence the nearest and best way to William Connors, thence the nearest and best way to Hezekiah Hocketts, thence through Samuel Smiths lane, thence to the end of Thomas Phillips lane, thence to the Meeting house near William Hunts."

For some reason the viewers did not report at the January term, 1828, as instructed, but made their report in the May term of said year, and Thomas Phillips was appointed supervisor on the road through White River township. This road was extended in September, 1828, as is shown by following record, November, 1828: "Jonah Heaton, Bazaleel Hunt and David Vestal, who were appointed to view and mark a public road from the meeting house near William Hunt the nearest and best way so as to pass some where near Joseph Rooks then the nearest and best way to the line dividing Randolph and Delaware counties in a direction towards Moncey town, now verbally report that they have performed that servise it is therefore ordered that the same be cut out as a public road or highway."

In January, 1830, another characteristic petition was received as fol-

lows: "Received the petition of Sundry citizens of Randolph county praying that a public Road may be laid out beginning at the west end of Hezekiah Hocketts lane the nearest and best way to the Wayne line at the Southeast corner of Martindales dedning. Which is granted, and Isaiah Rodgers, James Smith and David Frazier are appointed to view and mark said road and Report to this Board at March term 1830."

In November, 1830, the commissioners "Received the petition of Elijah Arnold and others praying for a public road to be laid off beginning at the North end of Wm. Smiths lane the nearest and best way to Jonathan Cleavengers on Rooks old place." Jeremiah Smith, Joshua Beer and Elijah Arnold were appointed to view and mark said road.

In March, 1831, John Wilson and others petitioned for a road "beginning at the Richmond road at or near John Moorman Sr. S. E. corner the nearest and best way to Arby meeting house, thence the nearest & best way to the State of Ohio line which is granted."

In May, 1831, Samuel Jackson, William Davidson and William Peacock were appointed to view and mark a road, the record of which is as follows: "Received the petition of Sundry citizens of Randolph county praying that a public road may be laid out Beginning at the South west corner of Samuel Smiths fence, thence the nearest best way to crossway south of Samuel Jacksons, thence the nearest and best way to the new road at the north end of William Smiths lane."

In September, 1831, a cartway was petitioned for, from Winchester across the ford of White river to Sample's mill. The distinction between a cartway and a road seems to be a difference in width, a cartway being what is ordinarily called a lane. Many roads of local importance only were petitioned for at each session of the legislature.

In January, 1832, another very interesting road record was made, as follows: "This day the petition of William Peacock and others was publickly read And John Boroughs, Jesse Johnson and David Moore are appointed to view and mark a publick road beginning at the west end of Hezekiah Hocketts lane from thence on the open line south of Samuel Smith's fence until it intersects the road leading from Johnson's mill to Sample's mill from thence the nearest and best way through Joseph Hollingsworth's lane, from thence the nearest and best way until it intersects the road leading from Economy to Winchester at or near Jackson's perarie and report to the next term of this board."

There seems to have been no definite records made of the location of

roads by any survey until 1832. During that year Jere Smith was at that time surveyor, and recorded his "field" notes of that part of the state road, leading from Winchester to New Castle, which lies in Randolph county, Indiana. This was a state road. In October of the same year he filed his "field" notes of that part of the state road leading from Richmond to Fort Wayne, which lies in Randolph county, and the territory attached to it.

It will be interesting to note that this road went "to the township line between township 25 and 26 north, near the one-half mile stake on the south side of section 32 of township 26, range 14, it being the north line of the territory attached to Randolph county." This township line passes through the present town of Berne, and the one-half mile stake referred to is just east of that town.

On November 16, 1832. Mr. Smith filed his "field" notes of that part of the state road, leading from the Ohio state line to Saunders', which lies in Randolph county and the territory attached to it. This is the road of which Mr. Smith speaks, as running "from the state line to Parson's mill, thence to Lewallyn's mill, thence to intersect the Miamisport road near Saunders' in Delaware County." From that time on all state roads were surveyed and the surveys made a matter of record.

The early roads were petitioned for, largely to meet local conditions. Afterward, many of these same roads were taken up by the state and made state roads. For example, the Winchester and Addington's Mill road, petitioned for in 1820, was taken up by the state in 1839, and was known as the "State Road," from Winchester, Randolph county, via Ridgeville, Randolph county, Mt. Pleasant and Camden, in Jay county, to Bluffton, the county seat of Wells county. The road one mile west of Farmland was taken up by the state in 1840, and was known as the Hagerstown and Camden road. The Jesse Johnson-Paul Beard road became a part of the Richmond and Fort Wayne road. Many roads that were of importance have since been abandoned, because of the building of other roads. The Steubenville and Winchester road, which angled from Steubenville to Maxville, has long since disappeared, as has another road in the same part of the county, known as the Rockingham road, which leads from Rockingham, Green township, to Winchester, merging into the Steubenville and Winchester road. The road granted in 1840, running "to Jericho meeting house, from thence to the most approved route to White River meeting house," has long since disappeared, as has also the road approved in February, 1841, known as the road joining the Cherry Grove meeting house, Byum meeting house and Arba meeting

house, "commencing on the Williamsburg and Winchester road, in Section 3, thence East by Cherry Grove meeting house on the line dividing the lands of Nathan Thornburgh and Elijah Hinshaw, thence on same course between Stilwell and Reece, thence the same course between Reece and Way to the corner thence angling south 30 rods across William & Obed Beards land to the West line a corner between Paul Beard senr. and Jesse Johnson, thence with their line East to the road thence south to Beards saw mill, thence the line between Paul Beard Jr. and Obed Beard east to near the Branch, thence up the Branch to the east fence, thence on a marked line on North side of Lynn Meeting house to the line Between Silas Johnson, Isaac Pearson, thence with said line east to David McCrackins' line until near the school house, thence North of said school house a few rods until it intersects the line between Johnson and Farmer, thence East with said lines to the line between Moody and Willis C. Willmore, thence same direction until it strikes the line Between Odle and Calfer, thence due East until it intersects the Boundry at a corner Between Overman and Semans as Specified in said order, thence south and west, the boundary to a point opposite John W. Thomas, thence nearly east a marked line to the mouth of said Thomas' lane, thence on same course across the creek, thence on nearly the neighborhood road a marked line to a lane Between the Lands of Jeremiah Horn and Cammack's heirs, thence East to where it intersects the Fort Wayne road near Arba Meeting house."

The winding path south from Huntsville has become the Economy and Huntsville road, while the road from Huntsville through Unionsport, Maxville and Fairview into Jay county, is only a matter of history. Many other roads and petitions for the same might be mentioned, but we have given sufficiently to show the nature of our early roads. These petitions seem queer and unusual, but they served their purpose and what more could be asked? The country was new, and roads of any consequence were impossible. Trails were all that was necessary, because travel was almost wholly by foot or horseback. When wagons were used, the loads were light, which was necessary if they traveled at all, a man putting his small grist upon the "hounds" and making his way to the nearest mill as best he could.

Of these roads, Tucker says:

"These roads, laid out, as we have said, by public authority, were opened and worked to some extent, yet for a long time most of them were but poor indeed. The trees were cut away somewhat, a few bridges were made, and log ways were built in some places, yet for the most part they were horrid

enough. David Lasley relates in his 'reminiscences' how he (with another man) built three-quarters of a mile of 'log-way' on the road west of Winchester. As late as 1859 there was one and a quarter miles of log-way, nearly in one 'string,' north between Winchester and Deerfield. Often logs a foot or eighteen inches through would be laid down and sometimes absolutely nothing on them, and the wagon had to go 'bumping' across that continuous log-heap. Each new road would be divided into districts, an overseer appointed, and 'hands' given him for his 'gang' to open and work the highway."

Travel being heavy, the location of towns and distances from one to another being practically unknown, the Legislature as early as 1817, enacted a law requiring that road supervisors should place "at the forks of every public road or highway, directing the way and mentioning the most remarkable places on each road." Knowing the frailties of man, this law carried with it a penalty of a ten dollar fine for anyone convicted of destroying or altering these sign boards in any way. This law has never been repealed, but the sign board has long since ceased to exist. At the present time (1914), there is but one set of these boards left in place in the county, and these are at the site of the old town of Randolph, long since out of existence. These boards are one-half mile west of Bartonia, inscribed, "To Winchester, 7 miles, to State line, 2½ miles."

The author of this article recently had occasion to take a photograph of these sign boards, and while taking them was forcibly reminded of the progress made in community life since these boards were placed in position, years and years ago. Instead of "muddy roads," with their corduroy and almost bottomless mud holes, traveled over by the conestoga wagons, pulled by two six yoke of oxen, the traveler today travels a macadamized road in the most modern vehicles. While taking the picture a school boy rode to the crossing on a bicycle, thus reminding one of the new in that mode of travel, to deposit a letter in a free rural mail delivery box, thus calling attention to the modern means of communication by mail, then rode on to a modern, consolidated school, equipped with all modern appliances, maintaining a commission course, thereby reminding one of the old-time schools in its comparison with the new. Before the picture could be taken it was necessary to wait for the settlement of dust from a passing automobile, traveling, perhaps, fifty miles per hour. Only one thing was necessary to make the picture complete, and that would have been the shadow of a "Limited" aeroplane.

When the state was young it was thought that the rivers would be the

great means of transportation, and to that end the Mississinewa and west fork of White river were declared navigable streams, and were put in the care of supervisors for that purpose. We do not know how far the west fork of White river was considered navigable, but it was as far up the river as Sample's mill. In the May term, 1826, the following entries were made: "John Samples is appointed Supervisor on the west fork of Whiteriver from said Samples mill to the mouth of caben creek. John G. Deeds is appointed Supervisor on the west fork of whiteriver from the mouth of Cabin creek to monsey town on said river." One year from that time, May 8, 1827, we find that the purpose of appointing supervisors for these districts was to clear the rivers of snags, cut out the shallow places and otherwise make the rivers so that flat-boats might be taken down them, especially in the spring. We do not know that this was ever done on White river, at least we have never heard any old settler ever speak of White river as being navigable. Yet, in May, 1827, the river was no doubt worked and certain hands were ordered out for that purpose, as is shown by the following: "Henry T. Sample is appointed Supervisor on Whiteriver from John Sample's mill to the mouth of Stoney creek and ordered that all the hands opposite said district and within 2 miles of said river do work thereon under the direction of said Sample." We have failed to find in the records any report of these supervisors on White river. The Mississinewa, however, was declared by law to be navigable, as far as the section line between range 14 and 15 east, which is the line dividing Ward and Jackson townships. There is no doubt about the Mississinewa having been "worked" and used as a navigable stream. We find that in May, 1835, it was "Ordered that Alexander Garringer, Supervisor in Green Township, work all the hands that live in his district and within one mile of Mississinewa river one day of their time on said River. Ordered that Jehu McPherson, Supervisor, work all the hands that live in his district within one mile of Mississinewa and west of Lawellins mill one day of their time on said River." The Mississinewa was used for transportation purposes as far up the river as Deerfield, but no further than that, as we have been able to learn, as is shown by the reminiscences of Mr. Edger, spoken of elsewhere. No mention is made of any appointments of supervisors to work the rivers after this time, it being seen, of course, that such was useless.

As the county became more thickly settled and commercial interests were correspondingly enlarged and complicated, more attention was paid to

the subject of roads. It is said that the civilization of any nation can be determined by its roads. This saying is certainly true of the middle West.

It is only a step from the blazed trail to the path, from the path to the lane, the lane to the cartway, the cartway to the open highway, through its various steps of mud road, graded road, gravel road, crushed stone and macadam.

A problem through the forties and fifties was one of straightening old roads or establishing new ones upon section lines. The old roads had emanated from certain centers and the problem of establishing new ones in and around these centers became a very complex one. Among these centers were Rockinghams, in the eastern part of Green township; Robinson McIntire's farm, which is at Maxville, Huntsville, West River township, Cherry Grove, in Washington township, Arba, in Greensfork township, Cox's Mill, in White River township, John Massacs, Ward township, Lewallyn's Mill, Franklin township, and Marien's Mill and Georgetown, in Stoney Creek township, but this problem has been successfully solved, until today there are very few roads that do not follow section lines.

The establishing of roads has always been directly or indirectly in the hands of the county commissioners and must, of necessity, depend upon their judgment. It was seldom that a petition for a road was rejected, but one exception to this occurred the third of May, 1838. On that day petition for five roads were received, five of which were rejected, all of which were afterwards established. The commissioners, John Coats, Abraham Adamson and George A. G. McNees, were evidently not feeling very well that day.

As time went on it became evident to all people that the success of the country depended upon the condition of its roads. It further became evident that roads could not be built without money and it was further shown that laws must be enacted whereby the progressive few could compel the backward majority to build good roads. Out of this grew the gravel road law and the "three-mile road law." Another great movement in the road management is what is known as the toll road. These were a system of roads built by companies organized for that purpose for the use of which toll must be paid. These turnpike and plank road companies were organized, practically, all over the county in about 1856. Among them were the Union City and Spartanburg; Morristown and Fairview; Williamsburg and Bloomingsport; Winchester and State Line; Winchester and Bundy's Mill; Winchester and Jay County Line; Lynn and Winchester; Bloomingsport and

Winchester; Salem and Jericho; Bloomingsport and Economy; Mt. Holly and Allensville, and Huntsville and Boundary. This is only a partial list.

It was soon learned by the people, however, that public roads should be built and maintained at public expense and that they should be open to any and all who cared to drive over them. Consequently, these roads were either voluntarily abandoned and the management assumed by the county or were sold to the various townships or the county. The last of these turnpikes disappeared in the early nineties.

Randolph county today has among the best roads of any county in the state.

In spite of the slipshod methods by which the roads have been handled there is no source of greater mismanagement of any public affairs than that of the roads. More money has been spent injudiciously and more work done without intelligent guidance and more time squandered upon the public roads than upon any other matter of public utility. This fact is recognized by everyone who gives the question any study. The problem of county management today is the management of its roads.

A solution of this has been attempted in the passing of a law whereby the county commissioners appointed a county superintendent of roads, who appoints sub-superintendents, who, with the county superintendent of roads, becomes responsible for the care and management of all county public highways.

In January, 1814, the county commissioners appointed Robert Jellison county superintendent of roads. Mr. Jellison proceeded immediately to the appointment of his various able superintendents and the work or organization was begun immediately. As to what the ultimate result of this management will be is of course problematical, but it must be said that the plan bids fair to be the best ever devised. The success of this plan, however, will depend largely upon the ability of the men appointed as various superintendents. If ability, knowledge and skill is to be the determining factor, the roads will be benefited by it.

At the present time Mr. Jellison has under his charge the following roads: Spence, No. 64, 6,700 feet stone; Fairview and Ridgeville, No. 8, 47,520 feet gravel; Camel, No. 148, 6,100 feet gravel; Woods, No. 11, 44,880 feet gravel; Kitselman, No. 25, 31,680 feet gravel; Stone Staton and Olive Branch, No. 21, 34,320 feet gravel; Gray, No. 57, 7,870 feet stone; Ridgeville and Farmland, No. 26, 31,680 feet gravel; Huber, No. 87, 14,800 feet stone; Harker, No. 10, 36,900 feet gravel; Sipe, No. 1, 30,360 feet

gravel; Cummings, No. 135, 31,600 feet stone; Hoover, No. 19, 15,840 feet gravel; Warren, No. 131, 15,820 feet stone; Gettinger, No. 58, 5,480 feet stone; Saratoga and Stone Station, No. 28, 24,360 feet gravel; Hinkle, No. 14, 33,000 feet gravel; Stephens, No. 133, 10,430 feet gravel; Olive Branch, No. 144, 5,280 feet gravel; Armstrong, No. 112, 6,100 feet stone; Bosworth, No. 29, 39,600 feet gravel; Winchester and Deerfield, No. 2, 47,520 feet gravel; Shierling, No. 97, 13,050 geet stone; Schlecty, No. 87, 10,644 feet stone; Warren & Weimer, No. 27, 21,120 feet gravel; Harshman, No. 86, 15,836 feet stone; Hoover and Pittsburg, No. 18, 10,560 feet gravel; Rickert, No. 17, 26,400 feet gravel; Mundhank, No. 146, 12,330 feet stone; Devor, No. 34, 15,840 feet gravel; Salem and Union City, No. 5, 39,600 feet gravel; Hinchy, No. 15, 23,760 feet gravel; State Line North, No. 16, 39,960 feet gravel; Van Pelt, No. 23, 35,640 feet gravel; Manor, No. 125, 10,560 feet stone; Farmland and Shiloh, No. 24, 15,840 feet gravel; McGuire, No. 63, 11,250 feet stone; Windsor and Winchester, No. 3, 72,600 feet gravel; Goodrich, No. 143, 9,200 feet stone; Sanders, No. 96, 11,700 feet stone; Adams, No. 72, 16,580 feet stone; Murray Pike, No. 22, 29,040 feet gravel; Pogue, No. 93, 13,098 feet gravel; Heaston, No. 85, 11,620 feet stone; Romock, No. 95, 3,360 feet stone; Fitzmaurice, No. 82, 5,260 feet stone; Goodrich, No. 83, 2,288 feet stone; Burke, No. 77, 10,171 feet stone; Favorite, No. 81, 13,188 feet stone; Harris, No. 122, 13,091 feet stone; Hendrickson, No. 84, 15,760 feet stone; Bousman, No. 116, 14,063 feet stone; Winchester and Union City, No. 6, 50,160 feet gravel; Fraze, No. 66, 10,769 feet stone; Pierce, No. 100, 15,815 feet stone; Mangas, No. 90, 14,523 feet stone; Baird, No. 73, 15,820 feet stone; Cox, No. 80, 7,290 feet stone; Thompson, No. 111, 11,417 feet stone; Windsor S., No. 41, 19,800 feet gravel; Parker and Losantville, No. 40, 44,680 feet gravel; Cabin Creek and Bronson, No. 42, 34,320 feet gravel; Gilmore, No. 44, 9,240 feet gravel; Farmland and Modoc, No. 39, 66,000 feet gravel; Vanlandingham, No. 31, 11,880 feet gravel; Maxville and Unionsport, No. 43, 19,800 feet gravel; Moorman, No. 124, 10,890 feet stone; Lasley, No. 144, 12,320 feet stone; Buena Vista, No. 30, 13,184 feet gravel; Reinard, No. 126, 5,296 feet stone; Baldwin, No. 65, 13,200 feet stone; Beeson, No. 145, 14,520 feet stone; Bunda Pike, No. 32, 18,480 feet gravel; Clements, No. 103, 13,391 feet stone; Brooks, No. 75, 12,000 feet stone; Lynn and Winchester pike, No. 20, 46,200 feet gravel; Brown and Benson, No. 101, 5,333 feet stone; Butts, No. 33, 14,540 feet gravel; Moore, No. 91, 14,633 feet stone; Green, No. 120, 8,220 feet stone; Swank, No. 134, 21,696 feet stone; Chenoweth, No. 53, 13,200 feet stone; Thornburg, No. 110, 14,880 feet stone; Shockley, No.

109, 11,984 feet stone; Rowe, No. 94, 15,000 feet stone; Bickle, No. 78, 15,732 feet stone; Union City and White River, No. 12, 18,515 feet gravel; H. Bowman, No. 115, 10,919 feet stone; State Line S., No. 13, 31,680 feet gravel; Foutz, No. 105, 24,879 feet stone; Lumpkins, No. 62, 10,715 feet gravel; Brewer, No. 102, 15,735 feet gravel; Medsker, No. 45, 15,840 feet gravel; Cougil, No. 47, 9,240 feet gravel; Farquhar, No. 67, 11,800 feet gravel; Macy, No. 141, 9,240 feet gravel; Keever, No. 70, 10,560 feet gravel; Botkin, No. 140, 15,840 feet gravel; Sheppard, No. 99, 13,100 feet stone; Brosey, No. 74, 14,620 feet stone; Cady, No. 139, 11,880 feet gravel; Marshall, No. 142, 9,240 feet stone; Morrison, No. 108, 6,625 feet stone; Huntsville and Modoc, No. 46, 18,480 feet gravel; Adamson, No. 114, 13,221 feet stone; Jarott, No. 138, 39,040 feet gravel; Cox, No. 104, 10,621 feet gravel; Glover, No. 68, 12,156 feet gravel; Mills, No. 88, 12,100 feet stone; Hutchens, No. 61, 15,995 feet gravel; R. Murray, No. 48, 11,880 feet stone; Sickles, No. 128, 15,840 feet stone; Wysong, No. 29, 13,200 feet gravel; Baxter, No. 76, 16,759 feet stone; Morris, No. 89, 14,340 feet stone; Lynn West, No. 137, 11,880 feet gravel; Pegg, No. 54, 13,200 feet gravel; Albertson, No. 113, 14,520 feet stone; Shockney, No. 127, 13,391 feet stone; Hinshaw, No. 121, 13,056 feet gravel; Brown, No. 143, 10,881 stone; Beverly, No. 117, 2,691 feet stone; Jordon, No. 59, 14,999 feet stone; Lynn East, No. 147, 10,560 feet gravel; Johnson, No. 69, 14,190 feet gravel; Kelley, No. 49, 19,800 feet gravel; Moody, No. 92, 5,284 feet stone; Ward, No. 132, 10,268 feet gravel; Camel, No. 35, 13,200 feet gravel; S. C. Bowen, No. 52, 14,520 feet gravel; Horn Pike, No. 36, 39, 600 feet gravel; Wright, No. 130, 23,528 feet gravel; Sam Hill, No. 38, 36,960 feet gravel; W. S. Bowen, No. 50, 12,320 feet gravel; Buckley, No. 37, 19,800 feet gravel; Jackson Pike, No. 9, 63,360 feet gravel; Burel, No. 51, 13,200 feet gravel.

Another great factor in the public highway question of this county has been its bridges. Formerly the streams were crossed at some suitable place called "fords," but the traveling public has long since demanded public bridges. Randolph county, having so many streams, makes the building of its bridges a very important one. Formerly all bridges were built of wood and the county had several "covered bridges" or bridges that were enclosed by roof and siding.

These bridges served their purpose well, but at this time, 1914, only two of any consequence are standing. These are the bridge southwest of Farmland across White river, and at the Steubenville crossing of the Mississinewa. These bridges were built in 1883 and are still in a splendid state of preservation.

The wooden bridges have given way to the steel structure, which in time must give way to those built of cement.

Among the important bridges of the county are those crossing the Mississinewa at Fairview, Emmettsville, Ridgeville, Ritenours, Deerfield, Shakerag and at each section line east to the state line. White river is crossed at Windsor, Dick's, Farmland, Maxville, Moormans, Harpers, Winchester and at each place where it is crossed by a public road. Stoney creek has two large bridges near Windsor and smaller ones further up stream. Cabin creek is spanned by three large bridges. Bridges of lesser size are to be found over West river and Nolan's Fork, Greenville creek, Little Mississinewa and various other streams. The smaller bridges are practically all built out of concrete and the wooden floors of the steel bridges are being replaced by reinforced concrete.

Bridges of modern times are of such stability that it is not necessary to slacken speed while crossing them. Formerly this was necessary, as early as 1868, when it was a fineable offense to cross a bridge "faster than a walk," and all bridges had fastened on them somewhere in public view the statement: "$5.00 fine for traveling over this bridge faster than a walk."

Notes from the Commissioners record:

The court house was begun December 6, 1818 and finished June 6, 1820. Second court house was built in 1826.

One hundred and fifty-eight acres of land was donated for county purposes. Paul W Way made first survey.

January 3, 1826, the commissioners made the following entry:

"Ordered that the county treasurer pay Paul Way, county agent, the sum of thirty-six dollars and twenty-five cents

for running off 5 surveys at 3.00	$15.00
for laying off 28 lots in the town of Winchester	7.75
for plat of the same	2.25
for advertising the sale of lots	1.00
for 2 days attending said sale	2.00
for writing 23 deeds to close the late sale at 25 cents each	5.75
for writing 2 deeds for donation, 50	1.00
for 2¼ gallons whiskey give at the sale	1.00
Return of sale	.50
Total	$36.25

In the year 1825."

We suppose that whiskey helped sell the lots. Lot sales were ordered when the treasury became low, which was often.

Joseph Crown rented a room in the court house in 1829 to work at his trade.

In 1832 Elias Kizer was ordered to repair the stray pen and the court house.

The first stove was bought for the jail in 1837.

Paul Way was ordered to sell to the lowest bidder the erection of a stray pen in Winchester. "Ordered that Paul W Way as agent sell to the lowest bidder the erection of an estray pen in Winchester form as agreed on by himself and the board of commissioners, said estray pen to be completed against the first Monday in May next." We do not know what it cost to build it but it was sold in 1851 to Mr. Way for $4.00.

Nathan Garrett was ordered to secure the safety of the court house in 1837.

First county attorney was Smith Elkins, appointed in 1838.

The county agent was ordered in November, 1839 to: "Repair the upper story of the county jail by lining it with two inch oak plank; must be ploughed and grooved and the plank must be fixed in a perpendicular position and spiked fast to the wall with sufficient durable nails and also to have a good lock put on said jail door. It is further ordered that the trap door of said jail be sufficiently secured to guard against the escape of convicts." The trap door referred to was in the floor of the upper room and was the only means of putting prisoners in the lower story.

In May, 1840, David Moorman was allowed $4.43¾ "for taking off old lock and putting a new one on the jail."

Evidently things had been going wrong about the jail for at the same session it was "ordered that the county agent have the hinges on the jail door made sufficiently strong to secure all prisoners that may be put therein instanter."

In August, 1840, Jesse Way was paid $15.00, Anderson D. Way $15.00, Wm. D. Smith, $15.00 and Michael Aker $15.00, for assisting to convey prisoners to Jeffersonville. At the same time Elisha Martin and Jacob Remmel were paid $3.33⅓ each, "for assisting to convey prisoners as far as Centerville who were on their way to State prison." Evidently they were taking a "bad lot" for Michael Aker was "allowed out of the county treasury one dollar fifty cents for furnishing chains to secure prisoners, to take them

PIONEER SOAP MAKING.

to the State prison," and Jesse Way was "allowed $1.37½ for pitcher for jail and 3 pad locks."

February, 1841, the Treasurer was ordered to "pay Stephen D. Cunningham $5.49 for furnishing and irons for the court house."

Three noted prisoners of 1841 were Austin, Munden and Combs. Thos. W. Coats was paid $30.00 for helping to take them to State prison. Joseph Kelly, Samuel Burres and Asahel Stone were paid $1.00 each for guarding these prisoners "in jail one night." George Clark and John Way were paid "one dollar each for their horses service in arresting David Combs."

Robert Irvin, jailor, is paid $1.00 for gloves and candles for use of Munden, Austin and Combs, prisoners.

In 1843, Asahel Stone was "allowed $30.50 for building a privy for the use of Randolph county." The building was situated on the northwest corner of the square.

In 1843, it was "ordered that the court house of Randolph county be kept for the purposes of holding courts therein and political speaking only and that the sheriff of said county have the care of the same.

In June, 1844, Paul W. Way, county agent, was ordered to "cause horse racks to be erected on each corner of the public square and other places where he may deem necessary on said public square in the town of Winchester."

June 9, 1844, Elias Kizer, one of the county commissioners, was "appointed to furnish a stove for the court house and piping for the same also to get piping for the stove for the jail within and for Randolph county. Also to repair said jail if needed and report to the next term of this board." Mr. Kizer, evidently did this work immediately as the next item is the order for $25.00, paying him for the same.

Abraham Adamson, one of the commissioners, protested against Henry Neff as treasurer in 1844.

A reminder of "old times" is shown in an order of 1846, when Thomas W. Reece was "allowed the sum of $1.10 for quills and sand boxes furnished for Randolph county up to February 17, 1846." Steel pens were not bought for the county until 1851, when A. J. Rust was allowed $1.50 for steel pens. Sand boxes were used to hold sand in which the quills were "stuck." The sand was also used for blotting.

December 11, 1846, the board ordered that "David J. Cottom procure a clear toned bell for the use of the court house, weighing two hundred and fifty pounds, the said bell to be paid for out of the first money paid into the

county treasury." This bell was hung on the outside of the tower which is shown in the picture of the court house and was afterward removed and placed on the town hall and became the property of C. E. Magee when he purchased that building. Mr. Magee still owns the bell.

December 11, 1846, the board of commissioners entered into a contract with A. D. Way which said that he "be and he is hereby authorized to care and take charge of the keys of the court house for the term of five months from the date hereof for which he is to have the use of the jury room in the northeast corner of the said house, also he obligate himself to keep said house in good order." On the same day it was "ordered by the board of commissioners that division No. 26 of the Sons of Temperance have the privilege of holding their meetings in the second story of the court house for the term of one year for the sum of $12.00, also the said Sons of Temperance are to have the privilege of running a partition across the said second story of the court house for which they are to be allowed a reasonable compensation."

Elias Kizer furnished the wood for the court house in 1848 for $40.50.

In December, 1848, the board ordered "that D. W. Frazer be allowed to occupy the grand jury room up stairs in the court house (excepting when the circuit court is in session at which time said Frazer is not to be entitled to the use of said room) for the sum of one dollar per month."

A plague broke out in the town of Winchester in the summer of 1849. It was claimed by many to be cholera. People were very much frightened as a great many people died.

August 2nd of that year year a special session of the commissioners was held, a report of which is as follows:

"By a citation issued from the county auditor for the purpose of having the place of holding lections changed in White River township at the annual August election, A. D. 1849 Present the Honorable Philip Barger, Abraham Adamson, Esqrs. members of said board.

To the honorable the board of commissioners of Randolph county in special session we the undersigned citizens respectfully represent to your honors that sickness prevails in the town of Winchester the usual place of holding the elections in White River township to such an extent that it is thought to be dangerous to hold the coming August election in said town. We therefore pray your honors to change the place of holding said election to some suitable point in said township where the voters may not incur said danger and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.: Silas Colgrove, Jno. R. Turner, Edmund Thomas, D. J. Cottom, M. L. Jones, J. A. Steele, A. O. Neff, J. Y. Howard, J. M. Hill, A. J. Rush, H. Y. Kizer, Wm. Allen, M. A.

Reeder, B. C. Hoyt, Saml. Y. Ludy, Thos. Wallace, Wm. Darah, Wm. Frazee, E. Martin, W. G. Puckett, W. Y. Way, Y. W. Reece.

Whereas, by the foregoing petition we deem it a sufficient cause for the changing of said election; we therefore order that the next annual August election be held at a house on Jesse Smith's land near Isaac Ray's about one mile west of Winchester in said township.

Read, signed in open court and the board adjourned until court in course,

PHILIP BARGER,
ABRAHAM ADAMSON."

June 11, 1850, it was

"Ordered by the board that Paul W. Way be and he is hereby appointed to sell to the lowest bidder the fencing of the public square in the town of Winchester with a good and sufficient plank fence composed of post and plank, the post to be of good white oak timber to take bond and security of the undertaker for the faithful performance of his contract, said public square to be so enclosed as ten feet on the east side and ten feet on the north side next the streets unenclosed on the west side enclosed so as to take the market house into the enclosure and on the south side on the same line that the present fence now stands, and also that said Paul W. Way have the necessary removed and permanently set on some site as best suits his own judgment concerning the same and make report of his proceedings in the premises to the next term of this board."

In 1850, Martin A. Reeder was "appointed to take charge of the court house in Randolph county for the term of one year and keep the same locked up except on public occasions and the Union Sabbath school will be permitted to hold Sabbath school in the same."

At the same meeting it was "ordered by the board that the Sons of Temperance be permitted to occupy their rooms upstairs at the court house for one year at the former rate of rent provided that said Sons shall collect all their dirt and floors cleaning out of the court house."

In 1851, Haller Skagg was allowed $14.10 part pay for fencing the public square. John H. Leake was allowed $14.10 for the same. Ludy & Aker were allowed $6.35 for nails and spikes for fencing public square. Paul W. Way was allowed $5.50 "for his services superintending building new fence and selling old fence all round public square, etc." Solomon Yunker was allowed fifty cents, "pay for mending saddle bags for county treasurer." It must be remembered at that time the county treasurer collected the taxes by calling on the various tax payers over the county.

Thomas M. Brown rented the grand jury room in 1851, "for the term of twelve months (except when the grand jury shall be in session) for the sum of one dollar per month to be paid into the county treasury quarterly."

In 1853, the board of equalization was made up of township assessors.

The Sons of Temperance had to give up their room in 1853 and the county recorder "took that room as his office for the purpose of recording deeds, etc., and other instruments required to be recorded in the said recorder's office in the county of Randolph." The deed and marriage record was not indexed by general index until 1852. This work was done by Willis C. Wilmore for which he received $203.18.

In 1853, Joseph Anthony, circuit judge, reports having examined the records of the clerk's office and finds "on such examination the records to be kept in a fair and legible hand and the papers mostly neatly filed and in good state for convenience and preservation."

December 4, 1853, Wm. A. Peele appeared before the board of commissioners and moved: "The court to order what kind of animals should be allowed to run at large upon the unenclosed land or public country of any township, which motion is continued for further evidence to the term of this board."

It would be interesting to know what Mr. Peele's motion was but no record is made of it ever having been heard of again.

In December, 1853, Wm. Burris was allowed: "Sum of $118.12, pay for 78744 words in making up the general index of deeds and marriages of Randolph county."

The first iron safe bought for the county was purchased for the clerk's office in 1858; $100.00 was paid for it.

In 1858, Elias Kizer was to furnish twenty-five cords of wood for the county at $1.40 per cord, "to be corded up on the west part of the public square between the court house and the market house."

A small fire occurred in the court house in 1855.

Candles were purchased for the court room as late as 1865.

December 6, 1818, the first appointment of assessor was made as follows: "George Bowls appointed lister for the county of Randolph for the year 1819 who gave bond according to law and took and subscribed the following affirmation: I George Bowls do solemnly affirm that I will as lister for the county of Randolph to the best of my knowledge and judgment diligently and indiscreetly honestly and faithfully execute and discharge the duties of lister according to law. George Bowls." Mr. Bowls

made his report during the May term of 1819 and received the sum of $10.00 for his services.

The first tax levy was made in 1819 and was as follows: "Ordered that the taxes for the year 1819 on each and every horse beast, 25 cents." A second tax levy was made in May, 1820, as follows: "Ordered that the following rates of taxation be paid for county purposes for the year on each horse creature over three years, etc., 37½ cents; on each house of entertainment, $10.00." The tax levy of 1826 was as follows:

"Ordered that the tax on tavern license be ---------- $ 5.00
The tax on merchandise ---------- 10.00
On ferrys ---------- 2.00
On horses, etc. ---------- .37½
On oxen ---------- .18¾
On town lots two per cent. on the value
On land half the amount of State tax
On pleasure carriages of two wheels ---------- 1.00
On pleasure carriages of four wheels ---------- 1.50
On silver or pinchback watches ---------- .25
On gold watches ---------- 1.00
On brass clocks ---------- 1.00
On stud horses, one, the price of covering by the season."

Grocers' license was raised to $10.00 in 1832.

The rate in 1835 was fixed in the January term of that year when it was "ordered that the rate of taxation for the year 1835 be as follows, to wit:
On grocery license by the year at the rate of ---------- $15.00
On license to vend wooden clocks at the rate of ---------- 10.00
On tavern license by the year ---------- 10.00
On horses, each ---------- .37½
On oxen, each ---------- .18¾
On town lots two per cent. of the valuation
On gold, silver and composition watches, each ---------- .37½
On pleasure carriages of four wheels ---------- 1.00
On pleasure carriages of two wheels ---------- .50
On first rate land, one cent per acre.
On second rate land, ¾ of a cent per acre.
On third rate land, ½ cent per acre.
On polls, 25 cents each.
On watches ---------- .37½."

The writer of this article, in looking through some rubbish in the attic of the court house in 1912, found the original tax duplicate of that year. It consists of a book of fifty-six pages, eleven and one-half by fourteen inches, bound in hog skin, sewed by hand, and made by C. Conway, clerk at that time. It contains the items of descriptions of land, number of acres, value of land and taxable buildings, names of towns, in lots and out lots and value of same, cattle over two years old, hogs over one year old, merchants' capital, value of corporation stock, value of law libraries, value of medical libraries, money at interest and aggregate value of all other taxable property not specified the number of polls, total amount of taxables and remarks. In that year there were 1,248 people assessed in the county. The poll tax was 37½ cents; value of land and taxable buildings, $232,184.00; value of lots and improvements, $6,931.25; value of horses and mules, $48,291.50; value of cattle over two years old, $10,363.50; value of hogs over one year old, $7,097.25; there were nine merchants, and their capital totaled $7,624.00; value of corporation stock, $682.00; value of law libraries, $150.00; value of medical libraries, $97.00; money at interest, $4,063.50; aggregate value of all the other taxable property not specified, $20,105.50.

November, 1828, "William Mann is acquitted of 75 cents tax on a horse improperly assessed for the year 1828." September, 1827, Albert Banta was acquitted of 13 cents tax on a town lot improperly assessed for the year 1827. In the same year John Coats was acquitted of 16 cents.

In 1830 it was "Ordered that county treasurer pay Isaac Overman 75 cents, the tax improperly assessed and collect on two work oxen for the year 1829."

June, 1830, David Frazer was paid "twenty-five cents for one quire furnished at election prior to date and fifty cents for making return of the election in the year 1829."

In 1826 Joseph Pierson was paid $7.80 for assessing Greensfork township. Robert Way was paid $11.20 for assessing White River township. Wm. Hunt paid $7.00 for assessing West River township. Riley Marshall $4.50 for assessing Ward township. These were all the townships in what is now Randolph county, but that same year David Vestal was paid $5.00 for assessing Liberty township, being part of Delaware county. May, 1827, James Clayton was given an order for $30.00 as assessor for the year 1827. In November, 1827, Mr. Clayton appeared before the board and the following entry was made: "This day James Clayton came before the board in open session and made affirmation that a county order granted to

him for assessing the county for the year 1827 is lost or so mislaid that he can not get the same therefore ordered that an order issue in the place of the one so lost or mislaid."

The Treasurer reports in May, 1826, a balance of $9.19¾. A balance in January, 1829, of $7.04. In March, 1830, the treasurer reports $9.41¼. In May, 1832, he had $1.91. As late as May, 1840, the treasury was so depleted that it was "ordered that Goodrich Brothers & Company be allowed $6.00 for a record book for surveyors office out of the first money that comes into the county treasury." In August of the same year George M. Monks was to receive "$13.00 out of the first money that comes into the treasury for money by him expended for paper and books." When the treasury would get into this condition they would have a lot sale.

One hundred fifty-eight acres of land, donated to the county by the gentleman referred to in the first part of this chapter, was divided into town lots, the sales of which were to replenish the treasury of the county, all remaining lots in Winchester were also ordered sold in 1827. Paul W. Way had this in charge and Way received pay for selling these in 1828.

William Connor was the first to be granted license to vend merchandise. He paid $20.00 for a license for twelve months from November, 1818, to November, 1819.

To keep a tavern one had to have a license which must be obtained by twelve disinterested freeholders petitioning the county commissioners to grant license to some specified person. The conditions of these petitions is shown by the following entry, made in March term of 1840: "Herman L. Searls now comes and files a certificate of good moral character signed by at least twenty-four freeholders of Ward township, in the county of Randolph, Indiana, and also a petition praying the board of commissioners to grant him a license to keep a tavern in the town of Deerfield, in said county, for one year from this date. And the board of commissioners being satisfied that it is the bona fide intention of the said petitioner to keep a tavern for the accommodation of the public and that he is furnished with the spare rooms and bedding in his mansion house and stabling and good stalls for at least four horses and all things required by law for a tavern keeper and having filed a bond and security as required by law, and having produced the county treasurer's receipt for the sum of twenty-five dollars the tax legally assessed by the board of commissioners on tavern license. It is therefore ordered by the board of commissioners now here that the said Herman L. Searls have license to keep a tavern in the said town of Deerfield

for one year from this date." Petition of Herman L. Searls. The rates were fixed by the county commissioners. The first rate was fixed in November, 1819, for Mr. McCool, who had the first tavern in Winchester:

"Dieting per meal	$0.25
Whiskey per ½ pt.	.12½
Rum per ¼ pt.	.37½
Brand per ½ do	.25
Gin per ½ do	.25
Fresock Brandy pr do	.37½
Beer or Cider per quart	.12½"

In 1828 the rates were changed as follows:

"Ordered that the following be tavern rates for the year 1828, to wit:

For dieting	$0.18¾
Whiskey by the half pint	.06¼
Peach Brandy	.12½
Rum and French Brandy	.18¾
Forage by the feed of one gallon	.06¼
Horse feed and grain all night	.25
Lodging	.06¼
Tavern license by the year	3.00"

In 1833, license for peddling wooden clocks was fixed at $10.00 per year. In 1847, non-resident peddlers were charged $10.00 per year. In 1844, Pomeroy & Fleming were granted a license to vend merchandise and wooden, brass and composition clocks in Randolph county for nine months. In 1833 John Beard paid $2.50 for a permit to sell goods in Ward township for three months. Robert Taylor was granted a license to keep a tavern in the town of Deerfield in 1839. Thomas & James Burk were granted a license to keep a grocery in the town of Winchester for one year, 1834.

Edmund B. Goodrich was assessor of 1834 and received $52.50 for his services.

The first attorney for the county commissioners was appointed in 1840. Mr. Smith Elkins at that time was paid $26.00 for thirteen days' services.

The first woman to be placed in jail was Jemima Mann. Jemima was evidently an "old offender," as in January, 1831, the county treasurer was "ordered to pay Wm. M. Way, jailer, the sum of $17.00 for confining Ishmael Bunch in jail and dieting same four days and confining Jemima Mann in jail

two different times and dieting the same thirty-eight days, furnishing the noblocke for jail door and furnishing bed quilt for prisoners."

The Indian mound is referred to in 1832 as the old fort.

March, 1840, Nathan Garrett was "allowed $60.00 for apprehending two horse thieves, viz: John W. Keener and Philip W. Hester."

May, 1834, "Jacob Chrisman received $1.50 for three days extra service as supervisor and $1.50 for six finger boards."

The first weights and measures procured for the county was in November, 1819, when Charles Conway was "appointed to procure one measure of 1 foot English, one measure of three feet English measure and half bushel, one gallon measure and set of weights of lead avoirdupois weight and the an initials letters of the county for the use of the county of Randolph." In May 1840 Paul W. Way county agent, was ordered to procure a half bushel measure one foot one yard measure also scales and weights as provided for by law for clerks office.

An agricultural society meeting was held in 1840.

Formerly fines and forfeitures must be recorded with the county commissioners. The principal offense at that time seems to have been betting.

The report of January, 1841, is as follows:

"List of fines assessed in the Randolph circuit court since the first Monday in January A. D. 1840; at April term, 1840:

State vs. Isom Boswell, 7 cases, retailing fine $2.00	$14.00
State vs. Joseph Maddox, 1 case disturbing religious society, fine	1.00
State vs. Joseph Maddox, 1 case affray, fine	.50
State vs. Jesse Myers, 1 case vending merchandise without a license, fine	1.00
State vs. Peter Sapp, 1 case assault and battery, fine	2.00
State vs. George Whiting and State vs. James Alexander, 1 case A. B., fined each 1 cent	.02
State vs. Enoch Light, 3 cases betting, fined $2 each case	6.00
State vs. Nathan Garret, 1 case betting, fine	1.00
State vs. Elijah Arnold, 1 case violation estray law, fine	15.00
State vs. William Miller, 1 case public indecency, fine	5.00
State vs. Hiram Gillum, 1 case betting, fine	2.00
State vs. James Kelly, 2 cases betting, fine $2 each case	4.00
State vs. Solomon Knight, 1 case betting, fine	2.00
State vs. Jacob Kelly, 1 case betting, fine	2.00

State vs. Benjamin Hill, 1 case betting, fine---------- 2.00
State vs. Andrew Lykins, 1 case betting, fine---------- 2.00
State vs. William Woolf, 1 case betting, fine---------- 2.00
State vs. John Miller, 1 case betting, fine---------- 2.00
State vs. Samuel Lasley, 1 case betting, fine---------- 2.00
State vs. George Noostadt, 1 case betting, fine---------- 2.00
State vs. Morris Johnson, 1 case betting, fine---------- 2.00
State vs. Walter S. Monks, 1 case betting, fine---------- 2.00
State vs. Walter S. Monks, 1 case betting, fine---------- 2.00
State vs. Enoch Light and State vs. Morris Johnson, look over------ 77.52
State vs. David Wyson, State vs. Benjamin Hill and State vs. Madison Wheeler, 1 case each betting, fine $2 each---------- 6.00
State vs. Peter Wilson and State vs. Henry Taylor, 1 case obstructing legal process, each fined $10.00---------- 20.00
State vs. Jacob Johnson, 1 case betting, fine---------- 2.00
State vs. Jacob Johnson, 1 case betting, fine---------- 2.00
State vs. Jacob Johnson, 1 case Thomas Rhoda betting, fined------- 2.00
State vs. John Kelly, 1 case betting, fined---------- 2.00
State vs. Samuel McGuire, 1 case betting, fined---------- 2.00
State vs. Thomas McGuire, 1 case betting, fined---------- 2.00
State vs. Philip W. Hester, 1 case grand larceny, fined---------- 5.00
State vs. John W. Keener, 1 case grand larceny, fined---------- 5.00
State vs. Thomas Jellison, 1 case A. B., fined---------- 1.00
State vs. Elijah Arnold, 1 case larceny, fine---------- 10.00

At October Term, 1840.

State vs. Jacob Eltzroth, 2 cases official negligence, fined each $5---- 10.00
State vs. Isaac Fowler, 1 case affray, fined---------- 2.00
State vs. James H. Hunt, 2 cases betting, fined $1 each---------- 2.00
State vs. Azariah Warren, 1 case fine betting---------- 2.00
State vs. Nathan Garrett, 1 case A. B., fined---------- 2.00
State vs. George Bailey, 1 case vending mdz., fine---------- 2.00
State vs. Thomas E. Smithson and State vs. Michael Chrisman, and State vs. Allen Driskill, 1 case riot, each fined $8.50---------- 25.50
State vs. Robert McKay, 2 cases betting, each case fined $1-------- 2.00
State vs. Henry Martin, 1 case A. B. on peace maker, fine---------- 7.00
State vs. Isaac Hoghland, 1 case affray ---------- .50
State vs. Wesley Dalby, 1 case A. and B., fine---------- .01
Bro over ----------$77.52

GEORGE W. MONKS, Clerk."

July, 1829, John Odle makes the following report:

"State of Indiana, Randolph County:

Be it remembered that John Stephenson did on the 13th day of June, 1829, come before me, John Odle, a Justice of the Peace for Randolph county, in the town of Winchester, who did then and there swear one fineable oath, swearing by God in a violent and angry manner for which I assessed one dollar as a fine. June 20th, John Stephenson paid me one dollar for his fine.

JOHN ODLE, (Seal.)
Justice of the Peace."

Mr. Odle of the September term fines the full limit of the law which at that time was as follows: **(H. I.)**

Isaac Barnes makes the following peculiar report, July, 1830:

"State of Indiana vs. Nancy Hoglin:

On a charge for committing as assault and battery on the body of Marget Cox of Randolph county, West River township, at the house of said Hoglin on the 14th day of December, 1829. One dollar fine assessed against said Nancy Hoglin of the above county and township on the 6th day of February, 1830, fine, $1.00.

"I do certify the above statement to be true according to the proceedings on trial on the said 6th day of February, 1830.

Given under my hand and seal on this 13th day of February, 1830.

ISAAC BARNES, J. P."

In September of 1830, William Hunt, justice of the peace, fined Harper Hunt $1.00 "on a charge of stripping and offering to fight."

Joel Ward made his report on March, 1832, as follows:

"January the 3rd, 1832, the defendant paid in the above fine and cost of suit. Paid over the above fine to Michael Aker, seminary trustee. I certify the above to be a true copy from my docket this 3rd day of March, 1832.

JOEL WARD, (Seal.)
Justice of the Peace."

It frequently happened that feuds would be carried on between men or families and difficulties were certain to arise whenever they met and this meant business for the squires. This was true of Edward McClue and Ezekiel Roe. November, 1832, they were fined one dollar and July, 1833, were fined one dollar. November, 1833, they were again fined one dollar and March of 1834, a fine of four dollars and in May, 1834, ten dollars.

In 1850, Robert P. Budd fined Mary Life "for committing assault and battery on the body of Catharine Woods in the sum of $1.00 and costs," but he offers the suggestion that "this is doubtful whether it will be collected."

The seal of the circuit court was adopted as the seal of the board of commissioners in November, 1819.

In May, 1830, a peculiar order for an election was made:

"Ordered that an election be held in Stoney Creek township for a justice of the peace on the last Saturday in this month if they should get their corn planted." George W. Smithson was appointed inspector of the election.

January, 1831, David Heaston was allowed $20.00 for keeping two estray horses for twelve months.

A partition was built in the jail in 1830. John Way received the sum of $1.87½ for mending the jail and making hinges for the partition door.

Horse thieves have always been the center of public attention. In 1817, the offense of stealing a horse was punishable by death.

As late as 1861 George Stevenson and others filed articles in association of the Bloomingsport Vigilance Society, which was inspected and approved by the board. The purpose of this society was to detect "horse thieves and other criminals." The "other criminals" are said to have been Knights of the Golden Circle.

State roads were provided for January 15, 1844. Under that act the Huntsville, Maxville and Fairview road was made a state road. The Mont-see-town and Camden road and the Deerfield and Steubenville roads were also state roads.

William Hunt's lane was located by the commissioners in 1844.

Mail route was established from Greenville to Centerville in 1845.

Bridge was built over White river on the old State road in 1846. Hands were allowed fifty cents per day, team and driver one dollar per day.

The Board of Equalization made its first report in 1841.

The first fire engine was purchased for the "town of Winchester" with the public buildings therein in 1841.

December 5, 1845, it was "ordered by the Board of Commissioners that the premium allowed for wolf scalps for the year 1845 be and the same is $1.50 for each seperate scalp." Jacob Linkle is allowed $1.50 for a wolf's scalp on that same day.

In 1847, W. F. Way paid twenty-five cents for fourteen dozen quills for the county.

The first license granted a woman to sell anything was granted in 1847 to Mrs. E. McCullough.

Originally the county commissioners appointed the jurors. The first set of grand jurors was appointed during the first meeting, August, 1818. "The following men are appointed grand jurors to the October term of the circuit court: William Diggs, John Wright, John Way, Jonathan Edwards, John Ballenger, William Wright, Jeremiah Meek, Gideon Frazer, William Haworth, Curtis Clenney, Isaac Wright, Jesse Johnson, William Canada, Travis Adcock, James Massey, William Way, Sr., Jesse Roberts, Armsbee Diggs." The following men were appointed petit jurors to the October term of the circuit court: "Meshach Lewallyn, Paul W. Way, James Jacobs, William Way, Sr., Abraham Wright, Solomon Wright, Jesse Green, James Wright, David Stout, Joshua Cox, Samuel Lea, Jonathan Heath."

In November, 1819: "The following men are appointed grand jurors to March term of the circuit court, 1819: John Way, James Massey, William Way, Jr., Tence Massey, John Ballenger, Jonathan Heath, William Diggs, David Stout, Samuel Lee, William Haworth, John Wright, Jesse Green, John Wright, Joshua Cox, William Wright, Armsbee Diggs, Isaac Wright, James Wright. The following men are appointed 1818, petit jurors to March term of the Circuit court, 1819: Meshach Lewallyn, William Haworth, Jesse Roberts, Jonathan Edwards, Solomon Wright, Daniel Petty, William Canaday, John Elzroth, James Wright, Isaiah Cox and Henry Wise."

Bill boards were removed around the public square in 1873.

Commissioners were very obliging in 1872 when they allowed George Irvin the privilege of setting his fence out seven feet in the Huntsville and Winchester road with the purpose of planting a hedge along said road. Mr. Irvin agreed to move the fence in case they wanted to greater improve the road but agreed to move it only long enough for such grading or improvement to be done."

CHAPTER VII.

OFFICERS.

One of the first provisions after the state was organized, was to provide for the transacting of the county business by a Board of County Commissioners, to be elected by the people. The method of procedure in the organization of a county has been explained in the chapter on "county organization." Under this act the first commissioners of the county were:

1818, August, Eli Overman, Benjamin Cox, John James.

1820, August, John Wright, Zachariah Puckett, John James.

We have no records of the county commissioners from 1820 to 1825. On the 31st of January, 1824, there were two acts approved by the Legislature, relative to county business. One was that, "each county in the state, a board of commissioners for transacting county business, to consist of three qualified electors, any two of whom shall be competent to do business, to be elected by the qualified electors of the several counties respectively, one of whom shall be elected annually, to continue in office three years, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. Sec. 2. At the first election, in pursuance of this act, there shall be elected three commissioners; the person having the highest number of votes, shall serve three years; the person having the next highest number of votes, shall serve two years; and the person having the next highest number of votes, shall serve one year; but if two or more shall be equal in number, their grade shall be determined by lot, and at all subsequent elections, where there shall be more than one vacancy, the term of service of the person elected, shall be determined by the same rule." This indeed, is a very strange procedure of the Legislature, because "This act shall take effect and be in force until the first day of September next, and no longer."

On the same day another act was approved as follows:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That there shall be a county board of justices established, in each and every county in this state, for the purpose of transacting county business; to be composed of the justices of the peace of the respective counties, who shall meet together and organize themselves, agreeably to the provisions of this act; and after being organized as aforesaid, shall be known and considered in fact,

law, and equity, a body politic and corporate, by and under the name and style of "The board of justices of the county of "; and as such, and by and under such name and style, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered unto, in any court of justice whatever; and to do and transact all manner of business on behalf of their respective counties, that may be assigned them from time to time by law; and in all cases where the county may, or shall have been injured in its goods, chattels, lands, tenements, rights, credits, and effects, or contracts, such board of justices, shall by and under their corporate name and style (without setting out any of their individual names), bring such suit or suits, action or actions, either in law or in equity, as they may deem best calculated to obtain redress for any such injury, in the same way and manner, that a private individual might, could or would do; and in all cases where any person or persons, now have, or hereafter may have any claim, of any name or nature, against any county, suit may be brought thereupon in any court of law or equity, against such board of justices, in their corporate capacity aforesaid, and judgment and execution had thereon, as in other cases.

Ses. 2. It shall be the duty of each and every justice of the peace, to meet at the places of holding courts in their respective counties, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there proceed to organize themselves into a county board of justices, by electing some one of their body as president of such court, and causing their names to be entered in the record book of the county, as members of such board: Provided however, that in all cases where the circuit court shall be in session in any county in this state, on the first Monday of September next, it shall be the duty of the justices of the peace in such county, to meet on the Monday succeeding the term of said court, and perform the duties required by the foregoing provisions of this section.

Sec. 3. That the justice so elected as president, shall serve as such, for and during the term of one year, and until another shall be elected. It shall be his duty to sign all their proceedings, and pronounce the decisions of the court.

Sec. 5. The clerks of the circuit courts shall by virtue of their office attend the meetings of the county board of justices, and keep a record of their proceedings, and do such other business, as shall be required by law; and the sheriff of the county, shall also by himself or deputy, attend said board and execute their orders.

Sec. 6. And it shall be the duty of said county board, at their Novem-

ber session in each year, to make out a fair and accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the county for that year, and have the same set up at the court house door, or published in some newspaper printed in the county.

Sec. 7. The county board of justices, shall, at their January session in each year, appoint a suitable number of listers, constables, overseers of the poor, inspectors of elections, superintendents of school sections, fence viewers, a county treasurer, and a pound keeper; and it shall be their duty at other meetings, to fill all vacancies that may happen in any of their appointments.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the county board of justices, at their May session in each year, to receive and inspect the listers books, and levy a county tax according to law, and cause their clerks to make out a duplicate for collection accordingly: Provided, however, That it shall require five members of said board to constitute a quorum to do business, at their May and November sessions; and in all cases when a quorum shall not attend, such as do attend, shall adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

Sec. 9. Required them to be punctual.

Sec. 10. Authorized them "to sit three days at each session, if the business before them require it.

Sec. 11. Transferred the authority from the board of county commissioners to the county board of justices, "after the said first Monday of September next.

Sec. 12. Required the consent of three members to appropriate money.

Sec. 13. That justices of the peace shall, from and after the first Monday of September next, be exempt from militia duty, and serving on juries, and from working on roads and public highways, for a capitation tax, and shall receive no other pay for any of the duties enjoined upon them by this act.

Sec. 16. Transferred all powers and privileges and duties required of the board of county commissioners, to the county board of justices.

"Sec. 17. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the first Monday in September next."

Under the provisions of this act, we have the following:

BOARD OF JUSTICES.

1825, John Coats, president, Noah Johnson, Isaac Barnes, Joseph Hale, John Odle,

1826, January, John Coats, president, David Vestal, John Odle, Samuel Woodworth, Isaac Barnes, Joseph Hale, William Hunt.

1826, March, John Coats, president, John Odle, Samuel D. Woodworth.

1826, May, John Coats, president, Samuel D. Woodworth, Isaac Barnes, David Vestal, William Hunt, Joseph Hale, David Frazier, William Massey.

1826, July, John Coats, president, William Massey, John Odle, Isaac Barnes, Samuel D. Woodworth, William N. Rowe, George Reitenour.

1826, July 29, Special Sessions. John Coats, president, David Frazier, Joseph Hale.

1826, September, John Coats, president, William Massey, Isaac Barnes, David Frazier, John Odle, David Vestal, George Reitenour.

1826, November, Samuel D. Woodworth, president, John Coats, William Hunt, David Frazier, George Reitenour.

1827, January, Samuel D. Woodworth, president, Isaac Barnes, George Reitenour, John Coats, Joseph Hale.

1827, May, Samuel D. Woodworth, president, John Nelson, George T. Wilson, David Vestal, Joseph Hale, William Hunt, William Massey, David Frazier, Isaac Barnes, George Reitenour.

1828, July, John Odle, president, David Frazier, George Reitenour, George T. Wilson, Daniel B. Millar.

1828, November, John Odle, president, William Hunt, David Vestal, Joseph Hale, Daniel B. Miller, Curtis Voris.

1829, September, John Odle, president, Joseph Hale, Curtis Voris, David Semans.

1829, November, John Odle, president, Joseph Hale, Curtis Voris, Jesse Wright, John Jones, Daniel B. Miller.

1830, May, William Hunt, president, Curtis Voris, David Semans, Horace S. Rawson, Joseph Hale.

1830, September, Horace S. Rawson, president, Alvin C. Graves, Joel Ward, Benjamin Wheeler.

1830, November, William Hunt, president, Alvin C. Graves, James Smith.

1831, January, Alvin C. Graves, president, Wm. Hunt, Horace Lawson, James Smith, Joel Ward, Benjamin Wheeler, Oliver Walker, James C. Bowen.

1831, July, Alvin C. Graves, president, Joel Ward, David Vestal, George W. Smithson, James C. Bowen.

Agreeably to an act of the Legislature of 1830, the board of justices in the May term, 1831, divided the county into three districts as follows:

"All that part lying east of the section line dividing sections 15 & 16 in the 14th range to be the first district and all that part lying west of the said line dividing sections 15 & 16 to the line dividing sections 15 & 16 in range 13 to be the second district and all that part west of said section line dividing sections 15 & 16 in the thirteenth range to be the third district."

The election was held, the results of which are indicated in the introductory paragraph of the September term, 1831.

"At a Randolph board of commissioners began and held at the court house in and for the county of Randolph on Monday the 5th day of September, 1831, present William Macy who produced a certificate of having been duly elected county commissioner for the county aforesaid for and during the term of three years and John James also appeared and produced a certificate of having been duly elected county commissioner for the county aforesaid for and during the term of two years who were severally qualified into office and took their seats."

Later in the meeting, "Elias Kizer appeared and produced a certificate of having been duly elected county commissioner for said county for and during the term of one year from this date who was duly qualified and took his seat."

1831. September—First district, John James, 2 years; second, Elias Kizer, 1 year; third, William Macy, 3 years.

1832. September—First district, John James; second, Elias Kizer; third, William Macy.

1833. September—First district, John Baxter; second, Elias Kizer; third, William Macy.

1834. September—First district, John Baxter; second, Elias Kizer; third, Robinson McIntire.

1835. September—First district, John Baxter; second, James Smith; third, Robinson McIntire.

1836. September—First district, John Coats; second, James Smith; third, Robinson McIntire.

1837. September—First district, John Coats; second, Abraham Adamson, 1 year; third, Geo. A. G. McNees.

1838. September—First district, John Coats; second, John L. Addington; third, Geo. A. G. McNees.

1839. September—First District, William Kennedy; second, John L. Addington; third, Geo. A. G. McNees.

1840. August—First district, William Kennedy; second, John L. Addington; third, Samuel Pike.

1841. August—First district, William Kennedy; second Elias Kizer; third, Samuel Pike.

1842. August—First district, John Baxter; second, Elias Kizer; third, Samuel Pike.

1843. August—First district, John Baxter; second, Elias Kizer; third, Henry Leaky.

1844. August—First district, John Baxter; second, Abraham Adamson; third, Henry Leaky.

1845. August—First district, Nathaniel Kemp; second, Abraham Adamson; third, Henry Leaky.

1846. August—First district, Nathaniel Kemp; second, Abraham Adamson; third, Philip Barger.

1847. August—First district, Nathaniel Kemp; second, Abraham Adamson; third, Philip Barger.

1848. August—First district, John M. Lucas; second, Abraham Adamson; third, Philip Barger.

1849. August—First district, John M. Lucas; second, Abraham Adamson; third, Emson Wright.

1850. August—First district, John M. Lucas; second, George W. Vanderburg; third, Emson Wright.

1851. August—First district, John M. Lucas; second, George W. Vanderburg; third, Emson Wright.

1852. March—First district, John M. Lucas; second, George W. Vanderburg; third, Andrew DeVoss.

1852. December—First district, John M. Lucas; second, George W. Vanderburg; third, Andrew DeVoss.

1853. September—First district, John M. Lucas; second, George W. Vanderburg; third, Andrew DeVoss.

1854. September—First district, Nathaniel Kemp; second, George W. Vanderburg; third, Andrew DeVoss.

1855. September—First district, Nathaniel Kemp; second, George W Vanderburg; third, Thomas Aker.

1856. November—First district, Nathaniel Kemp; second, Endsley Jones; third, Thomas Aker.

1857. November—First district, Elihu Cammack; second, Endsley Jones; third, Thomas W. Reece.

The population of the county at this time having increased more rapidly in some parts than others, lead the commissioners to redistrict the county by the following order:

"Now at this time the Board of County Comrs. considering that the former districting of the county in County Comrs. districts as said districts are nof inhabited, having become unequaled in population. It is now therefore ordered by the Board of County Commissioners that the territory included in the following boundary compose the first commissioners in said county towit the territory included in the townships of Jackson, Wayne and Greens Fork County Commissioners District No. two to be composed of the territory lying west of No. one and east of a line commencing on the south line of the county line between sections fifteen and sixteen township eighteen north of range thirteen east, running thence north through the county to the N. W. cor. of sec. four township twenty-one north of range thirteen east, and county Comrs. District No. three to be composed of the territory Lying west of No. two and east of the county line."

1858. November—First district, Elihu Cammack; second, Endsley Jones; third, Hicks K. Wright.

1859. December—First district, Elihu Cammack; second, Arthur McKew; third, Hicks K. Wright.

1860. December—First district, Clements F. Alexander; second, Arthur McKew; third, Hicks K. Wright.

1861. November—First district, Clements F. Alexander; second, Arthur McKew; third, A. DeVoss

1862. November—First district, Clements F. Alexander; second, Arthur McKew; third, A. DeVoss.

1863. November—First district, Clements F. Alexander; second, Arthur McKew; third, A. DeVoss.

1864. November—First district, Clements F. Alexander; second, Arthur McKew; third, Hicks K. Wright.

1865. November—First district, Clements F. Alexander; second Nathan Reed; third, Hicks K. Wright.

1866. November—First district, Elihu Cammack; second, Nathan Reed; third, Hicks K. Wright.

1867. November—First district, Elihu Cammack; second Nathan Reed; third, Hicks K. Wright.

1868. November—First district, Elihu Cammack; second, Thomas Clevenger; third, Hicks K. Wright.

1869. November—First district, Elihu Cammack; second, Thomas Clevenger; third, Hicks K. Wright.

1870. November—First district, Elihu Cammack; second, Thomas Clevenger: third, Hicks K. Wright.

In 1871, the districts became known as the Eastern, Middle and Western. At least in the December term of that year, Thomas Clevenger filed his certificate of election as commissioner from the Middle district. These districts remained with these boundaries until recently when the east line was changed to the line running north from the Wayne county line, between sections 13 and 14 east.

1871. Eastern district, Elihu Cammack; Middle, Thomas Clevenger; Western, Hicks K. Wright.

1872. Eastern district, Elihu Cammack; Middle, Thomas Clevenger; Western, Hicks K. Wright

1873. Eastern district, Francis G. Morgan; Middle, Thomas Clevenger; Western, Philip Barger.

1874. Eastern district, Francis G. Morgan; Middle, Thomas Clevenger; Western, Philip Barger.

1875. Eastern district, Francis G. Morgan; Middle, Thomas Clevenger; Western, Philip Barger.

1876. Eastern district, Wilson Anderson; Middle, Thomas Clevenger; Western, Elias Halliday.

1877. Eastern district, Wilson Anderson; Middle, William Botkin; Western, Elias Halliday.

1878. Eastern district, Wilson Anderson; Middle, William Botkin; Western, Elias Halliday.

1879. Eastern district, Wilson Anderson; Middle, William Botkin; Western, Elias Halliday.

1880. Eastern district, Wilson Anderson; Middle, William R. Coggeshall; Western, Elias Halliday.

1881. Eastern district, Wilson Anderson; Middle, William R. Coggeshall; Western, Elias Halliday.

1882. Eastern district, Benj. F. Gettinger; Middle, William R. Coggeshall; Western, Philip K. Dick.

1883. Eastern district, Benj. F. Gettinger; Middle, William R. Coggeshall; Western, Philip K. Dick.

1884. Eastern district, Benj. F. Gettinger; Middle, William R. Coggeshall; Western, Philip K. Dick.

1885. Eastern district, Adam R. Hiatt; Middle, William R. Coggeshall; Western, Luther L. Moorman.

1886. Eastern district, Adam R. Hiatt; Middle, John R. Phillips; Western, Luther L. Moorman.

1887. Eastern district, Adam R. Hiatt; Middle, John R. Phillips; Western, Luther L. Moorman.

1888. Eastern district, Adam R. Hiatt; Middle, John R. Phillips; Western, William C. Diggs.

1889. Eastern district, Adam R. Hiatt; Middle, Wesley S. Iliff; Western, William C. Diggs.

1890. Eastern district, John F. Chenoweth; Middle, Wesley S. Iliff; Western, William C. Diggs.

1891. Eastern district, John F. Chenoweth; Middle, Wesley S. Iliff; Western, William C. Diggs.

1892. Eastern district, John F. Chenoweth; Middle, Joel Mills; Western, William C. Diggs.

1893. Eastern district, William Horn; Middle, Joel Mills; Western, William C. Diggs.

1894. Eastern district, William Horn; Middle, Joel Mills; Western, Adam Slonaker.

1895. Eastern district, William Horn; Middle, Thos. H. Clark; Western, Adam Slonaker.

1896. Eastern district, William Horn; Middle, Thos. H. Clark; Western, Adam Slonaker.

1897. Eastern district, William Horn; Middle, Thos. H. Clark; Western, Adam Slonaker.

1898. Eastern district, William Horn; Middle, Thos. H. Clark; Western, Adam Slonaker.

1899. Eastern district, Geo. W. Warner; Middle, Thos. H. Clark; Western, *W. T. Botkin.

1900. Eastern district, Geo. W. Warner; Middle, Thos. H. Clark; Western, John H. McGuire.

1901. Eastern district, Geo. W. Warner; Middle, Thos. H. Clark; Western, John H. McGuire.

1902. January—Eastern district, Geo. W. Warner; Middle, John Miller; Western, John H. McGuire.

1903. January—Eastern district, John H. Miller; Middle, John Miller; Western, John H. McGuire.

1904. January—Eastern district, John H. Miller; Middle, John Miller; Western, John H. McGuire.

1905. January—Eastern district, John H. Miller; Middle, John Miller; Western, John H. McGuire.

1906. January—Eastern district, John B. Fortenbaugh; Middle, John Miller; Western, John H. McGuire.

1907. January—Eastern district, John B. Fortenbaugh; Middle, John Miller; Western, Luther L. Williams.

1908. January—Eastern district, John B. Fortenbaugh; Middle, W. M. Mills; Western, Luther L. Williams.

1909. January—Eastern district, Chas. E. Bowen; Middle, W. M. Mills; Western, Luther L. Williams.

1910. January—Eastern district, Chas. E. Bowen; Middle, W. M. Mills; Western, John E. Cheesman.

1911. January—Eastern district, **Chris E. Chenoweth; Middle, W. M. Mills; Western, John E. Cheesman.

1912. January—Eastern district, Chris E. Chenoweth; Middle, W. M. Mills; Western, John E. Cheesman.

1913. January—Eastern district, Chris E. Chenoweth; Middle, W. M. Mills; Western, Winfield Smullen.

1914. January—Eastern district, Chris E. Chenoweth; Middle, Clarence Mullen; Western, Winfield Smullen.

* Adam Slonaker died November 26, 1899, and W. T. Botkin was appointed in his place.

** Charles E. Bowen died June 10, 1910, and Chris E. Chenoweth was appointed in his place.

CONGRESSMEN.

William Hendricks, 1817-1823, First District—one district in the State.

John Test, 1823-1827.

Oliver H. Smith, 1827-1829; John Test, 1829-1831; Jonathan McCarty, 1831-1833—Third District—three districts.

Jonathan McCarty, 1833-1837; James H. Rariden, 1837-1841; Andrew Kennedy, 1841-1843—Fifth District—seven districts.

Andrew Kennedy, 1843-1847; William Rockhill, 1847-1849; Andrew J. Harlan, 1849-1851; Samuel Brenton, 1851-1853—Tenth District—ten districts.

Samuel Parker, 1853-1855; D. P. Holloway, 1855-1857—Fifth District.

David Kilgore, 1857-1861—eleven districts.

George W. Julian, 1861-1871; Jeremiah M. Wilson, 1871-1873—Fourth District.

Jeremiah M. Wilson, 1873-1875; William S. Holman, 1875-1877; Thomas M. Browne, 1877-1891—Fifth District.

1891-1897—Henry U. Johnson, Sixth District.

1897-1899—Charles L. Henry, Madison County, Eighth District.

1899-1907—George W. Comer, Eighth District.

1907-1914—J. A. M. Adair, Eighth District.

SENATORS.

1816-24—Patrick Baird, Wayne and Randolph.

1825—James Rariden, Wayne, Randolph, Allen; Centerville.

1826-28—Amaziah Morgan, Rush, Henry, Randolph, Allen.

1829-31—Daniel Worth, Randolph, Allen, Delaware, Cass; Huntsville.

1832-33—Samuel Hanna, as next above—Fort Wayne, St. Joseph, Elkhart.

1834-35—Andrew Aker, Randolph, Delaware, Grant; Winchester.

1836-39—Andrew Kennedy, Delaware, Randolph.

1840—Michael Aker, Delaware, Randolph.

1841-42—Michael Aker, Randolph, Blackford, Jay; Winchester.

1843-45—Isaac F. Wood, Randolph, Blackford, Jay; Spartanburg.

1846-48—Dixon Milligan, Randolph, Blackford, Jay; Portland.

1849-50—Jacob Brugh, Randolph, Blackford, Jay.

1851-52————————Longshore, Randolph, Jay; Deerfield.

1853-56—Theophilus Wilson, Randolph, Jay; New Corydon.

1857-60—Daniel Hill, Randolph; Jericho.

1860-62—Asahel Stone, Randolph; Winchester.

1862-64—Thomas M. Browne, Randolph; Winchester.

1864-68—Thomas Ward, Randolph; Winchester.

1868-72—Isaac P. Gray, Randolph; Union City.

1872-76—Andrew J. Neff, Randolph; Winchester.

1876-80—Nathan Cadwallader, Randolph; Union City.

1880-84—E. H. Bundy, Randolph, Henry.

1882-86—Marcus C. Smith, Randolph, Henry, Delaware; Muncie.

1884—John W. Macy (Randolph), Delaware, Henry and Randolph.

1888—Theodore Shockney (Randolph), Delaware and Randolph.
1892—Ozro N. Cranor (Delaware), Randolph and Delaware.
1896—Walter Ball (Delaware), Randolph and Delaware.
1900—T. Halleck Johnson (Jay), Randolph and Jay.
1904—Seth D. Coats (Randolph), Randolph and Jay.
1908—Nathan T. Hawkins (Jay), Randolph and Jay.
1912—Bader S. Hunt (Randolph), Randolph and Jay.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following list gives name, residence and counties represented:
1816—Joseph Holman, Ephraim Overman (Randolph), John Scott, Wayne and Randolph.
1817—Holman, Scott, Robert Hill, Wayne and Randolph.
1818, 1819, 1820, 1821—Supposed to have been represented with Wayne county.
1822-24—John Wright (Randolph), Wayne and Randolph.
1825—Daniel Worth (Randolph), Randolph and Allen.
1826—Samuel Hanna (Allen), Randolph, Allen, and all the territory north of Madison and Hamilton counties to the Wabash not attached elsewhere.
1827-28—Daniel Worth (Randolph), as next above.
1829—Lemuel G. Jackson (Delaware), Randolph and Delaware.
1830—David Semans (Randolph), Randolph and Delaware.
1831—Andrew Aker (Randolph), Randolph alone.
1832-33—Eli Edwards (Randolph), Randolph.
1834—Zachariah Puckett (Randolph), Randolph.
1835—Eli Edwards (Randolph), Randolph.
1836-37—Zachariah Puckett (Randolph), Randolph.
1838-39—Miles Hunt (Randolph), Randolph.
1840—Smith Elkins (Randolph), Randolph.
1841-42—Robert W. Butler (Randolph), Randolph.
1843—Edward Edger, (Randolph), Randolph.
1844-45—Roylston Ford (Randolph), Randolph.
1846—James Griffis (Randolph), Randolph.
1848—H. H. Neff, Asahel Stone (Randolph), Randolph.
1848—Isaac F. Wood.

1849—Elza Lank, Jr., James Brown.
1850—Elza Lank, Jr.
1851-52—John Wilson.
1853-54—Josiah Bundy.
1855-56—George W. Monks.
1857-60—Silas Colgrove.
1861-64—John A. Moorman.
1865-66—Thomas W. Reece.
1867-68—Enos L. Watson.
1869-70—J. T. Vardeman.
1870-72—Asahel Stone.
1872-74—Nathan T. Butts.
1874-76—Martin A. Reeder.
1876-78—John A. Moorman.
1878-80—Enos L. Watson.
1880-82—William E. Murray.
1882-84—Theodore Shockney.
1884-86—J. S. Engle.
1886-88—Jonah L. Catey.
1888-90—Wm. A. W. Daly.
1890-92—Wm. D. Stone.
1892-96—Andrew J. Stakebake.
1896-1900—Silas A. Canada.
1898-02—Joint Representative Blackfoot, Jay and Randolph, John A. Bonham, of Blackford.
1900-04—Samuel R. Bell.
1904-06—Isaiah P. Watts.
1904-06—Joint Representative between Jay, Randolph and Blackford, Sidney W. Cantrell, (Blackford).
1906-12—Miles Furnas.
1912-14—Clarence F. Pierce.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1851.

Randolph county, Beattie McClelland.
Randolph and Jay (Senatorial), Dixon Milligan, Nathan R. Hawkins.

AUDITORS.

Charles Conway, 1818-39, did the business now belonging to the auditor's office; A. K. Eaton, 1841-45; Nathan Garrett, 1845-59; Elisha Garrett, George O. Jobes, 1859-61; Thomas L. Scott, 1861-65; W. E. Murray, 1865-74; W. D. Kizer, 1874-78; George N. Edger, 1878-82; Benj. F. Boltz, 1882-86; Andrew J. Cranor, 1886-90; Albert Canfield, 1890-94; Wm. A. Wiley, 1894-98; Calvin S. Engle, 1898-1902; John H. Boltz, 1902-07; Mack Pogue, 1907-1911; Henry F. Wood, 1911.

CLERKS.

Charles Conway, 1818-39; George W. Monks, 1839-53; Henry H. Neff, 1853-61; J. B. Goodrich, 1861-69; Henry T. Semans, 1869-73; Richard A. Leavell, 1873-77; John W. Macy, 1877-81; I. P. Watts, 1881-85; R. A. Leavell, 1885-89; John R. Engle, 1889-93; A. L. Nichols, 1893-97; John E. Markle, 1897-01. James J. Eagy, 1901-05; A. L. Farquhar, 1905-09; A. R. Helms, 1909-13; Joe Gard, 1913.

SHERIFFS.

David Wright, 1818-19; Solomon Wright, 1820-24; Thomas Wright, 1825-27; Eli Edwards, 1829-31; Jeremiah Smith, 1833; Nathan Garrett, 1837; Robert Irvin, 1840-44; Nathan Reed, 1844-48; William Kizer, 1848-52; Amer Forkner, 1852-56; William M. Campbell, 1856-60; A. H. Jenkins, 1860-64; Joel A. Newman, 1864-68; William M. Campbell, 1868-70; D. F. Ford, 1870-73; W. W. Macy, 1873-74; W. A. W. Daly, 1874-78; W. W. Macy, 1878-80; R. Murray, 1880-82; John Ross, 1882; William K. Thornburg, 1884-86; Benjamin Hawthorn, 1886-90; Benjamin Hawthorn, 188-90; James M. Fletcher, 1890-92; James M. Fletcher, 1892-94; David B. Strahan, 1894- to 1898; James W. Simmons, March 15, 1898, to November 19, 1898; Thomas J. Overman, 1898 to 1902; George W. Bright, 1902 to 1907 (term begins January 1, 1903); Albert King, 1907 to 1911; Nathan U.Strahan, 1911; John C. Henning, 1913.

ASSESSORS.

Olynthus Cox, Elmer Ross, Thomas A. Almonrode, Pearl Keever.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

John Watts, Miles Eggleston, Charles H. Test, Isaac Blackford, Samuel Bigger, David Kilgore, Jeremiah Smith, Joseph Anthony, Jeremiah Smith, John T. Elliot, Silas Colgrove, J. J. Cheney, Jacob M. Haynes, Silas Colgrove, Leander J. Monks, elected in 1878, 1884 and 1890; Garland D. Williamson, appointed in 1894; Albert O. Marsh, 1894; John W. Macy, elected in 1902; James S. Engle, 1908.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

William Edwards, 1818; John Wright, 1818-46; John Sample, William Peacock, 1834; Littleberry Diggs, Peter S. Miller, Stephen C. Stephens, John T. McKinney, Daniel B. Miller, John Mock.

It is possible that there may have been more than the ones named above.

PROBATE JUDGES.

William Edwards, associate judge; John Wright, associate judge; John Sample, associate judge. James T. Liston, sole judge. 1831-33; Zachariah Puckett, sole judge, 1833-34; Smith Elkins, sole judge, 1834-36; E. B. Goodrich, sole judge, 1836-42; Beattie McClelland, sole judge, 1842-49; George Debolt, sole judge, 1849-51.

Closed August 16, 1852.

Probate business was done at first by the associate judges, then by a single judge, afterward by the court of common pleas until that court was discontinued, and since that time by the circuit court.

(See Judges of Court of Common Pleas, and also of the Circuit Court.)

JUDGES COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Nathan B. Hawkins, 1853 (died in office); James Brown, 1853-54; W. A. Peelle, 1854-60; Jacob M. Haynes, 1860-63.

Since that time probate business has been done in the circuit court.

The court of common pleas was abolished (as also the probate court had been), and the business of both was transferred to the circuit court, by which it is still transacted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The court of common pleas was established under the constitution of 1851, and continued till a few years ago.

The prosecuting attorneys for that court were William Moorman, elected 1852; J. J. Cheney, 1854; E. L. Watson, 1856, 1858, 1862; Thomas J. Hosford, 1860; J. E. Mellette, John J. Hawkins.

SURVEYORS (PARTIAL LIST).

Moorman Way, Samuel D. Woodworth, Jeremiah Smith, C. S. Goodrich, Edmund B. Goodrich, Anderson D. Way, Thomas C. Puckett, Enos L. Watson, Pleasant Hiatt, Charles Jaqua, Phinehas Pomery, Ephraim C. Hiatt, Michael C. Gaffey, 1880; A. M. Russell, elected in 1882; Charles C. Yunker, 1884 to 1888; J. Ellsworth Hinshaw, 1888 to 1892; Miles C. Coble, 1892 to 1894; Jacob E. Hinshaw, 1894 to 1900; Alonzo L. Wright, 1900 to 1909; Arthur B. Purdy, 1909 to present time.

RECORDERS.

Charles Conway, 1818-39; W. C. Wilmore, 1839-53; William Burres, 1853-61; J. S. Cottom, 1861-65; F. A. Engle, 1865-69; John W. Williamson, 1869-73; W. C. Brown, 1873-77; D. C. Braden, 1877-81; O. F. Lewellen, 1881-85; Nimrod Brooks, 1885-89; Benjamin W. Simmons, 1889-92, died 1892; William G. Moulton, 1892 (until next general election or until his successor is elected and qualified); Perry Leavell, 1892-99; Nathan R. Chenoweth, 1896-1900; James Curtis Dodd, 1900-05; John R. Fouse, 1905-09; Frank F. Fielder, 1909-12; Jesse W. Yost, 1912-.

TREASURERS.

Jesse Johnson, 1818-24; John B. Wright, 1825-29; James B. Liston, 1829-30; John Odle, 1831; Jeremiah Smith; Zachariah Puckett, 1838; Andrew Aker, 1839-40; John Neff, 1844; Thomas W. Reece, 1847; Simeon H. Lucas, 1850; Ira Swain, 1855-57; John W. Jarnagin, 1857-61; E. F. Halliday, 1861-65; A. M. Owens, 1865-69; James H. Bowen, 1869-73; Simon Ramsey, 1873-75; Harrison P. Hunt, 1875-77; O. C. Gordon, 1877-81; Calvin Puckett, 1881-83; Mahlon T. Sumption,1883-85; William A. Martin, 1885-87; J. W.

Turner, 1887-89; I. V. D. R. Johnson, 1889-91; George W. Veal, 1891-93; Mathew H. Ruby, 1893-95; Joseph C. Devoss, 1895-96; Harvey E. McNees, November 14, 1896-97; Joseph C. Devoss, 1897, until successor is elected and qualified; Thomas H. Johnson, December 31, 1903, to January 1, 1906; Hicks K. Wright, 1899, (bond approved November 9, 1899); John I. Johnson, 1901, (bond approved December 4, 1901); George W. Robbins, 1906, (served three years. Harry Jack, treasurer-elect, died the last week of December, 1908, and Robbins served until a successor could be elected); John Collett, 1909; Tilman W. Baldwin, 1911; Henry D. Good, 1912.

CORONERS (SOME OF THEM.)

Solomon Wright, David Heaston, Benjamin Ramsey, William R. Finn, Martin A. Reeder, John H. Peake, Joab Pierce, R. H. Grooms, Jonathan Edwards, Isaac R. Ford, John D. Carter, J. J. Evans, 1884; Cyrus Cox, 1888; J. J. Evans, 1890; John D. Carter, 1892; Oren Coats, 1894; J. J. Evans, 1896; Jacob E. Hinshaw, 1898; J. J. Evans, 1900-1913; David C. Roney, 1913; John S. Nixon, October 6, 1913, to December 31, 1914.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

The first prosecuting attorney was James Rariden, appointed by the court. After him, at various times, were Bethuel Morris, John Gilmore, Lot Bloomfield, Oliver H. Smith, Amos Lane, Charles H. Test, Martin M. Ray, James Perry, William J. Brown, Caleb B. Smith, Samuel W. Parker, Jeremiah Smith, Andrew Kennedy, Jehu T. Elliott, John Brownlee (up to October, 1839).

Elected—William A. Peelle, Thomas M. Browne, Silas Colgrove, J. J. Cheney (common pleas), Enos L. Watson (common pleas), William Garber, Thomas M. Browne, Daniel M. Bradbury, E. B. Reynolds, Alexander Gullett, A. O. Marsh, J. E. Mellette; Thomas A. Spencer, 1882; Emerson McGriff, 1885; S. A. Canada, 1886; J. B. Ross, 1888; B. F. Marsh, 1890; James B. Ross, 1892. Clarkson L. Hutchens, 1894-98; Alonzo L. Bales, 1898; Charles L. Watson, 1900-1905; W. O. Smith, 1905; Carl Thompson, 1907; W. O Smith, 1909; E. E. Chenoweth, 1911; Bert E. Woodbury, 1913.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

James D. Bowen, 1881; Reuben C. Shaw, 1881; M. C. Gaffey, 1881; George W. Hamilton, 1881; Albert M. Russell, 1882; Walter C. Shaw, 1884; Charles C. Yunker, 1884; Ellsworth Hinshaw, 1888; J. E. Hinshaw, 1890-1900; Alonzo L. Wright, 1900-1909; Arthur B. Purdy, 1909-1915.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

Jeremiah Smith, George W. Monks, Samuel D. Woodworth, Moorman Way, Carey S. Goodrich, Isaac F. Wood, William A. Peelle, J. J. Cheney, Pleasant Hiatt, J. G. Brice, A. J. Stakebake.

The first county superintendent was Charles W. Paris, elected in 1873, and was succeeded by Daniel Lesley, in 1875. H. W. Bowers, elected in 1883; J. W. Denney, 1887, and served ten years, when Charles W. Paris was again elected and served until 1907, when the present incumbent, Lee L. Driver, was elected.

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY.

Randolph county not being entered by settler until 1814 could not of course have had any soldiers in either the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812.

It was only a few of the most adventurous of Revolutionary soldiers who pierced the great unbroken west through the spirit of adventure or of home seeking.

Those who had the spirit of adventure merely went from place to place stopping here and there and settling nowhere. Those who left the eastern colonies in search of fortune or homes came into the west and settled in Ohio or Tennessee and it was only the most venturesome that moved the second time and came from those two states into Indiana. It is impossible at this remote period to know who these heroes were or the motives that brought them from the civilization of the east to the wilds of what was then the extreme west, however, it is known that a few of these old men, for indeed they were old at the time of the organization of Randolph county, did enter this county, here to find a home in peace and happiness for the remainder of their days.

Being used to hardships and privations the new settlements offered no inconveniences or hardships which they were unwilling to endure. The only record we have of these heroes today is the little marker that stands at the head of the grave and in some cases these markers have been destroyed or removed.

In 1840 the county within its boundary had at least seven Revolutionary soldiers, who were drawing pensions as such. In that year, 1840, there were Samuel Ambrom (Amburn), age 79; Drummond Smithson, age 85, who lived at Stoney Creek township; Robert Lumpkin, age 84, lived in Nettle Creek; Wm. Fitzjerrel (Fitzgerald), age 97, in Washington; Chris Bordders, 79, Greensfork; Joseph Chandler, age 87, and Elias Porter, age 84, of Jackson township. The above list is taken from the official census of pensioners for 1840, and from that it would seem that no Revolutionary soldiers' widows were living in this county.

A Mr. McKinney, father of Anthony McKinney, of Green township, is buried at Fairview. He lived in this county but a short time. He had fought at Germantown and Brandywine and was such an admirer of Anthony Wayne that he named his oldest son, Anthony.

The cemetery at Windsor contained the body of at least one Revolutionary soldier, a Mr. Dudley.

Mr. Fitzgerald, mentioned above, lived to the ripe old age of one hundred five years, one month and fifteen days and even at that old age died through the effects of an accident. He had maintained his strength and vitality up to the time of his untimely death and did much manual labor in spite of the fact he was blind. His death was caused from a fall off of a load of oats and in the fall struck a log projecting from the corner of the stable. It is sad indeed that a man should come to such an untimely ending after having faced the enemy in defense of himself and liberty through such a war as the Revolutionary.

The Indian War of 1789-95 brought a great many people into Indiana and a few in the near neighborhood of Randolph county. No doubt a few of these Indian fighters settled in Randolph county having been attracted here by the fertility of the soil and the cheapness of the land. They had become acquainted with this part of the country during the year 1793-94-95 at which time the treaty of peace was signed at Greenville, Ohio. The great majority of the earliest settlers however were either Quakers or in direct sympathy with the Quakers, hence, were conscientiously opposed to war and we would expect but few of the early settlers to have participated in military affairs.

One of the "Indian Fighters" was David Thompson who served as a corporal under Mad Anthony from 1792 to 1795. John Martin, born in 1773, was with St. Clair and Wayne in 1795 and with Harrison at Tippecanoe and the Thames and with Colonel Crogan at Ft. Stephenson. Mr. Martin came to Randolph county in 1822 but removed from this county to Missouri where he died in 1839.

SOLDIERS AND WIVES OF SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812 WHO HAVE HAD PENSIONS.

Benj. Cummins was in the War of 1812 and lived near Salem; John Ruby, lived in Union City; Jacob Johnson, lived in Jackson township; a man by the name of Nunnamaker, lived in Jackson; Chas. W. Thomas, lived in Greensfork township; Walter Ruble, of the Ohio militia; Wm. Rash,

John Irvin, David Riddlebarger, Virginia militia; John Grubbs, Ohio militia; Samuel Barker, Vermont militia; Mrs. Eleanor Ruby, widow of John Ruby; Rebecca Harris, widow of Wm. Harris; Polly Marquis, widow of Kid Marquis; Mrs. Lacey, widow of Mr. Lacey; Mrs. Mary A. Paschall, widow of Jesse Q. Paschall, Pennsylvania militia; Mrs. Sarah Bussear, widow of Martin Bussear; Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Poyner, widow of Peter Poyner, Ohio militia; Mrs. Sarah Baxter, widow of Joseph Baxter, Pennsylvania militia; Mrs. Jane Leeka, widow of Henry Leeka, Tennessee militia; Mrs. Mary Ann Mosher, widow of Solomon Mosher, Tennessee militia; Margaret Wine, widow of George Wine, Washington militia; Sarah E. Brown, widow of Wm. Brown, Ohio militia; Susannah Brooks, widow of Thomas Brooks, Ohio militia; Mary Whitenack, widow of Cornelius Whitenack, New Jersey militia; Nancy Stockdale. Other soldiers of 1812 connected with Randolph county are: Jesse Gray, who died in Jay county; Jonathan Lambert and Philip Lambert, buried at New Lisbon. David Heaston, buried at Winchester; John Dye, Jacob Cline, Samuel Wilson and John Hayes, buried at Windsor; James Lambert, Black Hawk War of 1837; John Bolender, Grenadier wars with Napoleon Bonaparte, buried at Windsor; Curtis Clenney, buried at Lynn.

The following is taken from Tucker's history and is indeed authentic:

MILITIA OF RANDOLPH COUNTY—1832.

"A very curious reminiscence of the military doings of "auld lang sayne" has been discovered among the old papers of Judge Edmund B. Goodrich, now in possession of Mrs. John C. Goodrich, widow of the ex-Clerk of Randolph county.

It seems there was a 'militia system' in the 'Hoosier State' many years ago, though how long it lasted we are unable to tell. That it was in active or attempted operation in 1832, at least, is shown by the relic referred to. It is an old paper, purporting to contain a list of persons fined for refusing to bear arms on account of 'conscientious scruples' against the practice; also a list of persons not scrupulous in that respect who were fined for absence or other dereliction of militia law. In the first list, the fine is $1.50 in each case; in the other, the amount varies from 25 cents to $10. The regiment concerned was the Seventieth, and there seem to have been six companies, with Jeremiah Smith as Colonel of that same regiment. The redoubtable Captains were Messrs. Comer, Butler, Denton, Hunt, Fleming, Heaston. Butler resided at Deerfield; Heaston, at Winchester; Hunt, prob-

ably near Huntsville; Denton's men were residents of Nettle Creek region; Fleming's men were from Stoney Creek, and Comer's from Greensfork, Jericho, White River, etc.

The 'conscientious' men were returned from three companies—Comer's, Denton's and Fleming's. There seem to have been none of that sort in either Butler's, Heaston's or Hunt's. How many Capt. Comer had of non-delinquents it would be interesting to know, as he returns sixty-one of the 'scrupulous' sort. Capt. Denton gives but four, and Capt. Fleming, twenty-one, or eighty-six in all. Of the other persons fined 'for cause,' there were in Butler's company, fifteen; Denton's, forty-three; Hunt's, forty-four; Flemings, Comer's, none; total, 154; grand total, 240; perfect ones, unknown.

One Captain was fined; one Lieutenant, three Sergeants and two Corporals.

It may not be amiss to append the names of those who refused to bear arms, as it will be a very fair index of the Quaker element at that time among those of military age:

Comer's Company—Moorman Way, Isaiah Cox, Simon Cox, Joshua Cox, Simon Pickett, Nathan Puckett, Zachariah Puckett, David Haworth, Henry Yeakley, Littleberry Diggs, Armsbee Diggs, William Diggs, Benjamin Diggs, Lewis Osborn, Jesse Way, Robert Way, Joshua Robertson, John Cox, Benjamin Davis, Nathan Barker, William Harris, Benjamin Harris, Silas Hiatt, Robert Woody, Joseph Picket, John Puckett, Thomas Buckingham, Moses Mendenhall, Joshua Trueman, Benoni Hill, Henry Hill, John Peacock, Elijah Case, William Case, John Pike, Thomas Hinshaw, Nathan Freeman, Stanton Bailey, Samuel Cox, John Rhoads, Nicholas Robinson, Amos Peacock, James Foust, Welcome Puckett, Thomas Green, Nathan Green, Jacob Yeakley, William Mann, Tyre Puckett, James Clayton, Jonathan Hiatt, Sr., George Hiatt, Martin Hiatt, Moses Hiatt Joseph Hiatt Jonathan C. Hiatt, Thomas Conner, Nathan Hiatt, Jacob Knight, George Knight, Jesse Wright —sixty-one.

Denton's Company—Jonathan Macy, Nathan Macy, William Lee, Alva Macy—four.

Fleming's Company—Joseph Thornburg, Isaac Thornburg, Amos Smith, Isaac Beals, Nathan Thornburg, John Diggs, Mark Diggs, William Holloway, Robert Fisher, John Holloway, Joseph Fisher, Thomas Fisher, Joab Thornburg, Job Thornburg, John Thornburg, Jacob Beals, Solomon Wright, Jonathan Thornburg, Mordecai Bond, Ornan Bond, Benjamin Car—twenty-one.

The Captain was fined $5; one lieutenant, $6, and one $10; two sergeants, $3, and two $2 each; two corporals, $1 each.

Among those fined "for cause," perhaps for want of a "primer" to their guns, or some other heinous military offense, occur such names as Elias Kizer, Daniel Worth, William Macy, Burkett Pierce, Temple Smith, David Bunker, Philip Brown, Isaac Amburn, James Porter, William Chamness, William Smith, Smith Masterson, Samuel Hawkins (then of Jay County), Samuel Simmons, Daniel B. Miller, Davis Pegg, Stephen Dye, Hamilton Snodgrass, Joseph Jay, John Borroughs, Lemuel Vestal, Andrew Aker, Henry D. Huffman, Jacob Harshman, William Lumpkin, Thomas Maulsby—and so on, to the tune of 154 in all.

The surviving veteran pioneers who find their names in the above list will doubtless chuckle with glee at reading this "reminder" of what must have been regarded, even at the time, as a huge joke.

The papers are made out in all due form, signed by Jeremiah Smith, colonel, and judge of the court of appeals, delivered to Edmund B. Goodrich, Paymaster of Seventieth regiment; and the list is receipted by Robert Irvin, Constable, with order to him to collect the fines aforesaid. Whether any at all were paid is not now known. Jesse Way says that Robert Irvin used to relate, years afterward, that, as he was on his collecting tour, he lodged with a good-natured Quaker, one of the number who were fined for "scruples," and that, on asking his host what was his charge—"I charge thee," was the reply, "that thee go home and find some better business, and never be caught in such a scrape again as long as thee lives."

Robert replied, "I believe I will do it," and he did it, and kept the advice, too. He used to laugh over the joke, and say that it was the best advice he ever got in his life.

War had, to Randolph county dwellers, been a thing well-nigh unknown. Until the struggle of the rebellion, only one other had called our nation to arms, and that was small and of short duration, viz., the Mexican conflict. And in that contest, barely three (as we have been told) were Randolph county boys—Allen O. Neff, Augustus Kane and William D. Stone. Capt. John Neff did, indeed, join the army at that time, and rendered service for several years, but he did not go to Mexico. Kane was much on the sick list, and Neff was shortly transferred to the band, so that the reputation of Randolph for warlike valor in this struggle would seem to have been left in the exclusive keeping of William D. Stone. He was in the war fourteen months, seeing, in that time, some severe service, and taking part in

several hard battles, especially those fought by our gallant little army around the city of Puebla, as well as in some others.

When the regiment containing our "especial three" arrived at Vera Cruz, Gen. Scott had stormed San Juan de Ulloa and had captured Vera Cruz; had set his eager legions on their march into the interior; had climbed the frowning heights of Sierra Gorda and hurled backward in inglorious defeat the armed Mexican legions; had crossed the smiling Table Lands, occupied the unresisting city of Puebla, and captured the strong fortress of Perote; and had pressed still onward, till his gallant troops had invested the capital. They had fought and won the memorable contests at Churubusco and Chapultepec, and Molino del Rey, and had at length marched in triumph into the imperial city of the Montezumas, and were taking a brief respite from their warlike labors in that renowned metropolis.

The regiment to which that before-named "three" belonged had, after undergoing a somewhat romantic experience on their outward passage, landed at Vera Cruz. In company with other regiments, they took up their course of march for Puebla, drove off the Mexican army, who had for a considerable time been beleaguering that town in possession of the American forces, relieved the besieged garrison, and entered the city amid the plaudits of the rescued ones.

Peace at length was declared, and the army returned to their homes, since the causeless and cruel Mexican war at last was over.

REMINISCENCES—MEXICAN WAR—W. D. STONE.

In May, 1847, he enlisted in the Fourth Indiana Volunteers as a private. In the Gulf of Mexico, bound for Galveston, on board the Ann Chase, one of the boilers exploded. Several men were killed, and sixty-five went on boats and upon rafts to the Louisiana shore, nine miles away, landing near the mouth of Calcasieu river. Stone was one of that company. For some unknown reason, the steamer managed to repair somewhat the damage done, and went on her course, leaving that company of men in the swamps, helpless and desolate, to their fate. They would not give up, however, and footed it sixty-five miles, having no food nor any suitable drink, through swamps and jungles, during two days and nights, to Sabine City, La., at the mouth of Sabine river. Here they stayed a week. At this point, thousands of Texas cattle used to cross. The cattle had to swim, and the alligators would often catch them. Every little while, a bullock would give a spring and a plunge, and that was the last of him. An aligator had him.

The boys, to pass away the time, tried hunting alligators. Four of them took a skiff, with only one gun for them all, and rowed out into the river.

Presently a huge monster came swimming along, and Stone said, "Let's lasso him." "Agreed," said the rest.

So they fixed a rope to the skiff and threw it around the head and neck of the creature. The moment he felt the rope, he started for the gulf at full speed. He dragged the boat and its frightened crew half a mile or more in "double quick." The boys tried to get him to shore. After bringing him into about four feet of water, one of the men, Brewer by name, a big, burly fellow, tall and stout, jumped from the boat into the river to pull on the rope and help land him. Instanter the alligator "took for" Brewer, and the chap made some rather lively splashing through that water about that time.

However, they got him ashore and shot him. They thought him a "whaler," he being seven or eight feet long, or perhaps longer than that, and larger by far than they cared to encounter again, and so they gave up the business.

Three hundred men were still on board the steamer, and, managing to "rig up" in some way, as has been stated, the ship made for Galveston, paying no heed to the men on shore. They reported at Galveston that sixty-five men had made the shore, and that they were on the coast starving. A schooner was sent for them outright, and they were found at Sabine City. By that schooner the squad were conveyed to Galveston; thence to Brazos de Santiago. Most went by steamer, but fifteen of them went in another way, to wit, by an old yawl. What possessed them to go out on the gulf in such a crazy conveyance is "one of those things that no fellow can ever find out." But go they did, and a sorry time they made of it. When out on the gulf, the yawl would dip and veer, first one side and then the other, and they came near drowning many times; but, through God's mercy, they were spared to tread once more the solid land.

The men in the yawl had no gun, and could not shoot any of the sharks.

Mr. Stone says: "But we did one thing that was not planned. Col. Gorman, of the Fourth Indiana, had put a lot of hams into the bottom of the yawl to be conveyed to Brazos. We got at these, pitching them out, one after one, to the sharks."

From Brazos, the regiment was sent up the Rio Grande some two hundred miles by steamer to Gen. Taylor, but they were ordered to report to Gen. Scott, at Vera Cruz; and, marching back by land to Matamoras, they took passage over the gulf again to the Mexican fortress and seaport, San Juan

de Ulloa (San Hoo-an' da Ool-yo-a), and Vera Cruz (Va'ra Krooss), which, however, had been reduced and captured before their arrival.

Most went by steamer, but a part were taken (by their own choice) in an old sailing vessel across the Mexican Gulf to Vera Cruz.

The Mexican forces, meanwhile, had retaken a part of the route from Vera Cruz to the metropolis, and had surrounded Puebla with an army of 7,000 men, under Gen. Ria, the place being held against them by the gallant Gen. Childs, with only a small garrison.

The little army fought every day, more or less, for twenty-nine days, all the way to Puebla. At Huamantla, 1,500 American soldiers routed 5,000 Mexicans, secured the pass in triumph, and raised the siege of Puebla.

Gen. Scott, before this time, had taken San Juan de Ulloa (at Vera Cruz), and had fought Sierra Gorda at the pass up to the heights of the Central Table Land; had taken Puebla and Perote, and had also, about this time, fought and won the terrible battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and Molino del Rey; and had either just made or was then ready to make his triumphal entry into the imperial city of the Montezumas.

After Puebla, they fought at Tlascala to protect the "tobacco train," a bevy of wagons laden with a supply of that fragrant weed for the use of the American soldiers.

The bombardment of Atlixco on the march, though a cruel thing, was nevertheless a magnificent spectacle. The artillery was posted on the heights, and the town lay far down, hundreds of feet below in the valley. It was in the night, and the track of the shells through the starlit sky could be distinctly seen as they went speeding on their path of destruction. The shells would burst in the midst of the town, scattering death and ruin far and wide. The city could not long endure so unequal a contest, but surrendered at discretion.

These troops did not go to the City of Mexico, as Gen. Scott was in possession, and the actual war was over. The army remained in the conquered country during some months, till the treaty of peace had been made. The evacuation then took place, and the soldiers came home during the summer of 1848."

MEXICAN WAR.

Captain John Neff, Winchester.

He was commissioned captain in the United States army in 1846, during the time of the Mexican war. He did no service in Mexico but was stationed at St. Louis, under Col. Enos McKay, as assistant quartermaster. His labors were great and his responsibilities extensive. At one time his colonel wished

transportation for $120,000 in gold and silver, chiefly the latter, to Fort Leavenworth. The steamboats refused to carry it for less than 2 per cent. upon the whole amount. The colonel would not submit to such extortion and directed Captain Neff to convey the funds to their destination overland, and asked him, "What escort do you wish?" "The less, the better," was his reply. He took four men and with a wagon loaded with the precious treasure, they drove through in fourteen days. When four days out the discovery was made that their guns were utterly useless; but they accomplished the journey without mishap, at a cost of about $130, thus effecting a saving to the government of $2,279.

It would seem that Captain Neff's duties did not embrace any direct connection with the Mexican war, but the time of his service was during its progress, and he was a resident of Randolph county and a faithful and efficient officer; and this brief account of his labors would appear to be not out of place at this point in our history.

WAR OF SECESSION.

It will be seen from the foregoing article that very few of the residents of Randolph county had ever seen or known the horrors or privations and butcheries of war, the story of revolutionary hardships, of Indian treachery, and Mexican intrigue, had been told at many a fire-side, children had listened in rapt attention to the stories of heroes until they had become, indeed, hero worshippers. Little did they think in those boyhood days that the lessons of patriotism and loyalty being so instilled would be called forth in action in their manhood by such a great war as the Civil war. They knew nothing whatever of war excepting what they had read and heard, even the play at school had lost its militia tendency, no longer did the school boys organize into companies and play at even Indian wars, no longer did a thought of a raid against man in battle strife claim the attention of the father or mother and yet this fearful cloud was formed that was to burst into terrific storm and claim as its victims hundreds and even thousands of Randolph county boys.

The spark of patriotism was kindled into a flame by the talk of secession and burst into a veritable furnas.

Upon the news of the fall of Ft. Sumter every nook and corner of the county offered its living sacrifice upon the altar of patriotism. Mothers gave willingly their first born, and their last born, that the country might live. She and her daughters, remained at home, toiling incessantly to maintain that

home and laboring with their own hands to make garments for the comfort of loved ones on the battle field.

The father who was not accompanied by his son to the front, bade his son "God speed" and returned to labor, that the others might be supported. Those were times when the true nature of man came to the front, either in response to loyalty or by intrigue with those who were disloyal. None knew until that crisis what his country was, how much he loved it, or the sacrifice he was willing to make to save it. It was only necessary to ask in the name of patriotism and loyalty, to be met by a response of sincerity and devotion. Sedition and treason were to be put down and the loyal people of Randolph county realized it was an enormous task and would require all that could be gotten in any form.

Randolph county had been for years Republican in politics, strongly opposed to the institution of slavery. Abolition societies and anti-slavery societies of all kinds had thrived and met with hearty approval. But it must not be understood that the loyal people were all to be found within the ranks of the Republican party, for many, many other people of other political faith offered themselves equally as willing a sacrifice to the cause. Among those who went to the front, political lines were ignored and there was but one common thought and that was to put down the rebellion.

The one great blot upon the history of the county in that great period is the treachery and disloyalty of some who remained at home and whose actions and organization have been spoken of otherwise under the head of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

It is not known how many men and boys enlisted from this county but it is known that more than 2,000 were found in the ranks, many, of course, enlisted in other counties and in other states, and it is impossible to know who they were. The only source of information is the report of Adjutant-General Terrell to the governor of Indiana, shortly after the close of the war. General Terrell did, no doubt, do all in his power, with the material at his command, to make a complete list of all the participants but the task was so great, the data so inaccurate and the records so incomplete it was impossible for him to get all. It is a known fact that out of the 208,367 names of soldiers enlisted from Indiana in the war of rebellion nothing is to be known of almost 45,000 of these soldiers, as to where they came from, and of that number about 14,000 wholly unaccounted for. It is unfortunate that the state has not since that time made a systematic effort to gain the information for record of these thousands of men who were as loyal and patriotic as those whose records are known. No doubt, many of these unknown are from

Randolph county and while it is our effort to give the names and due credit of each and every soldier, we wish in this way to express our appreciation and esteem of those whose names we have been unable to obtain. As we have said it has been estimated that more than 2,000 man and boys joined the union army in the war of 1861 from this county. Work shops were silenced, mills were stopped, stores were closed, farms were deserted, many and many a wife with the daughter maintained the home and cared as best she could for what was entrusted to her care.

We are acquainted with one particular case, which is no doubt greater in number than the usual case but no less in per cent than hundreds of the others which will show the response to the call to arms. Joab McNeese, a resident of Stoney Creek township, near Georgetown, had one son, twenty grandsons, one great grandson, and the husbands of ten granddaughters in the Civil war; another remarkable thing of this record is that nineteen of the twenty grandsons and the one great grandson and nine of the ten husbands of the granddaughters enlisted from Stoney Creek township and Monroe township. This is rather a remarkable record but is only one of hundreds that show the loyalty of Randolph county families.

Randolph county had representatives during the progress of the war everywhere in the front. At the opening conflicts of Richmond Mountain, Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, with Lion at Wilson's creek, Milligan at Lexington, South Mountain and Antietam, Shiloh and Vicksburg, New Orleans, Chickamauga and Chattanooga; with Sherman to the sea; with Sheridan in the Shenandoah, with Grant to Richmond, and in fact, everywhere they were to be found.

The prison-pens were honored by having them within their confines, and many Randolph county men can trace broken health and physical debility to the prison-pens of Libby, Danville, Florence, Savannah and Andersonville.

"Tender boys who had never slept off a feather bed in their lives, and who had lived abundantly and daintily always, went cheerfully to the field, wrapped their frames, weary with long marching, contentedly and even merrily, in their blankets, and lay down without a murmur on the cold, damp ground, or upon the rails laid in the mud to keep their bodies from actually sinking in the mire, after a supper made of corn shelled from the cob and hastily parched in a scanty fire kindled upon the ground. Hardships and privations, forced marches and camping without food or water in the woods and trenches; fierce and sanguinary battles, wounds, imprisonment and death —all these were borne cheerfully, as though it were a summer pastime, or

Presenting the Flag to Col. Colgrove's Company E. Eighth Indiana, the First Company of the County, April 19, 1861.

accepted meekly as a sacrifice needful to be made for the defense of a country, the richest, the noblest and the best beneath the circuit of the sun.

Through all coming time, the war of 1861 in the United States will be reckoned to have been a conflict waged by the people, and carried on to the very end by their indomitable will and their unconquerable spirit; by their relentless determination that traitors should be made odious and that treason should be crushed.

And thus it came to pass, that, in spite of political generals, and commanders ignorant or dissipated, or even secretly tainted with covert sympathy for treason and hostile to liberty, the spirit of the common soldiery triumphed over every obstacle, and bore the country straight forward to assured and abundant victory and triumphant success."

The news of the firing on Ft. Sumter as it flashed over the land thrilled the people of Randolph county to a tension impossible to imagine. No sooner had the news arrived than companies began to organize and get ready for the inevitable conflict. Meetings were held in various parts of the county and most of them centered in and around Winchester, the county-seat. Committees were appointed to wait upon people, to solicit necessary provisions, especially bedding, and clothing, the government was wholly unprepared for such a conflict and it was evident that those who went to the front must be cared for by those who remained at home. At Winchester a public meeting was immediately called, committees were appointed to solicit clothing and blankets, the country was divided into sections and men placed in command of each section. Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Kemp were appointed to solicit along the Greenville pike and their experiences will only show the experience of all others similarly appointed.

Messrs. Kemp and Butterworth started on Saturday morning with a two-horse spring wagon to solicit; every one donated and gave so liberally that these men were unable to cover half their territory because it was impossible to carry what they had received in the two-horse wagon. On Sunday a monster mass meeting was held, a picture of which is shown elsewhere; a flag was presented to the first company raised in this county; this was Company "C" of the 8th, three months' service, Captain Silas Colgrove. The picture shows the flag which is being presented to this company. It was presented by a Miss Bryce, daughter of J. G. Bryce, county examiner. This is indeed a remarkable picture showing the intensity of the feeling of that day. It will be noticed that the picture was taken from the rear of the crowd. At that time an exposure of a minute or more was necessary to take a picture and yet no movement on the part of any one in the picture can be

detected, so intense was their interest in what was being said, for they did not know the picture was being taken. (In this picture the man in the wagon is James S. Cottom, the first man leaning against the fence is Enos L. Watson, the second is Henry Kizer and the heavier gentleman to the right is Jerry Smith.) How little did the audience appreciate on that memorable day how often a scene of this kind was to take place in the next four years; how little did the mothers know of the sacrifice they would be called upon to make in that memorable conflict.

On the 13th of April, 1861, Ft. Sumter was evacuated and upon the receipt of this news, Sunday morning, April 14th, Governor Morton proceeded to arrange for troops and on the morning of April 15th telegraphed President Lincoln as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, April 15, 1861.

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you, for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government, *ten thousand men.*

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

The same day, President Lincoln called for 75,000 troops, and the quota of Indiana was set at 4,683 officers and men, to serve for three months.

The next day, April 16, Governor Morton called for six regiments.

The day after the call, 500 men were in camp. By the 19th of April, 2,400 men were on hand, and they were pouring in by every train, and in less than seven days, more than twelve thousand men had been tendered—nearly three times the number called for. One company was there from Randolph of 140 men, April 18, Captain Colgrove.

Orders were received from the President, April 20, to organize six regiments, and the work began the same day.

One company from Marion county was partly mustered on that day, and the rest of the sixty companies were organized as follows:

April 21—Five companies.

April 22—Nineteen companies and a half.

April 23—Ten companies, and eleven companies besides, not mustered into the six first regiments.

April 24—Fourteen companies.

April 25—Eleven companies.

And also, on that last day, April 25, the whole six regiments were completed and mustered into service.

When this work had been accomplished, there remained in camp at Indianapolis twenty-nine companies besides, and sixty-eight companies had been raised and tendered that had not come forward. Out of these, Governor Morton determined to organize several state one-year regiments, and instructed to form five such regiments.

On the 6th of May, the legislature passed an act requiring six regiments of state troops.

On the 11th of May, 1861, five regiments were reported as complete—the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and, shortly afterward, the Seventeenth was mustered into service.

These 120 companies forming the twelve regiments were recruited from different counties to wit:

Allen, four companies; Bartholomew, three companies; Boone, one company; Benton, one company; Clay, one company; Clinton, one company; Cass, two companies; Carrol, one company; Delaware, one company; Dearborn, five companies; Daviess, one company; Decatur, two companies; Elkhart, one company; Floyd, two companies; Franklin, one company; Fountain, one company; Fayette, one company; Grant, one company; Howard, two companies; Henry, two companies; Hamilton, two companies; Hendricks, one company; Hancock, three companies; Huntington, one company; Jefferson, five companies; Jennings, two companies; Jackson, one company; Johnson, one company; Jasper, two companies; Kosciusko, two companies; Knox, two companies; La Porte, three companies; Morgan, one company; Marion, eight companies; Madison, one company; Montgomery, four companies; Miami, one company; Martin, one company; Monroe, one company; Ohio, one company; Owen, two companies; Porter, one company; Putnam, four companies; Parke, one company; Rush, one company; Randolph, one company (146 men); Ripley, two companies; Shelby, three companies; St. Joseph, two companies; Tippecanoe, four companies; Tipton, one company; Union, one company; Vigo, three companies; Vanderburg, one company; Vermillion, one company; Wayne, one company; Wabash, one company; Warren, one company; Washington, one company.

Seventeen companies were formed by taking the men for each from more than one county. Doubtless many, probably all the counties in the state not named above, sent volunteers in connection with other counties. Many of them were represented in the mixed companies above specified. The forty extra men from Randolph were sent home.

Regiments containing Randolph soldiers are the following, so far as known:

Eighth, three months; Sixth, three years; Seventh, three years; Eighth, three years; Ninth, three years; Eleventh, three years; Twelfth, three years; Thirteenth, three years; Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first (First heavy artillery), Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth (First cavalry), Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Forty-second, Forty-seventh, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Ninth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Nineteenth (Seventh cavalry), One Hundred and Twenty-first (Ninth cavalry), One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirtyfirst (Thirteenth cavalry), One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, One Hundred and Fortieth, One Hundred and Forty-seventh, Fortieth Ohio, etc.

This list may be even now incomplete, since it is true that many are put down to the wrong county, as Randolph men to Wayne, Jay county men to Randolph, etc., and for great numbers their places of residence were left entirely blank—a defect much to be regretted, indeed, but which, at this late day, it is impossible to supply.

Many Randolph soldiers also enlisted in regiments from other states, or in the regular United States service. For instance, a large number joined the Fortieth Ohio regiment, of which Col. Jonathan Cranor was the commanding officer.

Besides, most of the colored volunteers from Randolph (of whom there were many) joined in such a way that their names do not appear on the record made by the adjutant general's office as enlisting from Randolph, or, indeed, from the state of Indiana at all.

Very many, also, of the soldiers now residing in Randolph, enlisted from other counties, and many, too, even from other states, which fact causes the preparation of a full and accurate account of the soldiers of and in Randolph to be a task doubly and trebly difficult.

As we have said heretofore, Governor Morton and all the people saw with the volunteering of men would come the necessity for supplies. The national government was wholly unprepared for such an emergency. It became necessary for Governor Morton to organize the state into a great relief association. He called to his assistance men of prominence and ability from all the loyal parts of the state and Randolph county was honored by having one of its citizens, Asahel Stone, appointed as commissary general. Mr.

Stone proved himself an efficient officer and was one of the best supports of Governor Morton in this great movement. The soldiers were hurried to the front without much thought of the necessary supplies, especially that of clothing. They were rushed into mountainous country of Virginia and it soon became necessary for them to have extra clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the weather of that portion of the state.

Governor Morton immediately went to Washington and finding the government wholly unprepared, telegraphed to Indianapolis to "urge Major Montgomery, United States Quartermaster, to get overcoats of any good material and not wait for a public letting, do have them at once, the men are suffering and I am distressed, perhaps a few thousand can be forwarded by Captain Dickerson, at once, from Cincinnati." This was August 20th, 1861, and the men were already, as we have said, very much in need of these supplies. Montgomery failed to follow instructions. Dickerson, however, sent 4,000 overcoats to General Rosecrans, then in command in Western Virginia. Transportation was poor and careless and the overcoats were not delivered. Later in the year, September 14th, General Asahel Stone was ordered to give the matter his personal attention. He did so and found 1,200 of them and forwarded them as soon as possible to the iron brigade under the command of Brigadier-General Reynolds.

Morton resumed all responsibility for the pay of these supplies and through the state purchasing agent, Robert Dale Owen, purchased 29,000 overcoats, "regulation price," $7.75, but it was necessary to pay $9.25 for a part of them. Quartermaster General Meigs refused to allow Morton more than $7.75 to which Morton replied in his characteristic way, "if the United States will not pay for them, Indiana will, the troops must not suffer."

October 16, 1861, Governor Morton made an appeal, "To the patriotic women of Indiana for additional blankets, socks, gloves, mittens, shirts and drawers" and asked that these supplies be furnished immediately, which appeal the wives, mothers and daughters responded to with a lacrity to such a degree that in May, 1862, the state Quartermaster General, J. H. Vauejen reported: "This proclamation met with a most cordial response and many thousands of dollars worth of blankets, socks, gloves, mittens, shirts and drawers were forwarded, as also, sheets, pillows, pads, bandages, lint and dressing gowns, for hospital use, in so much that a circular was issued announcing that the supply was enough." It was through the energy and patriotism of Governor Morton that Indiana was the first to organize for temporary relief and General Stone was placed at the head of this department. The duty of this agency was "To render all possible relief to our soldiers,

especially to the sick and wounded, whether in transit or in the hospital or on the battlefield."

It was a well-known fact that during the war Indiana relief was usually the first to appear and when it did appear Indiana soldiers were not the only ones to receive succor for the hearts of the people who sent it and the spirit of the governor who guided it went out to all men, regardless of the state they represented.

The state sanitary commissioner was also established in February, 1862. This organization received many and valuable contributions during the remainder of the Civil war. The Free Masons alone contributed $10,000.00 at one time and a great deal more at subsequent intervals. A fair was held in the fall of 1863 which netted $40,000.00. Boat loads of supplies were sent out to the front, one of these City Bell, under the control of General Stone, reached Vicksburg July 4, the day of its surrender. The recorded contributions of this state are known to be over five millions of dollars and no doubt the enormous amount of which no record was ever kept or could be kept reached into the millions, also, every possible means was employed to contribute to the relief and comfort of those directly interested, personally, in the "boys in blue".

The towns at all railway stations were organized for the purpose of feeding, and giving comfort to all soldiers who appear in their midst. At Winchester and Union City soldiers were transferred from one railroad to another. It was the pleasure of the citizens to feed them while there and thousands and thousands of meals have thus been served to soldiers entransit.

RELIEF FOR FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

A great majority of the people favored public relief and support for the families of all volunteers and it must be said to the everlasting credit of the county that no soldier's widow or orphan was allowed to be in need.

In June, 1861, the county commissioners instituted a movement for the "provisions for the support of the families of volunteers" and made the following entry in their minutes:

The following appointments of agents for the relief of the families of volunteers in the present war was passed by the board, to wit:

"WINCHESTER, IND., June 12th, 1861.

At the June term of the board of county commissioners the following persons were appointed agents for the relief of the families of the soldiers of

Randolph county who have or may hereafter volunteer in defense of our country. The duty of said agents will be to inquire into and administer to the wants of such families and make report to this board at its next regular term to commence on the 1st Monday in September, next, when an allowance will be made for the payment of expenses so incurred. They will also carefully scrutinize the applicants for relief in order to guard the county against imposition.

White River township, Thomas Ward and Thomas L. Scott; Wayne township, H. L. Searl; Jackson township, James Simmons; Ward township, Robert Murray; Franklin township, J. H. Sanders; Green township, Philip Barger; Monroe township, Peter S. Miller; Stoney Creek township, Owen O. Thompson; Nettle Creek township, Samuel Burroughs; West River township, Stephen Keever; Washington township, David Semans; Greensfork township, Gideon Shaw.

(Signed) HICKS K. WRIGHT,
C. F. ALEXANDER,
Commissioners.

Attest:
GEORGE O. JOBES, Auditor."

It will be seen that each township was provided with an agent and it may be said that these agents or their successors were kept in service until the close of the war. Others who have served as agents of the relief fund were William Burress, Monroe township; B. F. W. Stewart, Dr. J. N. Converse and David Polly, Wayne; David L. Hiatt and John Johnson, of Washington; Thomas W. Kizer, John B. Goodrich and Arthur Quick, of White River; Olney Whipple, Ward; William Freeman, Nettle Creek; David Kitselman, Elisha T. Bailey, of Franklin, and perhaps others whose names we have been unable to secure.

Provisions and clothing were furnished to the families of the volunteers. For this purpose in the year ending June 1st, 1862, the county paid out $1,937.99.

For the year ending June 1st, 1863	$4,527.93
For the year ending June 1st, 1864	8,590.23
For the year ending June 1st, 1865	4,021.00
For the year ending June 1st, 1866	20,320.00
For the year ending June 1st, 1867	2,460.55
For the year ending June 1st, 1868	1,271.40

For the year ending June 1st, 1869	438.00
For the year ending June 1st, 1870	162.00
For the year ending June 1st, 1871	15.00
Making a total of	$43,744.10

It will be noticed that the heaviest relief was paid in 1866. The funds of the county during that year were very low and in the opinion of the commissioners, it became necessary to make a new rule of distribution. Consequently, January 9th, 1866, the following entry was made and observed during the remainder of the time for which bounty was paid:

"It is ordered by the board that the disbursing officers of the Soldiers' Relief Fund for the various townships, be instructed or notified by the auditor to curtail their disbursements in the following manners, to wit: "Persons who have been or who are receiving a pension in any amount are not to receive relief from the relief fund of said county and all others to receive only fifty per cent. or one-half of what they have been receiving heretofore, as allowed by law. The provisions of this order to be complied with from this date, January 9th, 1866.

C. F. ALEXANDER,
H. K. WRIGHT,
NATHAN REED."

There is no doubt of the sincerity of the commissioners in the above action as they showed themselves at all times to be willing and ready and anxious to provide for the relief of worthy applicants. It is only natural to presume that some abuse would be made of the privilege of furnishing provisions but only in one case was any deduction made from the bill of any one selling to families receiving aid under this provision.

The adjutant general's report as to relief shows that Randolph county paid a total of $94,447.53, being exceeded by only eleven counties in the state, these counties were Decatur, Delaware, Hamilton, Jackson, Laporte, Marion, St. Joseph, Tippecanoe, Vigo, Wabash and Wayne.

COUNTY BOUNTY.

"Thursday, July 24, 1862.

"Pursuant to summons issued by the Auditor in conformity with law the board met in special session present A. McKew, C. F. Alexander.

"The board having been convened for the purpose of taking such action as they may think best in regard to offering a bounty to persons who may volunteer in the United States army and also to take such action as they may think best in regard to providing for the families of such volunteers.

"It is ordered by the board that the auditor be instructed to issue an order for ten dollars to each person who may volunteer in Randolph county to be paid to such volunteer when accepted and sworn into the service of the United States Army for three years or during the war. (Commissioned officers not included.)

A. McKEW,
C. F. ALEXANDER."

Evidently through discussion of the public the court was convinced that $10.00 was not as much as the county could afford to pay, hence on Tuesday, July 29:

"At a special session of the board of county commissioners of Randolph county begun and held in Winchester in July 29th, 1862, there was present A. McKew, C. F. Alexander and A. DeVoss.

"Ordered by the board that there be an allowance of twenty dollars in addition to that heretofore appropriated to each person who may volunteer in the service of the United States, one-half to be paid in one year with interest from date and the balance from two years with interest from date. The orders to be issued when the volunteers has been (been) accepted and sworn into the service, and the auditor is hereby authoried to issue said orders when the above conditions have been complied with.

A. McKEW,
C. F. ALEXANDER,
A. DEVOSS."

This order remained in force until a special session held November 21, 1863, when the following order was made:

"It is ordered by the board that the county pay to each person who has or who may hereafter volunteer in the United States Army for the term of three years or during the war the sum of thirty dollars as a bounty to be paid as follows: ten dollars in cash, ten dollars in one year with interest from date and ten dollars in two years from date with interest, said interest to cease on both orders as soon as the county treasurer advertises that there are funds on hands to redeem said orders and provided that said persons to be entitled to the above bounty must be citizens of Randolph county at the

time of volunteering and provided further that any tax that may be due the county by said volunteer shall be deducted from the amount of said bounty and the commissioned officers of the company or regiment are not to be entitled to the said bounty.

"The above bounty is to be paid only to those who volunteer to fill the quoto of Randolph county in the call of the President for three hundred thousand additional volunteers and dated ————————, 1863. The orders to be issued when the volunteer is mustered in the service.

C. F. ALEXANDER,
A. DEVOSS,
A. MCKEW."

This order remained in force until January 16, 1865, when the following order, which is self-explanatory, is made:

"It was ordered by the board that there be a county bounty of forty dollars paid to each person who may *Volunteer* in the United Sates services under the call of December 19th, 1864, provided said bounty is not to be paid until after such volunteer shall have been mustered into the services and credited to Randolph county. Twenty dollars of said bounty to be paid in cash and twenty to be paid in one year from date, of said muster in—With interest from date and it is further ordered that each township shall be entitled to said amount of forty dollars as above for each person necessary to fill the quoto of said township under said call.

A. MCKEW,
C. F. ALEXANDER,
H. K. WRIGHT."

Under these various orders county bounties were paid for the year ending June 1st, 1863, $18,450.00; for the year ending June 1st, 1864, $8,700.00; for the year ending June 1st, 1865, $7,420.00; for the year ending June 1st, 1866, $950.00; for the year ending June 1st, 1867, $2,050; for the year ending June 1st, 1868, $240.00; for the year ending June 1, 1869, $60.00; for the year ending June 1st, 1870, $60.00; totaling $37,930.00. No bounty was paid after that time.

The largest number to apply for bounty at one time was when the forty-two members of the 7th Indiana cavalry applied for bounty March 14, 1866. The petition was "not allowed because contrary to law."

However, December 7th, that year, the board made the following entry:

"It is hereby ordered by the board that the application for county

bounty of persons who enlisted in July and August, 1863, for three years or during the war, and who served during their continuance in said service as enlisted men, in the Seventh Ind. vol. cavalry, and who were credited on the quoto of said Co. be allowed, and that they be paid the sum of thirty dollars each under and according to the provisions of an order of this board dated November 21st, 1863."

The total of the amounts for relief of volunteers of county bounty, although amounting to thousands of dollars, is a mere pittance for the services rendered by these noble men, who gave their services and lives for the cause of the union. It is said that the United States pays more bountiful in pensions than any other nation the world has known. This is a mark of honor, distinction, and appreciation.

"Such struggles, such burdens born, such sacrifices made, men, money, means, so freely, so lavishly, so persistently given—such hardships, perils, sufferings, wounds and imprisonment and death so heroically endured, such fearful things undergone through four long bloody years over the face of a vast continent."

Each and every citizen of the county will always be interested in a detailed account of the heroes of Randolph county and we give the following most of which is taken from the adjutant-general's report to the governor:

ACCOUNT OF REGIMENTS.

Eighth Regiment Infantry, three months—The Eighth Regiment of Infantry of Indiana Volunteers was mustered in the service April 25, 1861, William P. Benton, colonel. The muster-in took place at Indianapolis, and the muster-out at the same place, August 6, 1861. The statistics of the regiment are as follows:

Companies, 10, A to K inclusive; officers, 37; men, 747; total, 784; died, 7, deserters, 15; accounted for, 784.

Each company consisted of seventy-four men. They were enlisted as follows:

Company A, April 21, Wayne county.
Company B, April 23, Grant county.
Company C, April 24, Randolph county.
Company D, April 21, Delaware county
Company E, April 22, Madison county.
Company F, April 25, Henry county.

Company G, April 22, Wayne county.
Company H, April 25, Wayne county.
Company I, April 21, Hancock county.
Company K, April 23, Wabash county.

The regiment was made up of three from Wayne, one from Grant, one from Randolph, one from Delaware, one from Wabash, one from Madison, one from Hancock and one from Henry.

They remained in camp at Indianapolis until June 19, 1861, when they were ordered to Western Virginia, which was reached by rail via Cincinnati, Marietta and Parkersburg. Remaining at Clarksburg two days, the regiment marched thirty miles to Buckhannon, to find the rebels, who had, however, moved to Rich Mountain. Thither the troops marched July 9, and lay in camp July 10 in front of the foe, ascending the mountain the next day; fought the battle of Rich Mountain July 11, 1861, driving the rebels from their position on the mountain, and sustaining a loss of three killed and seventeen wounded.

Going into camp at Beverly for two weeks, on the 24th of July, they returned to Indianapolis, and were soon afterwards mustered out of service, August 6, 1861.

The troops in the campaign in Western Virginia performed good service. At the expiration of the term, Maj. Gen. McClellan addressed Governor Morton as follows.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
WEST VIRGINIA, CAMP NEAR BEVERLY,
July 21, 1861.

Gov. O. P. MORTON, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Governor—I have directed the three months' regiments from Indiana to move to Indianapolis; there to be mustered out and re-organized for three years' service.

I can not permit them to return to you without again expressing my high appreciation of the distinguished valor and endurance of the Indiana troops, and my hope that a short time only will elapse before I shall have the pleasure of knowing that they are again ready for the field.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General United States Army

Brig. Gen. Morris also issued an address to his brigade, an extract from which is here given:

"The General tenders to all his thanks for the soldierly bearing, the cheerful performance of every duty and the patient endurance of the privations and fatigues of campaign life which all have so constantly exhibited. * * * They have cheerfully endured the fatigues of long and dreary marches by day and night, through rain and storm; they have borne the exhaustion of hunger for the sake of the country. Their labor and sufferings were not in vain. The foe they met and vanquished. Your friends welcome you with pride and exultation. Your state and country acknowledge the value of your labors."

After the dissolution of the regiment, the great body of its members reentered service in the Eighth Indiana Infantry, enlisted for three years. The officers and men from Randolph county belonging to the Eighth Indiana Three Month's Regiment are as follows: Lieutenant Colonel, Silas Colgrove, mustered out; re-entered service as Colonel Twenty-seventh regiment. (Where no time is given the person was mustered out at the close of service.)

Company C, Eighth, three months—Captain, Silas Colgrove, promoted lieutenant colonel April 26, 1861, Thomas J. Lee, resigned; first lieutenant, E. M. Ives, mustered out, term expired; second lieutenant, Allen O. Neff, mustered out, time expired; re-entered service as sergeant in the Eighth regiment, three years; promoted second lieutenant.

Non-commissioned officers—Jonathan B. Harrison, first sergeant; Samuel Humphrey, Michael P Voris, Thomas S. Kennon, sergeants; John McConnell, Benjamin Shoemaker, James Addington, Sylvanus White, corporals; Jackson Keller, John W. Thomas, musicians.

Privates—Joseph A. Anderson, John R. Anderson, Ezra Bond, James N. Bright, William Burris, Harrison Burris, Jefferson Bush, Hiram Bromagem, Nelson Barnes, Joseph W. Cox, Edgar Craig, Justice G. Crowell, Eli Edwards, John Edwards, John Frackler, George W. Fisher, Noah Freck, Prentice Garrett, Laban E. Garner, Thomas W. George, Harrison Hill, Kennedy Hollingsworth, John C. Hollowell, T. P. Hollingsworth, James E. Huston, Joseph R. Jackson, John Jones, James Jones, James E. H. Jones, Samuel G. Kearney, Thomas Kent, Isaiah W. Kemp, John Kizer, William F. Locke, John D. Lytle, Jethro Macy, Charles McGuire, George W. McKinney, Thomas B. McIntyre, Nathan B. Maxwell, Anthony Mincer, James M. Moore, Robert H. Morgan, Uriah Mock, George W. McCormick, George W. Price, Francis M. Puckett, Lafayette Pursley, John C. Rush, Reuben S. Scott,

Charles Souke, Edward Stanton, Charles M. Stine, Jefferson Stoner, Samuel Strahan, David B. Strahan, James M. Thomas, Henry T. Way, Jesse Way, Samuel H. Webb, William H. Weaver, Samuel Williams, William H. Williams, John Yost.

Company G—Second Lieutenant, George W. H. Riley, promoted captain Company C. Captain in Eighth Three Years' Infantry; also lieutenant colonel, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana regiment. No losses or casualties occurred in Company C. Every man came back safe and sound as he went out, leaving his country better for the peril he had undergone in her behalf, and happy in the experience he had gained in the brief campaign spent among the bluffs and mountains of Western Virginia.

SIXTH INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS).

Was mustered in at Indianapolis, September 20, 1861; Colonel, T. T. Crittenden. Mustered out at Chattanooga, September 22, 1864. Officers, 46; men, 950; recruits, 126; died, 242; deserters, 48; unaccounted for, 10; total, 1,118.

The Sixth regiment was re-organized from the Sixth Three Months' regiment September 20, 1861. Its first service was to cross to Louisville, Ky., then threatened by Buckner, which it performed the very day of its organization, being the first body of troops to enter Kentucky from a northern state. They marched to Muldraugh's Hill, forty miles distant, camping near Elizabethtown. The Sixth was assigned to Rousseau's brigade, of McCook's division, and marched with the division to Munfordsville and Bowling Green, and, in March, 1862, to Nashville; March 29, 1862, they left for the Tennessee river, reaching Shiloh April 7 and fighting bravely in the battle of Shiloh, April 8, saving a battery from capture, and with a determined charge aiding to turn the tide of victory. The regiment was in the siege and battle of Corinth.

They then marched with Buell's army through Tuscumbia, Huntsville, Florence and Stevenson to Nashville and to Louisville, arriving October 2, 1862. Thence they returned to Tennessee, marching with Rosecrans upon Murfreesboro, and fighting in the battle of Stone River December 31, 1862, January 1 and 2, 1863.

The regiment campaigned between Murfreesboro and Chattanooga during the summer of 1863. It was at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, Col. Baldwin being killed on the first day. It skirmished at Brown's Ferry,

October 27, and fought at Mission Ridge November 25. They marched into east Tennessee and remained till the spring of 1864.

The gallant Sixth returned to northern Georgia for the Atlanta campaign, taking part at Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Buzzard Roost, Dallas, New Hope, Allatoona Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta and before Atlanta.

They returned to Chattanooga in August and the body of the regiment was mustered out September 22, 1864. The veterans (few in number) and the recruits were transferred to the Sixty-eighth Indiana. When that regiment was mustered out, nineteen of the old Sixth were found still in service, and they were again transferred to the Forty-fourth, and were mustered out with that regiment September 14, 1865.

The engagements of the Sixth were as follows. Philippi, Va., June 3, 1861 (three months' service); Carrick's Ford, Va., July 12, 1861 (three months' service); Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 7, 1862; Corinth, Miss., siege, April 11, to May 30, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, to January 1, 2, 1863; Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19, 20, 1863; Brown's Ferry, Tenn., October 27, 1863; Mission Ridge, Ga., November 25, 1863; Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 7, 1864; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 6, 1864; Buzzard's Roost, Ga., May 8, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; New Hope Church, Ga., May 25, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864; Allatoona Ridge, Ga., 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Marietta, Ga., July 3, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 21 to September 2, 1864.

The service rendered by the Sixth was honorable and faithful, and it was nobly and cheerfully performed.

MEMBERS FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Company H, Sixth Indiana, three years—William H. Johnson, wounded at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1853.

Hiram Phillips, appointed corporal, mustered out September 22, 1864.

James Chandler, died October 1, 1863, wounded at Chickamauga.

SEVENTH INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS).

Mustered in at Indianapolis, September 13, 1861; Colonel, Ebenezer Dumont. Mustered out in the field September 20, 1864. Officers, 45; men, 1,001; recruits, 207; veterans, 46; died, 212; deserters, 26; unaccounted for, 27; total, 1,299.

The Seventh regiment was re-organized for three years September 13, 1861, under Col. Dumont, and moved immediately to Western Virginia, joining Gen. Reynolds at Cheat Mountain, October 3, 1861; it was in the battle at Greenbrier, Va., and shortly afterward marched into Shenandoah Valley, camping there through the winter.

The regiment fought at Winchester Heights, March 30, 1862, and at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862, and at Front Royal, Va., June 12, 1862. Marching under Gen. Shields to Fredericksburg and back to the Shenandoah, it was assigned to Gen. McDowell's division. They were with Pope in the army of Virginia, being engaged at Slaughter Mountain, August 9, 1862, and at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862. They pursued Lee into Maryland, and fought at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, with a loss of two killed and eight wounded. At Ashby's Gap, Va., their loss was four killed and six wounded. It took part in the great battle of Fredericksburg, Va., under Burnside, December 13, 1862. They were at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2 to 5, 1863, and at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1 to 4, 1863, losing heavily in both battles. The regiment was engaged at Mine Run, Va., November 30, 1863. After camping at Culpepper, Vt., till the spring of 1864, they moved with Grant in the fearful campaign of that awful year through the "great and terrible Wilderness" and most of the sanguinary battles during that fearful summer. They fought in the campaign of 1864 in front of Richmond, as given below:

Wilderness, May 5, 6, 1864; Laurel Hill, May 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864; Po River, May 10 to 12, 1864; North Anna, May 25, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 30, 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864. The assault on Petersburg was made June 16, 1864, and the Seventh was in that fierce but unsuccessful attack. It remained in the siege of Petersburg till August 18, and then moved to cut the Weldon railroad, and took part in the fight at Yellow House, Va., August 19, 1864. On the 23d of September, 1864, the Seventh was consolidated with the Nineteenth, under the name of the Nineteenth, and this new regiment again with the new Twentieth (made up of the Fourteenth and Twentieth united) October 18, 1864.

Its members were mustered out with the Twentieth Indiana, July 12, 1865, returning to Indianapolis for payment and final discharge. Its battles were these:

Greenbrier, Va., October 3, 1861; Winchester Heights, Va., March 23, 1862; Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; Front Royal, Va., June 12, 1862; Slaughter Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; Second Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862; Antietam, Va., September 17, 1862; Ashby's Gap, Va., November 2,

1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 2 to 5, 1863; Gettysburg, Penn., July 1 to 4, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 30, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, 1864; Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 12, 1864; Po River, Va., May 8 to 10, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 25, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va., May 30, 31, June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; assault on Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; siege of Petersburg, Va., June 17, August 18, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., August 18, 1864; Yellow House, Va., August 19, 1864.

A formidable list of battles indeed for a single regiment! Twenty-three engagements, and among them Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. The blood curdles at the heart only to think of so fearful an experience of three such long years of hardship, peril and bloodshed as was undergone by the heroic and unconquerable Seventh Indiana.

The men in the Seventh Indiana (three years) from Randolph county are as follows:

Company B, Seventh Indiana Infantry—John M. Bray, discharged February 9, 1862; disability.

Wesley Bray, transferred to Twentieth regiment; died.

li Gregory, transferred to Twentieth regiment; captured; died in Salisbury, Prison, November 22, 1864.

EIGHTH INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS).

Mustered in at Indianapolis, September 5, 1861; Colonel, William P. Benton. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., August 28, 1865. Officers, 46; men, 1,000; recruits, 177; re-enlisted, 480; unassigned recruits, 17; died, 245; deserted, 75; unaccounted for, 47; total, 1,672.

The Eighth Indiana regiment of infantry left Indianapolis, September 10, 1861, arriving at St. Louis the next day. Joining Gen. Fremont's army shortly, they marched to Jefferson City, reaching that town September 14, staying there a week, and while there being united with the brigade commanded by Col. Jeff. C. Davis, of the Twenty-second Indiana volunteers. September 22, the regiment set out for Springfield. Reaching that place in fourteen days, they returned to Otterville in seven days. At Warrensburg, Mo., they aided in capturing 1,300 rebels, December 17, 1861. Returning to Otterville, the regiment encamped till January 24, 1862, and then joined Gen. Curtis at Springfield, continuing the march to Cross Timbers, Ark., soon after which the Eighth participated in the great battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March

6, 7 and 8, 1862. Remaining at Cross Timbers nearly a month, the regiment crossed the Ozark Mountains, marched down White river valley, and so to Batesville, Ark. They made a halt for two months at Sulphur Rock. Helena on the Mississippi was reached July 13, 1862. This march was a severe journey, provisions being very scarce and hard to get. Four ears of corn and a little meat were often a day's rations. On this march the battle of Cotton Plant was fought.

In August, the battle of Austin took place; October 6, 1862, they were put under command of Gen. Steele, went to Sulphur Hill, near St. Louis, thence to Ironton, where they arrived October 11. The regiment was kept on the march to and fro in southeast Missouri till March 5, 1863. They were then sent to Milliken's Bend, where they were assigned to Benton's Brigade, in Carr's Division of the Thirteenth corps, McClernand commanding. April 29, 1863, the regiment crossed the Mississippi, and helped to fight the battles near Port Gibson, losing thirty-two; they were at Jackson May 14; at Champion Hills May 16; at Black River Bridge May 17, and in the siege of Vicksburg from May 19 till July 4.

July 5, the regiment went again to Jackson. The place was captured and the troops returned to Vicksburg, July 24, remaining there till August 20. They were then ordered to Carrollton, near New Orleans, by steamer, as also across the country through the Teche region, under Gen. Banks, and thence via Berwick City over the waters of the Gulf to Texas. November 17, the fort on Mustang Island, near Aransas Pass, was taken by the Union troops, and, November 27, Fort Esperanza was captured.

They went thence to Indianola, and there re-enlisted as veterans, January 1, 1864, 417 out of 517 being mustered into the new organization. Before this time, the losses by death in the regiment were as follows: Killed in action, 48; died of wounds, 32; died of disease, 137; total, 217. Of course, a larger number still had been discharged for disability, while yet many recruits had joined their ranks.

The regiment in the spring received a furlough and reached Indianapolis, April 22. In May, they returned to the south, went to Morganza Bend, July 27, and defeated the confederates at Atchafalaya July 28. Soon afterward, this veteran regiment was transferred from the extreme South to the army on the Atlantic seaboard. They reached Washington City, August 12, 1864, being sent immediately to Berryville, Va., and joined the Nineteenth corps. They were with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley camping, being present in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, September

19 and 22 and October 19. January 16, 1865, the regiment left for Savannah, Ga., by way of Baltimore, reaching the former place January 26, 1865, after a rail and steamer trip of ten days. It was retained on duty in Georgia till August, 1865.

They were mustered out (probably at Savannah) August 28, 1865. They arrived at Indianapolis, September 17, 1865, under Col. John R. Polk, with fourteen officers and 245 men.

Gov. Morton addressed the returned veterans in words of blended welcome and farewell, as they were assembled in his presence in the capitol, and that heroic band of faithful comrades, many of whom had gone through fire and flood together and traversed a continent in company, gave each to each the parting hand and sought each for himself his home and family and friends.

The travels of the Eighth were a marvel. To St. Louis, Jefferson, Springfield; to Cross Timbers, Pea Ridge; across through the Arkansas swamps to Helena; back to St. Louis again; down the river to Vicksburg, thence to New Orleans; through Louisiana to Texas, home on a furlough, and to New Orleans; thence by a single movement to the eastern slope of the Alleghanies and the sea; to the Shenandoah and to Georgia, and at last, "when that cruel war was over," they made just one more movement, from the waters of the Gulf to the lovely valley of the Ohio, and to the homes of their childhood and the abodes of their youth and manhood.

The engagements in which the Eighth took part are given below in a connected view:

Warrensburg, Mo., December 17, 1861; Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6, 7, 8, 1862; Cotton Plant, Ark., July 7, 1862; Austin, Miss., August, 1862; Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, May 19 to July 4, 1863; siege of Jackson, July 9 to 16, 1863; Mustang Island, Texas, November 17, 1863; Fort Esperanza, Texas, November 17, 1863; Atchafalaya, La., July 28, 1864; Opequan, Va., September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

The officers and soldiers from Randolph county in the Eighth Indiana infantry (three years), are as follows:

Regimental officers—Assistant Surgeon, George W. Bruce, resigned January 26, 1863.

Company G, Eighth Indiana—Captain, George W. H. Riley, resigned March 4, 1863; second lieutenant, Jesse W. Way, promoted first lieu-

tenant; resigned November 13, 1863; Benaiah C. Hoyt, First sergeant, reduced to Fifth sergeant; wounded at Pea Ridge, discharged March 4, 1863, disability; William H. Keller, sergeant, veteran, promoted second lieutenant, promoted first lieutenant, promoted captain, mustered out August 28, 1865 (W. H. K. is from Cambridge City); Michael P. Voris, sergeant, discharged Sepetmber 25, 1862; Allen O. Neff, sergeant, promoted second lieutenant; wounded at Pea Ridge, promoted first lieutenant, resigned June 18, 1863.

Corporals—Charles C. Smith, appointed hospital steward April 1, 1862; Samuel H. Webb, wounded at Pea Ridge, veteran; died October 22, 1864, of wounds; William Pogue, veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865; Jefferson Bush, discharged March 12, 1863, disability; James M. Thomas, discharged October 27, 1862, disability; Stanton J. Peele, discharged for promotion as second lieutenant in the Fifty-seventh regiment.

Musicians—William Farra, veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865; Henry C. Voris, wounded at Pea Ridge, veteran, mustered out August 28, 1865.

Privates (mustered out with regiment August 28, 1865)—Michael Doyle, veteran; John Farra, veteran; Isaac Gillum, veteran; Elijah Harlan, veteran, appointed corporal. Kenworthy C. Hollingsworth, veteran, appointed corporal, captured at Cedar Creek; Nathaniel Pugh, veteran; Edward Stanton, veteran; Sylvanus White, veteran; William W. Smith, veteran.

George Bartholomew, mustered out Sept. 4, 1864; Mansfield W. Bly, transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade March 12, 1863, discharged; Henry C. Brandon, died May 5, 1863, of wounds received at Port Gibson, Miss.; Samuel Bumpas, discharged November 28, 1863; Thomas W Coffin, veteran, mustered out June 7, 1865; Joseph S. Duer, appointed corporal, wounded at Vicksburg, mustered out September 4, 1864; George W. Fisher, discharged October 16, 1862, disability; John Ford, mustered out June 14, 1865; Grover G. Fowler, discharged for wounds at Pea Ridge, Ark.; John French, died at Union City, Ind.; Thomas Gillum, record indefinite; Edward Fray, discharged December 23, 1862, disability; George W. Grimes, wounded at Pea Ridge, discharged March 17, 1863, disability; Abner Hinshaw, died at St. Louis January 7, 1863, disease; John T. Jenkins, veteran, killed at Opequan, Va., September 19, 1864; Richard E. Jenkins, died at St. Louis, Mo., April 16, 1863, disease; Benjamin Jordan, mustered out September 4, 1864; Wesley Jordan, mustered out September 4, 1864; Lewis Mock, veteran, record indefinite; Isaac C. Moody, died, date unknown; Charles C. B. Mullen, record indefinite; Clark Predmore, mustered out Sep-

tember 4, 1864; William Pullman, wounded at Pea Ridge and Vicksburg, mustered out September 4, 1864; Michael Rariden, died at Union City, Ind., December 20, 1863; James C. Smith, discharged December 31, 1861, disability; James T. Smith, wounded at Pea Ridge, mustered out September 4, 1864; George W. Starbuck, record indefinite; William Stine, discharged January 8, 1863, minority; Isaac C. Sutton, discharged August 9, 1862, disability; Martin R. Thomas, died at Winchester, Ind., August 10, 1862, disease; William Tutor, record indefinite; Henry T. Warner, died at St. Louis, Mo., October 10, 1862, disease; Samuel Wilson, died at St. Louis, Mo., November, 1861, disease; Charles Wood, died at Humansville, Mo., November 12, 1862, disease; Christian H. Wright, discharged May 17, 1862, disability.

Recruits—William H. Ashville, mustered out June 14, 1865; Alexander Jordan, veteran, captured at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864, mustered out September 22, 1865; Charles McGuire, died at St. Louis, February 22, 1863, disease; Anthony Mincer, died June 7, 1863, wounds received at Vicksburg; John W. Page, veteran, mustered out June 14, 1865; Francis M. Puckett, veteran, discharged June 14, 1865; Isaac A. Sharp, discharged March 17, 1863, disability; Ezra Smith, discharged December 31, 1862, disability; John R. Smith, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 31, 1864; Letaman A. White, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 31, 1864.

NINTH INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS)

Mustered in at LaPorte, Ind., September 5, 1861; Colonel, Robert H. Milroy. Mustered out in Texas September 28, 1865. Officers, 47; men, 1,010; recruits, 747; veterans, 291; died, 351; deserted, 125; unaccounted for, 18; total 2,195.

The regiment went first to Western Virginia, encamping on Cheat Mountain summit for winter quarters, participating in the battle of Greenbrier, October 3, and of Alleghany, December 13, 1861. January 9, 1862, they marched to Fetterman, Va., remaining till February 19, 1862. They were then sent by rail to Cincinnati and to Nashville by steamer, joining Gen. Buell's army. March 29, 1862, the regiment marched to Tennessee river, taking part in the second day's fight at Shiloh, April 7, 1862; thence to Corinth, Miss. They marched thence to Athens, Ala., and Franklin and Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Nashville; thence to Bowling Green and back to Nashville; thence by Louisville and in pursuit of Bragg to Perryville; thence by Danville and Crab Orchard to the Wildcat Mountains and to Nashville.

In these marches, the Ninth regiment was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Danville and Wildcat Mountain. They afterward marched to Murfreesboro and were at Stone River, Tenn., marching thence over the Cumberland Mountains and the Tennessee river to Chattanooga. They fought at Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, thence across the Cumberland range again to Bridgeport and to Whiteside, Tenn. Here the soldiers of the Ninth re-enlisted as veterans, December 12, 1863, taking veteran furlough, and left Valparaiso, Ind., for the front February 21, 1864, passing through Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga to Cleveland, Tenn. The regiment went through the entire Atlantic campaign, during the spring and summer of 1864, marching through Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, Cassville, around Allatoona Mountain, to Ackworth, Big Shanty and Marietta and in the flank movement around Atlanta; through Jonesboro and Lovejoy, and back to Atlanta. In this campaign of months of solid fighting, the soldiers of the Ninth fought at Taylor's Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy. They pursued Hood to Dalton, marching thence to Athens and to Pulaski, Tenn, arriving November 1, 1864. It was engaged at Columbia, Tenn., at Franklin and at Nashville, and chased Hood's flying legions to Huntsville, Ala., remaining there from January 6 to March 13, 1865. They then passed into East Tennessee, beyond Bull's Gap, and back to Nashville, reaching it May 25, 1865. It was sent thence to New Orleans and to Texas, remaining as part of Sheridan's Army of occupation till September, 1865, when it was mustered out of service, in Texas, and the soldiers were sent to their respective homes.

The battles of the Ninth Indiana infantry are as follows: Greenbrier, Va., October 3, 1861; Alleghany, Va., December 13, 1861; Shiloh, Tenn., April 7, 1862; Corinth (seige), April 11, to May 30, 1862; Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Danville, Ky., 1862; Wildcat Mountain, Ky., October 21, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, January 1, 2, 1863; Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19, 20, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Ga., November 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Ga., November 25, 1863; Taylor's Ridge, Ga., May, 1864; Buzzard's Roost, Ga., May 8, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; Cassville, Ga., May 19, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864; New Hope Church, Ga., May 25, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; Marietta, Ga., July 3, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 21, September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864; Dalton, Ga., August 15, 1864; Lovejoy, Ga., September 2, 1864; Columbia, Tenn., November 26, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 16, 1864.

The Ninth regiment, it will be noticed, did their full share of fighting, being engaged in twenty-six battles, to say nothing of skirmishes, etc. Many of them were chief among the engagements of the war—Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickmauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw, Franklin, Nashville—ten large battles make a strong showing for the record of the Ninth Indiana.

The members of the Ninth Indiana (three years) from Randolph county are as follows:

Company A—Charles Anderson, mustered out June 20, 1865; Francis M. Singer, assigned, never reported.

Company C—Samuel Armstrong, died May 23, 1865; Eli Cadwallader, Job Horner, Jeremiah Horn, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Substitutes—William C. Blizzard, mustered out September 27, 1865; Eli Burkett, died of disease December 18, 1864; Silas S. Clark, Peter Funderburg, mustered out September 28, 1865; Thomas K. Karnes, record indefinite; James McFetridge, died June 17, 1865, disease.

Company G—Col. N. Steele, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Company H—Wilson Benning, mustered out September 28, 1865; Jonathan Edwards, mustered out June 19, 1865; Robert Engle, record indefinite; Daniel Fry, mustered out August 13, 1865; Henry Garrett, William F. Stillwell, mustered out June 19, 1865; James N. Wright, mustered out June 19, 1865; Jacob D. Bales, mustered out May 30, 1865; Austin F. Conyer, James P. Ellis, Philip W. Miller, mustered out September 28, 1865; James Nicholas, died January 15, 1865; Aaron Oren, mustered out May 30, 1865 (the last six were substitutes).

Company I—John W. Clark, mustered out June 21, 1865; Josiah French, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 5, 1865, disease.

Company K—David Boocher, mustered out September 28, 1865, absent, sick; Joseph Devoss, mustered out June 20, 1865; David A. Green, discharged May 25, 1865, disability; Joshua Green, mustered out May 23, 1865; John A. Green, Elias Phillips, David A. Switzer, mustered out June 20, 1865; John W. Switzer, discharged June 8, 1865, disability; Isaiah Woodard, died at Knoxville, Tenn., April 30, 1865; Sylvester Willey, discharged June 8, 1865, disability; Darius Orr, mustered out May 20, 1865.

ELEVENTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

The synopsis of the record of the Eleventh regiment, given in the report of the state adjutant general, stands thus:

Upper Potomac (three months), 1861.

Western Kentucky (three years), 1861.
Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862.
Siege of Corinth and pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
Against Vicksburg, 1863.
Louisiana, 1863-64.
Shenandoah Valley, 1864.

STATISTICS.

Mustered in at Indianapolis, August 31, 1861, Colonel Lewis Wallace. Mustered out at Baltimore, July 26, 1865.

Officers, 49; men, 1,010; recruits, 963; veterans, 296; died, 245; deserted, 25; unaccounted for, 239; total, 2,348.

Veteranized at Madisonville, La., February 1, 1864; took veteran furlough by steamer from New Orleans via New York, and thence by rail, to Indianapolis, arriving February 21, 1864; public reception by Gov. Morton on that day; reached New Orleans in return May 8, 1864; came by steamer to Fortress Monroe, July 28, 1864. Shenandoah Valley, July 28, 1864, January, 1865; Baltimore, Md., January 7, July 26, 1865; mustered out at Baltimore, July 26, 1865; public reception at Indianapolis, August 4, 1865. The Eleventh Regiment marched 9,318 miles. Battles in which they took part:

Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Teche County, Lake Tasse, Perryville, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, New Market.

Members of the Eleventh Indiana infantry (three years), from Randolph county:

Company I (Eleventh Indiana)—John Day, record indefinite; Richard Fay, record indefinite.

TWELFTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Mustered in at Indianapolis, August 17, 1862, Colonel William H. Link. Mustered out at Washington City, June 8, 1865.

Officers, 41; men, 907; recruits, 384; died, 193; deserted, 8; unaccounted for, 13; total, 1,332.

SYNOPTICAL RECORD.

Upper Potomac, 1861-62.
Shenandoah Valley, 1862.
Against Kirby Smith in Kentucky, 1862.
Pursuit of Bragg, 1862.
West Tennessee, 1862.
Against Vicksburg, 1862.
Chattanooga and East Tennessee, 1863.
Against Atlanta, 1864.
Sherman to the Sea, 1864.
Through the Carolinas, 1865.

BATTLES—TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Richmond, Ky., 173 killed and wounded; regiment mostly taken prisoners; Col. Link killed.

Battles of the Vicksburg campaign, Mission Ridge, Atlanta Campaign, Griswoldsville, Savannah, Columbia and Bentonville.

The regiment returned to Indianapolis 270 strong, and were publicly received by Gov. Morton, June 14, 1865.

The recruits and drafted men were transferred to the Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth regiments, and kept in service another month, being mustered out July 15 and 17, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.

Men belonging to the Twelfth Indiana from Randolph county:

Company A—Joseph Urick, mustered out June 8, 1865; Benjamin Mann, mustered out June 8, 1865.

THIRTEENTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Mustered in at Indianapolis, June 19, 1861; Colonel J. C. Sullivan.

Mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., September 5, 1865.

Officers, 41; men, 1,006; recruits, 232; veterans, 148; died, 136; deserted, 103; unaccounted for, 25; total, 1,427.

The Thirteenth was one of the earliest six regiments for three years from Indiana, viz.:

Twelfth, May 11, 1861; Sixteenth, May 11, 1861; Fourteenth, June 7, 1861; Seventeenth, June 12, 1861; Fifteenth, June 14, 1861; Thirteenth, June 19, 1861.

It left for the field July 4, 1861, reaching McClellan's forces at the base of Rich Mountain, July 10, going into the action of Rich Mountain the next day, with eight killed and nine wounded. September 12 and 13, the battles of Cheat Mountain and Elkwater were fought, and the Thirteenth was engaged in both.

The regiment fought at Greenbriar and Alleghany, and at Winchester Heights, March 22, 1862, losing six killed and thirty-three wounded; also pursuing Stonewall Jackson to New Market and Columbia Bridge. At Summerville their loss was four wounded and twenty-four prisoners. They marched over the Blue Ridge to McDowell, and were sent back to Shenandoah Valley, June 28, 1862; they were sent to Harrison's Landing on the James, and afterward to Fortress Monroe and to Suffolk on the Nansemond river. There they stayed nine months, engaging in numerous operations. Among them were reconnoissances to Blackwater, October 3, November 7, December 15; battle of Deserted Farm, January 30, 1865.

Repulse of Gen. Longstreet from Suffolk, April 10, May 3, 1863; tearing up forty miles of track from the two railroads May 13 and 19, 1863. They marched 400 miles and lost two killed, nineteen wounded and seven prisoners.

After destroying railroads north of Richmond, the regiment was dispatched to Charleston harbor, reaching Folly Island, August 3, 1863, and taking part in the siege of Forts Wagner and Gregg, entering the first into Fort Wagner in the assault against that fort September 7.

The regiment veteranized on Folly Island, December, 1863, and the veterans reached Indianapolis on home furlough January 1, 1864.

Returning to their flag, the regiment was with Gen. Seymour at Jacksonville in Florida until April 17, 1864, and was then transferred to Gen. Butler's army in front of Richmond, arriving at Bermuda Hundred, May 5, 1864.

They were in the actions of Wathal Junction, May 7, Chester Station, May 16, and Foster's Farm, May 20, losing in the three engagements about two hundred men. They were at Cold Harbor, June 3, and in various actions with the Potomac Army until June 12, and then returned to Bermuda Hundred, aiding in the assault on Petersburg, June 16. The non-veterans left the regiment June 19, going to Indianapolis to be mustered out.

The regiment was at the fatal charge on Petersburg after the explosion of the mine July 30, 1864, as also at Strawberry Plains, Chapin's Bluff and the attack on the rebel works before Richmond, October 10, 1864. They were ordered to New York to assist in preserving order at the elections in

November, and returned December 3 to join the expedition against Fort Fisher.

When the non-veterans left, the regiment was formed at first into a battalion of five companies, but was afterward made a full regiment by adding five companies of drafted men.

January 3, 1865, the regiment sailed against Fort Fisher, assisting to capture that stronghold, as also Fort Anderson on the 19th of February, 1865. They were a part of the forces that occupied Wilmington, February 22, and after some weeks marched to Raleigh, arriving April 14, and remaining there until July 20, 1865. Thence they went to Goldsboro, and were mustered out at that place September 5, starting for Indianapolis, September 7, and arriving September 15, 1865, with twenty-nine officers and 550 enlisted men.

Men from Randolph county in the Thirteenth:

Company E (reorganized)—Hiram W. Seely, appointed corporal; mustered out September 5, 1865.

Company I (reorganized)—Edward Courtney, record indefinite.

John S. Debolt, mustered out August 19, 1865.

Fidel Higi, mustered out September 5, 1865.

Joseph E. Ruhel, first sergeant, mustered out September 5, 1865. John Thomas, record indefinite.

SIXTEENTH INDIANA, THREE YEARS.

Regiment mustered in at Indianapolis, August 19, 1861; Colonel T. J. Lucas; regiment mustered out at New Orleans, June 30, 1865.

Officers, 42; men, 921; recruits, 523; veterans, none; died, 271; deserted, 36; unaccounted for, 204; total, 1,486.

Upper Potomac, 1861; Shenandoah Valley, 1862; against Kirby Smith, 1862; Mississippi Valley, 1862-63; against Vicksburg, 1863; Louisiana, 1863; Red River, 1864; Louisiana, 1865.

Mustered out at New Orleans, June 30, 1865.

Arrived at Indianapolis with 365 officers and men July 10, 1865. Public reception by Gov. Morton, Gen. Hovey and others.

The recruits whose terms of service had not yet expired were transferred to the Thirteenth cavalry, the Sixteenth having served as cavalry for some time with acceptance.

With the Thirteenth cavalry the recruits were mustered out in October, 1865.

Members from Randolph county: Elliot Robertson, mustered out May 15, 1865.

SEVENTEENTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Regiment mustered in at Indianapolis, June 12, 1861; Colonel Milo S. Hascall; regiment mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 8, 1865.

Officers, 49; men, 1,014; recruits, 940; veterans, 288; died, 232; deserted, 161; unaccounted for, 82; total, 2,311.

Loss in killed and wounded, 238; assisted to capture more than five thousand prisoners; marched more than four thousand miles; captured more than six thousand stand of arms; captured seventy pieces of artillery; captured eleven stands of colors. captured more than three thousand horses and mules.

Regiment mounted during February, 1863; armed with spencer rifles May 18, 1863.

Regiment re-enlisted as veterans at Pulaski, Tenn., January 4, 1864.

Regiment arrived at Indianapolis on veteran furlough January 25, 1864.

Regiment purchased horses in Indiana for remounting and returned mounted to Nashville, and to Sherman's army before Atlanta May 10, 1864.

Regiment engaged in skirmishes in the Atlantic campaign and many places—Pumpkin Vine Church, Big Shanty, Belle Plains Road, Kenesaw, Marietta, Chattahoochie River, Stone Mountain, Flat Rock, New Hope Church, Rome, Coosaville, Leesburg, and Goshen.

Remounted at Louisville, Ky., December 24, 1864, and went South again to Alabama. It fought Roddy and Forrest at Ebenezer Church, Ga., April 1, 1865; fought also at Selma, Ala., April 2, capturing four pieces of artillery and 300 prisoners; at Macon, Ga., also, they assisted in taking 3,000 prisoners, five stands of colors, sixty pieces of artillery and 3,000 small arms. The Seventeenth was an exceedingly energetic regiment, and performed efficient and thorough service, which helped greatly in conquering the rebellion and compelling a peace; for all which and for their heroism, and for their great achievements all honor to the gallant Seventeenth Indiana.

Members belonging to the Seventeenth: David H. Chase, appointed Hospital Steward; mustered out June —, 1865.

NINETEENTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Solomon Meredith, Colonel; regiment mustered in at Indianapolis, July 29, 1861; mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

Officers, 43; men, 1,011; recruits, 447; veterans, 213; died, 267; deserted (unknown); unaccounted for, 451; total, 1,614.

NOTE—A larger number is unaccounted for than in any other regiment.

The Nineteenth had not nearly so large a field of operations as some others, spending its whole four years in the Army of the Potomac. But what it lacked in extent of territory was made up in severity of service. In sickness, in loss by killed and wounded and prisoners and death by disease, the sufferings and hardships of the old Ninetenth were wonderful. Its first experience of battle was at Lewinsville, but by no means its last. At Gainesville and Manassas Junction, South Mountain and Antietam, and the terribly fatal attack on Fredericksburg, at Gettysburg and the fearful Wilderness campaign, ever in the post of danger and of death, the brigade composed in part of the Nineteenth, long before the battle of Gettysburg had richly earned the name by which it was known throughout the Potomac Army —"The Iron Brigade."

The history of the Nineteenth Indiana may be given in brief as follows:

Leaving Indianapolis August 5, 1861, it joined forthwith the Potomac Army August 9. At Lewinsville they were engaged with a slight loss of three killed and wounded, and three prisoners. They were in the engagement at Falls Church September 28, and wintered at Fort Craig, on Arlington Heights. The regiment spent the spring and summer until August in reconnoissances in Virginia, marching to Fredericksburg, to the Shenandoah Valley, to Warrenton, to Fredericksburg again, Spottsylvania and Cedar Mountain. At Gainesville, their loss was heavy—187 killed and wounded, and thirty-three missing.

Maj. Isaac M. May fell in that action. They were engaged at Manassas Junction, and not long after at South Mountain, September 14, 1862, with forty killed and wounded, and again in the world-renowned conflict of Antietam September 17, 1862, with fearful hardships and heavy loss, their Lieutenant Colonel, Alois O. Bachman, being killed on that awful field of blood and slaughter.

October 6, Col. Meredith was promoted Brigadier General, and Lieut.

Col. Samuel J. Williams became Colonel. The regiment fought in the attack on Fredericksburg December 13, 1862, and wintered at Belle Plain.

They marched to Gettysburg, arriving on the morning of July 1, 1863. A large part of the regiment was captured in that battle, and the poor sufferers spent weary months in those dens of unspeakable horror, the rebel prison-pens. The "Iron Brigade" opened the battle of Gettysburg about 9 o'clock in the morning of July 1, the Nineteenth being the regiment first engaged.

In the campaign of the Wilderness, during the summer of 1864, the Nineteenth was conspicuous in the sanguinary contest of that memorable period.

During the winter of 1864, a portion of the remnant of the Nineteenth re-enlisted as veterans. Col. Williams was killed in the Wilderness, and Lieut. Col. Lindley took his place.

The old regiments had become so reduced that a consolidation was effected in the fall of 1864. The Fourteenth and Twentieth were united as the new Twentieth. The Seventh and the Nineteenth were joined as the new Nineteenth September 23, 1864.

The two new regiments were again consolidated as the Twentieth, October 18, 1864, with Col. William Orr as the commanding officer. The Twentieth was mustered out at Louisville July 12, 1865.

These regiments had in truth undergone a hard, severe, laborious, deadly service.

Great numbers were killed and wounded, and a far greater number died of disease, and still more were discharged for disability. Four regiments were consolidated into one, and only a meager few remained even then to recount the story of their achievements. Out of 5,801 men who had belonged to the four regiment, there were present at the final muster-out of the Twentieth Regiment barely twenty-three officers and 390 men. The soul shudders at the incalculable sacrifice of health and life, and the unspeakable burden of human suffering wrapped up in the bare statement of statistics given above—5,801 men reduced to 410. Alas! alas! how little knew or cared the reckless men who struck the fatal blow that opened the mortal strife what a bitter fountain of poisonous, deadly waters was by their fratricidal hand unsealed to pour its fatal flood widespread over the horror-stricken land!

ENGAGEMENTS OF THE NINETEENTH INDIANA.

Lewinsville, Va., September 11, 1861, three killed and wounded, and three prisoners.

Gainesville, Va., August 26, 1862, 183 killed and wounded and three missing.

Manassas Junction, Va., August 30, 1862, slight loss.

South Mountain, Va., September 14, 1862, forty killed and wounded, and seven missing.

Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, lost 163 men.

Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863, loss 210.

Mine Run, Va., November, 1863.

Wilderness to Cold Harbor, May, 1874.

Petersburg, Va., June, 1864, casualties, 220.

Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19 and 20, 1864.

Members of the Nineteenth Indiana credited to Randolph county; Company C, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry—Captain, Robert W. Hamilton; resigned October 23, 1863.

First Lieutenant, Reuben B. Farra; resigned January 8, 1862.

Second Lieutenant, William M. Campbell, promoted Captain Company I; resigned October 15, 1862.

Joseph Cook, First Sergeant, promoted Second Lieutenant; First Lieutenant, Captain, died February 27, 1863.

Sergeants—Henry Ammerman (really from Jay county), promoted Second Lieutenant; resigned May 8, 1862.

Joel A. Newman, promoted Second Lieutenant; First Lieutenant; resigned February 9, 1863.

Joseph T. Ives, wounded at South Mountain, promoted Second Lieutenant; First Lieutenant; resigned February 9, 1863.

William W. Macy, wounded at South Mountain; promoted First Lieutenant; Captain of Company I, Twentieth Regiment; transferred to Company A, Twentieth Regiment; mustered out with regiment.

Corporals—William Williamson, not accounted for.

David Garringer, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

William Griffin, not accounted for.

Benjamin F. Macy, not accounted for.

George Allman, appointed Sergeant; died October 11, 1862, from wounds received at Antietam, September, 1862 (Pennville, Jay county).

James H. Bowman, discharged March 2, 1864; wounded.

Luther Moorman, mustered out with regiment.

William Kinnon, not accounted for.

Musicians—Henry Knight, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment. James W. Crowell, unaccounted for.

Wagoner—Michael Seagraves, veteran, wounded at Laurel Hill; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Privates (unaccounted for)—William Arnold, John W. Baxter, Antrim C. Beeks, Austin F. Conyer, James Davis, Ira Davis, John T. Ellis, Warren Elzroth, Thomas B. English, Jonathan Gray, James H. Hiatt, Robert Harris, James M. Kames, Alva C. Kepler, John Kiser, Josephus, Lewallyn, John Lyons, William Marshall, William Mager, David C. McNees, Nathan Mendenhall, William H. Mettler, Frederick Mills, Newton W. Needham, John Nixon, Joseph A. Summers, Valentine Thompson, Christian S. Van Horn, William Zimmerman.

Eli Abernathy, died October 5, 1861.

Hiram Blackledge, wounded.

Daniel W. Britton, mustered out July 28, 1864.

Reuben Clark, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Lafayette Deardorff, transferred to Twentieth Regiment; mustered out July 12, 1865.

William Driver, died at Philadelphia September 5, 1863.

Joab Driver, discharged April 3, 1863.

William Fair, mustered out July 28, 1864.

Dr. F. Ford, mustered out.

Isaac N. Frazee, appointed Sergeant of the One Hundredth, Company H, promoted Second Lieutenant; First Lieutenant; Captain; mustered out with regiment.

John F. Flood, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment; mustered out July 12, 1865.

David V. Garringer, veteran, appointed Corporal; wounded at Laurel Hill; transferred to Twentieth Regiment; mustered out June 19, 1865.

James W. Grow, wounded; discharged March 25, 1864.

William A. Hamilton, mustered out July 28, 1864.

George W. Hester, wounded at Cold Harbor and Laurel Hill; mustered out as absent; wounded July 28, 1864.

William Hedgepeth, discharged February, 1863, from wounds received at Gainesville.

Samuel S. Hill, wounded; discharged July, 1863.

William Hoover, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

John Hunt, wounded; transferred to V. R. C.

Daniel B. Johnson, died November 3, 1861.

William H. Kepler, died at Washington October 19, 1861.

Enoch Kelly, died at Washington January 8, 1863.

Thomas Kirby, veteran, wounded at South Mountain; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Henry Kirby, veteran, wounded at Petersburg; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Robert W. Linton, wounded at Gainesville; died April 9, 1863.

William Marshall, died at Indianapolis.

Patrick McMahan, died October 16, 1862; wounds received at Gainesville.

George McJennett, wounded at South Mountain.

Samuel A. McNees, died September 23, 1862, from wounds received at Gainesville.

Thomas McKine, transferred to V. R. C.

George L. Moore, wounded at Petersburg; mustered out July 28, 1864.

John Q. A. Moffit, died at Washington November 21, 1861.

William Miller died September 7, 1862, from wounds received at Gainesville.

William E. Murray, mustered out.

John Murry, veteran, wounded at Gettysburg; captured at Yellow House; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Elihu M. Parker, transferred to Twentieth, reorganized; appointed Sergeant Major; mustered out as supernumerary October 19, 1864.

Thomas H. Parker died September 20, 1862; accidental wound.

Nelson Pegg, wounded at Wilderness; mustered out July 28, 1864, as Sergeant.

Eleazar Pursley, wounded at South Mountain.

Isaac P Rathbun, wounded at South Mountain.

George M. Rathbun, dicharged for wounds.

Andrew J. Reeves, died February 8, 1862.

Eli Rich, discharged May 3, 1864, on account of wounds.

Benjamin F Semans, veteran, wounded at Spottsylvania; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Joseph Stack, died at Washington February 23, 1862.

Clinton D. Smith, Sergeant Company E, Eighty-fourth; promoted Second Lieutenant Company E; honorably discharged April 2, 1864.

James H. Stine, wounded; transferred to V. R. C.

Christopher C. Starbuck, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

James Stickley, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

William H. Suter, died at Washington September 6, 1861.

Cornelius L. Weaver, wounded at Laurel Hill; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Andrew J. Wood, veteran, wounded at North Anna; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Levi Yost, veteran, wounded at Spottsylvania; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

RECRUITS.

Joseph A. Anderson, transferred to Company A, Twentieth Regiment, reorganized.

John R. Anderson, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Thomas E. Barr, transferred to Twentieth Regiment July 28, 1864.

Thomas Barnfield, appointed Sergeant; died June 13, 1864.

Alexander Burk, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Isaac Cherry, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Jasper Fry, killed at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864.

Peter L. Foust, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

Florin V Flood, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Isaac R. Ford, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Spotwood T. Frost, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Joel Green, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

William R. Green, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

James H. Ham, killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

William H. Harrison, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

James H. Hawkins, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Peter Hester, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

William A. Houren, veteran, wounded October 17, 1864; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Rufus King, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Anderson P. McNees, killed at Laurel Hill May 9, 1864.

Jacob Miller, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Uriah B. Murray, killed at Gainesville September 7, 1862.

Nathan B. Maxwell (Jay county), died at Washington December 12, 1862.

Thomas R. McGuire, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

John Miller, wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Elias S. Moore, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Henry Marshall, veteran, captured at Yellow House; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

John Mendenhall, veteran; wounded August 5, 1864; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Edward Packenham, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

John A. Pegg, wounded at Gettysburg; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

David F Pursley, veteran; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

James Reynard, killed at Petersburg June 30, 1864.

George W. Rains, veteran; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Milton Rains, wounded at the Wilderness; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Charles R. Rider, wounded at the Wilderness; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Company F—Recruits, Lafayette Pursley, veteran; wounded at Wilderness; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Patrick Sullivan, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Company K—Adam Stonebraker, discharged 1864; disability.

Unassigned recruits—James Castor, record indefinite.

Amos Whiteneck, record not definite.

Martin Phillips, wounded at Wilderness and Cold Harbor; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

William Phillips, discharged June 2, 1862; disability.

Hugh M. Strain, Company K, recruit, October 23, 1862; wounded at Wilderness; transferred to Twentieth Regiment; mustered out July 12, 1865.

John Thomson, Company K, recruit, February 20, 1864; wounded at Wilderness; transferred to Twentieth Regiment; mustered out July 12, 1865.

TWENTIETH INDIANA, THREE YEARS.

We put the original Twentieth and the reorganized Twentieth in its various forms into one description.

STATISTICS.

Mustered in at Indianapolis July 22, 1861; Colonel, W. L. Brown; mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

Officers, 42; men, 1,009; recruits, 410; veterans, 282; died, 228; deserted, 60; unaccounted for, 176; total, 1,743.

The first duty performed by the Twentieth was to guard the Northern Central railroad in Maryland. September 24, 1861, it was sent to Hatteras Inlet, N. C. Remaining there till November 9, they returned to Fortress Monroe. Lying in camp there till March, 1862, the Twentieth moved to Newport News, taking part in the conflict between the steamers Merrimac, Cumberland and Congress, keeping the rebel captors from taking possession of the Congress after she had struck her colors. May 10, 1862, it assisted in capturing Norfolk, joining afterward the Potomac Army in the Peninsula. On the 24th of June, it was severely engaged at the "Orchards," with a loss of officers and men. The regiment was in all the battles of the "Seven Days" except Glendale, or Frazier's Farm, losing heavily. Forming part of the flank guard of the Potomac Army across the Peninsula to Yorktown, they were sent to Alexandria, to the Rappahannock and to Manassas Plains, taking part in the battle there August 29, 1862, losing Col. Brown early in the action. September 1, the regiment was in the battle of Chantilly, moving thence to Arlington Heights. October 11, they undertook to intercept Stuart's cavalry raid, but were too late by ten hours. They were at Fredericksburg December 13, and took a chief part at Chancellorsville. They captured the Twenty-third Georgia, stronger in numbers than themselves. They moved to Gettysburg in time for the second day of that great battle, losing there the officer in command, the gallant Col. Wheeler. They joined in the pursuit of Lee to Manassas Gap, and were ordered to New York City to prevent threatened draft riots in that metropolis. The regiment returned to the Potomac; was engaged at Locust Grove and Mine Run, and went into winter quarters. January 1, 1864, the regiment veteranized and the veterans took their home furlough.

They crossed the Rapidan with Grant's army, and helped fight the battles of the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Po River, Spottsylvania, Tollopotanni and Cold Harbor. There the Fourteenth and the Twentieth were consolidated. They then crossed the James to the battles of Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains, and then to the trenches before Petersburg, under fire every day, losing many men. Here Lieut. Col. George W. Mikel lost his life. October 18, 1864, the consolidated Nineteenth was united with the new Twentieth, taking the name of the Twentieth, and the commanding officer, Col. James Orr, from the Nineteenth. The new regiment lay in the works before Petersburg until spring, except in the advance on the Weldon railroad. It took part at Preble's House and Hatcher's Run, and in all the engagements on the left from Hatcher's Run to the capture of Richmond. The last engagement by the regiment with the enemy was at Clover Hill, April 9, 1865.

The regiment shortly moved to Washington, and thence to Louisville, Ky., June 14, 1865. The men were mustered out July 12, 1865, numbering twenty-three officers and 390 men.

The following are the engagements of the Twentieth Indiana Infantry:

Hatteras Bank, Merrimac and Congress, Fair Oaks, Orchards, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Manassas Plains, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Manassas Gap, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Po River, Spottsylvania, Tollopotanni and Cold Harbor; assault and siege of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Prebble's House, Hatcher's Run, Clover Hill.

In comparing different regiments, it would be difficult to tell which one endured the hardest lot in the prosecution of the great Civil war. In fact, comparisons are needless. The history of the whole war presents a wonderful and perhaps unprecedented record. The wars of Napoleon, or of Alexander the Great, of the Russian Czar Peter, of Frederick the Great, of Russia and the allies in the Crimean war, of the Austrians against the French, or of the French against the Prussians, scarcely rival our great North American war. War is terrible anywhere; but for long marches, bravery of attack, heroism of endurance and perseverance in execution, the war for the Union stands high in the annals of the world.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT, REORGANIZED.

Regimental Officers—Major, Joseph T. Ives; mustered out as Captain Company A, December 5, 1864.

Company A—Captain, Joseph T. Ives, mustered out December 5, 1864; William W. Macy, transferred from Company I; mustered out with regiment.

Men in the Twentieth Indiana from Randolph county:

Company A—Joseph A. Anderson, mustered out November 28, 1864; Thomas E. Barr, mustered out June 26, 1865; James A. Collett, mustered out March 11, 1865; Isaac Cherry, mustered out April 25, 1865; Lafayette Deardorff, mustered out July 12, 1865; John F. Flood, mustered out July 12, 1865; Florin V. Flood, mustered out June 13, 1865, as Corporal; Isaac R. Ford, mustered out May 31, 1865; Spottswood T. Foster, mustered out July 12, 1865; Joel Green, mustered out May 31, 1865; William R. Green, mustered out July 12, 1865; David Garringer, Corporal, mustered out July 12, 1865; William H. Harrison, mustered out July 22, 1865, as Corporal; James H. Hawkins, mustered out June 5, 1865; Peter Hester, mustered

out July 12, 1865; William Houren, died October 18, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg; Rufus King, Corporal, mustered out as First Sergeant July 12, 1865; Thomas Kirby, First Sergeant, promoted First Lieutenant, mustered out with regiment; Henry Knight, mustered out July 12, 1865; Henry Kirby, mustered out July 12, 1865; Thomas R. McGuire, mustered out July 12, 1865, as Corporal; Elias G. Moore, mustered out July 12, 1865, as Corporal; John Miller, mustered out April 25, 1865, disability; Henry Marshall, died at Salisbury Prison, N. C., February 12, 1865; John Mendenhall, discharged, disability; John Murray, Sergeant, captured at Yellow house August 19, 1864; Edward Packenham, from Nineteenth Regiment; John A. Pegg, mustered out February 1, 1865; David F. Pursley, mustered out July 12, 1865; Lafayette Pursley, mustered out July 12, 1865; George W. Rains, mustered out July 12, 1865; Milton Rains, mustered out July 12, 1865; Charles O. Rider, wounded at Wilderness; Benjamin F. Semans, mustered out; Michael Seagraves, mustered out July 12, 1865; Patrick Sullivan, record indefinite; Andrew J. Wood, Sergeant, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 19, 1865, mustered out July 22, 1865; Levi Yost; William Zimmerman, mustered out October 29, 1864, as Sergeant.

Company C—Grear N. Williams, veteran, mustered out as Corporal July 12, 1865.

Company E—Elijah Bales, mustered out with regiment July 12, 1865; John Hank, mustered out July 12, 1865; Thomas Harris, mustered out July 12, 1865; James Lamly, mustered out July 12, 1865; John W. Moore, promoted Second Lieutenant; First Lieutenant; mustered out with regiment; Martin Phillips, wounded in the Wilderness, discharged May 22, 1865; William Phillips, record indefinite; Hugh M. Strain, mustered out July 12, 1865; Thompson Smelser, mustered out July 12, 1865; John Thomson, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Company I—William W. Macy, Captain, transferred to Company A, mustered out with regiment.

TWENTIETH REORGANIZED—CONSOLIDATED.

First, the Fourteenth and Twentieth were united, making the Twentieth. Then the Seventh and the Nineteenth were consolidated, making the new Nineteenth. Lastly, the new Nineteenth and the new Twentieth were united, making a new regiment, still called the Twentieth, under Col. William Orr, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth, the final consolidation occurring October 18, 1864. The new Twentieth remained in the works near

Petersburg until the spring of 1865, except that they were sent on expeditions to cut the railroad communications of the enemy. Toward the Weldon railroad it advanced to Stoney Creek, engaged in the actions at Preble's House and Hatcher's Run. Thence to the fall of Richmond it was in the advance division of the Second Corps, and in all the battles till the surrender of Lee, the last being that at Clover Hill, Va., April 9, 1865. They marched to Washington City, moving thence to Louisville, arriving June 21, 1865, and being mustered out July 12, 1865, with 390 men and twenty-three officers.

Returning to Indianapolis under Col. Albert S. Andrews (Fourteenth Regiment), Gov. Morton gave them a characteristic public welcome, speeches being made also by Gen. Hovey, Dr. Everts and Chaplain William C. Porter, and a few days after, they were discharged for their homes.

STATISTICS—TWENTIETH REGIMENT, REORGANIZED.

Officers, 38; men, 868; recruits, 33; died, 44; unaccounted for, 56; total, 939.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY, FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Mustered in at Indianapolis July 24, 1861—James W. McMillan, Colonel; changed to heavy artillery February, 1863; mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., January 13, 1866.

Officers, 80; men, 1,283; recruits, 2,028; veterans, 448; died, 392; deserted, 228; unaccounted for, 200; total, 3,839.

The following are the movements of the Twenty-first Indiana:

The first movement was to Baltimore, August 3, 1861, remaining till February 19, 1862.

The second movement was with Gen. Butler to reduce New Orleans, March 4, 1862. A part of the Twenty-first were the first to touch the wharf at New Orleans, May 1, 1862.

The third movement was to Baton Rouge, where the regiment remained till August, being engaged in the battle of Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862, losing 126 men in three and a half hours.

The regiment spent the time from September, 1862, to February, 1863, in Louisiana and Texas, scouring the country and fighting rangers.

The regiment was mounted in February, 1863, and onward; and in July and October, 1863, two companies, L and M, were added. Ten companies were at Port Hudson, spending forty-two days in the siege.

Company F was mostly captured at Brashear City June 23. In the winter of 1863-64, a large number re-enlisted as veterans. They were furloughed home, and a magnificent reception was tendered them at Metropolitan Hall, Indianapolis, February 19, 1864. Companies G and H were up Red river with Banks.

In April, 1865, six battalions assisted in the investment and reduction of Mobile, with Forts Morgan and Gaines, and Spanish Fort.

After the war, the batteries were stationed at various places—Forts Morgan, Pickens and Barrancas, at Baton Rouge, as follows:

Companies B and C, at Fort Morgan.

Companies H and K, at Fort Gaines.

Companies F and L, at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Companies I and M, at Fort Pickens.

Companies H, E and G were at Baton Rouge.

Company D was at Port Hudson.

In November, 1865, the regiment was ordered to rendezvous at Port Hudson. December 24, 1865, the first grand parade of the whole regiment of twelve batteries took place; and January 10, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La., the men were mustered out of service, the regiment containing some nine hundred and thirty men. Two hundred and forty of them came to Indianapolis for discharge, but seven hundred preferred to remain and be discharged in Louisiana, and it was so done.

The Twenty-first traveled, during its term of service, more than fifteen thousand miles, and was remarkably successful as to preserving the health and general efficiency of its members.

The only men known to be connected with the Twenty-first from Randolph county were some unassigned recruits, of whom not much information is given—none except what follows:

William J. Bremer, mustered out July 28, 1865; George Denney, died at New Orleans February 26, 1865; Charles H. Freeman, mustered out July 27, 1865; Harrison Hull, not known; John C. Leonard, unaccounted for; Stephen C. Lewis, record indefinite; William J. McQuistan, mustered out July 27, 1865; Jeremiah Rawlings, mustered out July 27, 1865; Mannon Street, record indefinite; Sanford A. Stephens, mustered out July 27, 1865; Samuel P. Strahan, mustered out July 31, 1865, as Corporal.

There are also two Randolph men in Company C, viz., Jacob Conkle, mustered out January 13, 1866; William A. Crouch, died December 15, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service at Indianapolis September 12, 1861—Colonel, Silas Colgrove; mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., November 12, 1864.

Officers, 40; men, 912; recruits, 116; veterans, 154; died, 275; deserted, 47; unaccounted for, 52; total, 1,322.

The regiment left for active service September 15, 1861, only three days after their muster-in, and were soon transferred to Banks' army of the Shenandoah Valley. During the winter, they were encamped near Frederick City, Md., in huts built for the purpose.

The regiment moved, in March, 1862, into the Shenandoah Valley, joining in the pursuit of Jackson after the battle of Winchester Heights.

They were engaged at Front Royal May 23, 1862, retreating toward Winchester, and fighting in the fierce battle at that place May 25. Gordon's brigade, to which the Twenty-seventh belonged, was assaulted by twenty-eight rebel regiments. The brigade withstood the attack for three and a half hours, and repulsed it; but the force of the rebel army was so great that the Union troops were finally defeated. The regiment crossed the Potomac at Williamsport May 26, 1862, and, not long afterward, it marched back into the valley, and to Culpepper Court House, joining Pope's army, of Virginia. August 9, they were engaged at Cedar Mountain, as also at Antietam, September 17, 1862, sustaining a heavy loss. After Antietam, they picketed the Potomac from Harper's Ferry to Opequan Creek, and lay, during the winter, near Fairfax and Stafford Court Houses. In the spring, the regiment crossed the Rappahannock and fought in the great battle of Chancellorsville, suffering great losses. It pursued Lee northward, and marched with the Twelfth Corps to Gettysburg, taking a prominent part in that great contest, and joining the pursuit of Lee to the Potomac.

In September, they were sent to the west with the Twelfth Corps, but joined the Twentieth, and were stationed a Tullahoma, Tenn., until spring. Some of the men re-enlisted January 24, 1864, and were furloughed home, coming back in time for Sherman's advance, upon Atlanta. At Resaca, the regiment defeated the Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth Alabama, taking about one hundred prisoners, including the Colonel of the Thirty-eighth, and its battle-flag, its own loss being sixty-eight killed and wounded. They were in the whole Atlanta campaign.

November 4, 1864, the non-veterans were mustered out, and the veterans and recruits were put into the Seventieth, serving with that regiment through

Georgia and the Carolinas, and, when the Seventieth was discharged, the men from the Twenty-seventh were attached to the Thirty-third till the muster-out of that regiment at Louisville, July 21, 1865.

The following were the officers in the Twenty-seventh from Indiana:

Colonel, Silas Colgrove, honorably discharged December 30, 1864, time expired; brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers August 7, 1864.

Adjutant, Theodore F. Colgrove, promoted Major, mustered out November 4, 1864; re-entered service as Captain Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment; promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Assistant Surgeon, Willis H. Twiford; promoted Surgeon; resigned July 16, 1864.

Col. Colgrove was the first Colonel of a three-years regiment that served through his term to the time of muster-out. There were nine in all of this kind, to wit: Col. Colgrove, Twenty-seventh; Col. Baker, Twenty-eighth; Col. Coburn, Thirty-third; Col. Ben Harrison, Seventieth; Col. A. O. Miller, Seventy-second; Col. Fred Kneffler, Seventy-ninth; Col. M. C. Hunter, Eighty-second; Col. Charles Murray, Eighty-ninth; Col. D. C. Thomas, Ninety-third.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INDIANA, FIRST CAVALRY.

Did service in detached parts in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, West Virginia, Virginia, etc., doing much severe work and takng part in many battles.

Mustered in as follows:

Eight companies (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H) at Evansville, August 20, 1861; Colonel, Conrad Baker.

Companies I and K were independent companies.

Company I was organized as a state company, for one year, April 15, 1861.

Mustered into United States service for three years, July 4, 1861.

Company K was organized at Indianapolis June 20, 1861, and afterward assigned to the First Cavalry.

Companies L and M were made up of drafted men, who served only nine months from November 1, 1862.

The only member from Randolph county in the Twenty-eighth was Assistant Surgeon George W. Bruce, mustered out June 5, 1864.

Officers, 51; men, 988; recruits, 301; veterans, 5; died, 131; deserted, 65; unaccounted for, 319; total, 1,488.

The members of the regiment were discharged at various times, as follows:

Companies L and M were discharged August, 1863.

Company K was mostly mustered out June, 1864.

Company I was discharged August, 1864.

Body of regiment was discharged September 6, 1865.

Companies A and B (recruits), discharged June, 1865.

Part of Company K (forty-three recruits), discharged in summer of 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

William G. Smith, Company F, promoted Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant. (Put down as private from Randolph County; as Second and First Lieutenant from Bloomfield.)

THIRTY-THIRD INDIANA INFANTRY.

Company G—Levi J. Linsey, mustered May 29, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis September 19, 1861; John Coburn, Colonel.

Route of regiment—Louisville, Camp Dick Robison, Crab Orchard, Camp Wild Cat, London, Crab Orchard, Lexington, Cumberland Ford, Cumberland Gap, East Tennessee, Manchester, Oak Hill, Ohio, Danville, Lexington, Louisville, Nashville, Franklin, Columbia, Thompson's Station, Tullahoma, Shelbyville, Murfreesboro, Manchester, Estill Springs, Cowan, Tracy Station, Christiana. Re-enlisted, 450 veterans, on veteran furlough—Buzzard's Roost, Atlanta campaign, with Sherman through Georgia and the Carolinas, Richmond and Washington City, reaching that place May 21, 1865; Louisville, mustered out July 21, 1865.

Commanders—Cols. John Coburn and Henderson, Maj. Miller, Col. Burton. Consolidated with it were the Twenty-seventh, Seventieth and Eighty-fifth; on the rolls, 1,500 men. The Thirty-third was a strong regiment, kept recruited and well together.

Officers, 43; men, 948; recruits, 886; veterans, 449; unassigned recruits, 492; died 267; deserted, 113; unaccounted for, 117; total, 2,875.

THIRTY-FOURTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Mustered in at Anderson September 16, 1861; Asbury Steele, Colonel.

Re-enlisted as veterans, New Iberia, La., December 15, 1863.

Mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, February 3, 1866.

Arrived at Indianapolis with eighteen officers and 346 men February 18, 1866.

Publicly received at Soldiers' Home February 19, 1866.

Welcoming address by Gov. Baker.

Discharged from service February 19, 1866.

Officers, 42; men, 969; recruits, 357; veterans, 438; died, 236; deserted, 44; unaccounted for, 15; total, 1,806.

The route of the Thirty-fourth Regiment is given herewith:

Jeffersonville, New Haven, Camp Wickliffe, Green River, Ky., Elizabethtown, Cairo, Ill., New Madrid, Fort Pillow, Memphis, White River, Aberdeen, Ark., Helena, Yazoo Pass, Milliken's Bend, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, New Orleans, Brashear City, Leche County, Carrion Crow Bayou, La., New Iberia, Pass Cavallo, Texas, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Home Furlough, New Orleans, Brazos Santiago, Texas, Palmetto Ranche, Brazos Island, Brownsville, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Indianapolis.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment was employed in difficult, laborious service of many kinds. At the siege of New Madrid, Mo., they helped to clear a passage through a forest covered with water, for the guns, cutting down many trees several feet under the surface of the water.

They were at work for two weeks clearing the Yazoo Pass of the heavy timber felled by the rebels into the stream. They helped to build the bridges for the passage of Grant's army from Milliken's Bend to below Vicksburg.

They were everywhere an active, hardy, reliable body of men, a faithful, energetic, thoroughgoing regiment. The number of re-enlisted veterans from this regiment was greater than any other except two, viz., the Thirty-third and the First Heavy Artillery, and it had the greatest proportion of veterans of any regiment in the field.

The following are the men from Randolph county in the Thirty-fourth Indiana:

Company B—Benjamin Fouch, discharged February 4, 1865; Charles C. Heck, veteran, died at Brazos Santiago, Texas, January 17, 1865; Nicholas Heifner, veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866; Wesley S. Iliff, mustered out February 3, 1866, as Sergeant, veteran; William S. Reeves, veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866.

Company D—Edwin Parker, mustered out February 3, 1866.

Company G—Robert Johnson, veteran, left service December 28, 1865

Company I—William B. Evans, died at New Madrid, Mo., May 25,

1862, accidental wounds; Nathaniel H. Gable, veteran, mustered out February 3, 1866, as Sergeant.

THIRTY-SIXTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Regiment mustered in at Richmond, September 16, 1861; Colonel, William Grose.

It left for the field soon after, with the Army of the Ohio, to Nashville, February, 1862; to Tennesse river and battle of Shiloh, March, 1862; loss, nine killed, thirty-eight wounded, one missing—total, forty-eight; siege of Corinth till the evacuation; eastward to Northern Alabama, and back to Nashville and to Louisville; pursued Bragg through to Kentucky; returned to Nashville; battle of Stone River—loss, 132; camped near Murfreesboro and at Cripple Creek; marched against Chattanooga; battle of Chickamauga, loss, 137; re-enlisted as veterans at Tyner's Station, Tenn.; went home on furlough February, 1864; moved in the Atlanta campaign with Sherman. Non-veterans mustered out at Indianapolis August 13, 1864. Pursued Hood's army north, and fought at Nashville, and chased him to Huntsville, Ala.; was joined with the battalion of the Thirtieth Regiment and went to Texas in July, 1865.

Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, November 25, 1865; reached Indianapolis December 6, 1865, with twenty-two officers and 180 men.

Public reception, December 7, 1865.

Final discharge of the members of the battalion.

Members of the Thirty-sixth Indiana from Randolph:

Assistant Surgeon Richard Bosworth, mustered out with regiment; had been Surgeon-at-Large for the State of Indiana, appointed in 1862.

Captain Company E, Samuel G. Kearney; resigned March 22, 1862.

Second Lieutenant, James R. Jones; resigned December 2, 1862. John Erwin, mustered out with the regiment.

Company K—Second Lieutenant, John S. Way; resigned February 6, 1862.

It may be that some of the men in the Thirty-sixth Regiment were from Randolph county, but none are so designated, and at least one company and many of the recruits have no residence assigned.

FORTY-SECOND INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Mustered in at Evansville October 9, 1861; Colonel, James G. Jones.

Re-enlisted as veterans (215) January 1, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn. Mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

Publicly received at Indianapolis July 25, 1865.

Addresses by Governor Morton and Gen. Sherman.

Officers, 43; men, 976; recruits, 929; veterans, 215; died, 254; deserted, 60; unaccounted for, 119; total, 2,163; killed, 86; wounded, 443; prisoners, 100; mustered out, 846.

Number of engagements, twenty.

Field of operation: Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia.

Company A—Andrew J. Fisher, mustered out June 18, 1865.

Company B—Ellis W. Scott, mustered out July 21, 1865; James A. Stitsworth, mustered out June 18, 1865; William Stoner, died at Chattanooga April 1, 1865; James A. Jarnagan, mustered out July 21, 1865; John A. Juddey, mustered July 21, 1865.

Company I—Antony Reitenour, mustered out July 21, 1865.

FORTY-SEVENTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Regiment mustered in at Anderson October 10, 1861, James R. Slack, Colonel.

Veteranized at New Iberia, La., December, 1863. Number of veterans, 409.

Public reception on home furlough at Indianapolis (Twenty-first and Forty-seventh Regiments) in Metropolitan Hall, February 19, 1864.

Mustered out at Shreveport, La., October 23, 1865.

Publicly received at Indianapolis November 1, 1865—thirty-two officers, 530 men. Officers, 41; men, 936; recruits, 362; veterans, 409; died, 312; deserters, 62; unaccounted for, 20; total, 1,748.

Men from Randolph county in Forty-seventh Indiana:

Company B—Israel I. Rickerd, died at New Orleans, La., September 14, 1865.

Company C—James Overly, veteran, mustered out October 23, 1865, as Sergeant.

FIFTY-FOURTH INDIANA, ONE YEAR SERVICE.

This regiment was composed chiefly of nine-months drafted men and substitutes. It was organized in October, 1862, and mustered November 16, 1862, with Fielding Mansfield as Colonel. It was mustered out of service at New Orleans December 8, 1863.

Field of operations. Against Kirby Smith, Kentucky, 1862 (three months); Arkansas Post and Vicksburg, 1863; Louisiana, 1863.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment (one year service) moved from Indianapolis December 9, 1862, about three weeks after its muster-in, to Memphis, and was assigned to the Thirteenth Army Corps. December 20, 1862, it embarked with Gen. Sherman's army for Vicksburg, and reached Yazoo river December 26, 1862, taking part in the engagements at Chickasaw Bluffs, losing 264 killed, wounded and missing. After the capture of Arkansas Post, it moved to Young Point and Milliken's Bend, and, being assigned to Osterhaus' division, helped to lead the advance against Vicksburg. They were at the battle of Thompson's Hill (Port Gibson); were placed as garrison for Fort Raymond; escorted prisoners to Yazoo river and to Memphis; returned to the siege of Vicksburg; advanced to Jackson, and helped to capture that place.

Soon after, they were taken to New Orleans, going with the expedition up Teche river to Opelousas and Vermillionville. They were mustered out at New Orleans, December 8, 1863, and returned to their Northern homes.

A considerable number of Randolph men were attached to this regiment in Company I, under Capt. Henry Carter, of Winchester.

Company I—Captain, Henry Carter, Winchester, commissioned November 1, 1862, mustered November 16, 1862; wounded at Vicksburg, and resigned February 13, 1863. First Lieutenant, Samuel P. Strahan, Winchester, commissioned November 1, 1862, mustered November 16, 1862; mustered out with regiment December, 1863; re-enlisted as private in Twenty-first Regiment (First Heavy Artillery) September 8, 1864; mustered out as Corporal July 31, 1865. Second Lieutenant, William P. Beeker, Winchester, commissioned November 1, 1862, mustered November 16, 1862, resigned April 24, 1863.

Men belonging to Fifty-fourth Indiana (one year):

Company I (Mr. Harshman says it was Company G)—Company mustered November 16, 1862. Thomas G. Mullen, Sergeant, mustered out December 8, 1863; Newton W. Needham, Sergeant, left service January 21,

1863; Andrew J. Daly, Corporal, died January 20, 1863, of wounds at Chickasaw Bluffs; William C. Heaston, mustered out December 8, 1863; Nathan Coats, Corporal, mustered out December 8, 1863; Elisha Lambert, Corporal, mustered out December 8, 1863; William M. Hughes, Corporal, died October 6, 1863; Joseph S. Jellison, Wagoner, died March 1, 1863; George S. Barker, left service January 21, 1863; George W. Boyer, discharged December 9, 1862; Lorenzo Byram, died March 20, 1863; Erastus Carwin, mustered out December 8, 1863; Gabriel Coats, killed at Chickasaw December 28, 1862; Elisha Conner, discharged December 6, 1862; Elihu Coats, mustered out December 8, 1863; Peter Coblentz, died May 26, 1863; Harrison W. Dille, mustered out December 8, 1863; Andrew J. Fisher, mustered out December 8, 1863; John Goodman, died July 15, 1863; Samuel P. Heaston, mustered out December 8, 1863; William R. Hollowell, mustered out December 8, 1863; Joseph G. Hindsley, mustered out December 8, 1863; Manasseh Johnson, mustered out December 8, 1863; Wesley Johnson, mustered out December 8, 1863; absent, wounded; Robert N. Porter, left the service November, 1862; Vincent Smith, left the service January 18, 1863; Edward Sizemore, discharged July 20, 1863; Daniel Vardeman, mustered out December 8, 1863, as Corporal; Walter Vardeman, mustered out December 8, 1863; John Wright, mustered out December 8, 1864; Samuel Witter, mustered out December 8, 1863; William Wickersham, died October 10, 1863; David Warren, died February 22, 1863; Edward J. Harshman, December 1, 1862, mustered out December 8, 1863; William Kizer, October 25, 1862; Albert Coats, December 1, 1862, mustered out December 8, 1863.

The officers were one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, two Adjutants, two Quartermasters, two Surgeons, four Assistant Surgeons, ten Captains, ten First Lieutenants, ten Second Lieutenants—in all, forty-five. The Colonel was Fielding Mansfield, Madison, commissioned Colonel October 29, 1862; mustered November 17, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Twenty-seven of the forty-five officers continued through the whole term of service, being mustered out with the regiment; eleven resigned, one declined and four died—two of wounds and two of disease.

Officers, 41; men, 915; recruits, 33; died, 216; deserters, 81; not accounted for, 358; total, 989.

The Fifty-fourth had more men of whom no account is given than any other except the Nineteenth, which has 451 of that class.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE MONTHS).

The regiment was mustered in at Indianapolis June 16, 1862, John R. Mahan, Colonel. Mustered out at Indianapolis at the expiration of the term of service. Duties performed, guarded prisoners at Camp Morton, and marched into Kentucky to assist in repelling the incursion of Kirby Smith.

Company F—Reuben B. Farra, Captain, mustered out with regiment; James Addington, Second Lieutenant, mustered out with regiment.

Probably a large number of Randolph men were enlisted in Company F of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, but the places of residence are not given and the men can not be designated. Officers, 36; men, 603; recruits, 19; died, 4; no deserters; unaccounted for, 19; total, 658. The men in Company F, perhaps from Randolph county, are as follows:

John J. Adams, William Addington, Harris H. Abbott, Solomon Bartholomew, Joseph Biddle, Isaac Blansett, John W. Bolling, Joshua Boyds, George Bonnywell, Franklin Broy, James G. Bush, Harmon B. Bolling, James M. Clark, Thomas J. Clevenger, Beda B. Cowgill, Isaiah Cowgill, William Cook, Joseph Coffin. Price Craig, Samuel B. Crosier, Dennis Carter, James Dailey, James H. Dearmond, Samuel Dougherty, Benjamin Dowden, Peter Dailey, Andrew Evans, John R. Fisher, John Foust, Adam Fraze, Peter F. Funderburg, John Francisco, John Gordon, Archy M. Gelly, Mordecai Harris, Thomas F Hammond, Wilson J. Hiatt, Clark Hobbs, George Huffman, Patrick H. Hutchens, Luster Harris, William Hollowell, Anderson C. Hopkins, James A. Jarnagin, James M. Karnes, Thomas Karnes, Hiram Kale, Slatis Keene, James J. Kerr, Stephen Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, James M. Kirk, Asa Little, Corban Little, Milton Miranda, Robert McCracken, William G. McGuire, Jacob Miller, Luther G. Moorman, Jacob Mood, John W. May, Jesse Pegg, Franklin Pence, Thomas A. Pirth, William S. Price, George W. Price, Mahlon Ranier, Granville Rhodes, James H. Rice, Walter Ruble, Alfred Runyan, Henry H. Sumption, Adolphus C. Shaffer, Samuel S. Sherrard, Charles Sheltmyre, Thomas Short, Calvin K. Taylor, Wilson Thomas, Noland Thomas, Jeremiah Vance, Noah Wirt, Samuel Winship, John Winship, Elijah Wood.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS).

Mustered in at Richmond November 18, 1861; Colonel, J. W. T. McMullen. Re-enlisted as veterans in East Tennessee January 1, 1864. Veteran

furlough March and April, 1864. Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, December 14, 1865. Reached Indianapolis January 1, 1866, 23 officers and 168 men under Col. John S. McGraw. Officers, 50; men, 923; recruits, 464; veterans, 215; died, 267; deserters, 54; unaccounted for, 24; total, 1,652.

The Fifty-seventh was mustered into service at Richmond November 18, 1861. Moving to Indianapolis and remaining till December 13, it reported to Gen. Buell at Louisville; thence the regiment was ordered to Bardstown to join the Army of the Ohio, Sixth Division; soon it was moved to Lebanon, then to Munfordville by rail and to Nashville on foot, arriving in March. March 21, the Army of the Ohio set out from Nashville to join Gen. Grant. The regiment arrived only on the afternoon of April 7, the second day of the battle, but engaged immediately, losing lightly. It remained through the siege of Corinth, and then marched into North Alabama, and about the middle of July, to Central Tennessee again, remaining near Tullahoma and McMinnville till September 1. Bragg's attempt on Louisville aroused fresh activity, our troops were ahead and Bragg fell back to be pursued through Kentucky and defeated at Perryville. The Fifty-seventh took part in all this work, and marched again to Nashville. Although the Fifty-seventh had been in a few battles, yet its work was severe; guarding trains, foraging, skirmishing, kept the regiment busy and produced much hardship.

At Stone River a loss was suffered of seventy-five out of 250 engaged. Col. Hines and Lieut. Col. Lennard were both seriously wounded. Until the spring of 1863, they were encamped near Murfreesboro, scouting, foraging, picketing, skirmishing and drilling severely and constantly. Before the capture of Chattanooga and the battle of Chickamauga, the Fifty-seventh was north of the Tennessee, but when the rebels left the town, the brigade to which they belonged took possession, and the regiment was selected as Provost Guard. They were relieved in time to take a prominent part at Mission Ridge.

After Chickamauga, the Fifty-seventh was assigned to Sheridan's Division and continued so to the end. That division went into East Tennessee against Longstreet for the relief of Knoxville. That winter campaign among the mountains of East Tennessee can hardly be equaled in the annals of the war. The army went stripped of baggage into the fight around Chattanooga, and marched forthwith from the pursuit of the foe, starting on their perilous journey of hundreds of miles with no preparation and scanty supplies. One mess of seven in one of the regiments had nothing to cook on but two old canteens, torn open and flattened out as a sort of pan. But it mattered little, as they had almost nothing to cook. They had to depend on the country and

a poor show they found it. Cattle indeed were somewhat plentiful, and the beef supply was pretty good; but breadstuffs were scarcely attainable at all. In some cases, wheat bran was their only resource. And before the army returned to their comrades in Northern Alabama, many had marched their shoes off and nearly their clothes as well. But they had done what they had undertaken—cleared out Longstreet and relieved Knoxville; and the brave loyalists of that mountain country and the "Union" boys felt happy. As soon as they reached the main body of the army, abundant supplies were obtained.

January 1, 1864, the regiment veteranized almost to a man. Their veteran furlough was postponed till March, and from that they returned just in time for Sherman's advance upon Atlanta. In all that wonderous campaign, the Fifty-seventh was unwearied in their exertions to push the rebels to their utmost. At Rocky Race Ridge, Adairsville and New Hope, in the deadly struggles around Kenesaw, this regiment was among the bravest, and lost many officers and men.

After Atlanta, the Fifty-seventh was dispatched northward against Hood and made a part of Thomas' heroic army at Franklin and Nashville. When Hood's forces had been dispersed, this regiment camped at Huntsville for several months, moving to Bull's Gap, in East Tennessee, in April, 1865. After moving to Nashville in April and remaining there till July, they were transferred to Texas, and, on the 14th of December, 1865, were mustered out of service at Victoria, Texas, reaching Indianapolis January 1, 1866, with 23 officers and 168 men.

Worthily does the report of the adjutant general pay a glowing tribute of praise to their achievements in the following noble words:

"The Fifty-seventh has seen much arduous service; its losses in battle have been heavy and its marches have been especially and exceedingly severe, having crossed the entire breadth of Kentucky three times and of Tennessee six times. It has behaved with great gallantry on every occasion, and has achieved an enviable record and an honorable fame."

Its officers were excellent men and thorough soldiers and the regiment proved itself worthy of such commanders. Cols. McMullen, Hines, Lennard and Blanche have been seldom equaled and still more rarely excelled.

The members of the Fifty-seventh Regiment from Randolph county are as follows:

Company B—Daniel F Anthony, discharged April 4, 1862, disability; Allen L. Chamness, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, sergeant; William Fogleman, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, corporal; Abraham L. Manning, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, corporal.

Company C—John Hartman, corporal, died near Union City, Ind., March 19, 1864, buried in Union City cemetery; Thomas J. Boram, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865; Joseph W. Cox, discharged July 14, 1862; Sylvester W. Dunn, discharged July 5, 1862, disability; John House, died at Louisville January 13, 1862; Albert L. Leavell, killed June 18, 1864, at Kenesaw; William I. Miller, died at Nashville April 17, 1862; George W. Markle, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 30, 1863; John W. Starbuck, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps in the spring of 1863; John Wintermote, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, as corporal; George W. Louder, recruit, mustered out December 16, 1865, as corporal.

Company D—First Lieutenant, Robert H. Morgan, resigned February 28, 1863, disability; Charles Shoemaker, sergeant, discharged August 14, 1862, disability; John B. Dravenstradt, corporal, discharged January 28, 1862, disability; William Addington, Spartanburg, record indefinite.

Privates—Calvin W Arnold, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862; Lewis Carroll, discharged March 20, 1863, disability; Benjamin Chenoweth, discharged May 20, 1863, wounds; Isaac W. Elliott, died December 28, 1863, wounds; Warren Elzroth, veteran, killed in battle November 30, 1864; Thornton Freeman, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862; Marion W. Farrens, discharged June 24, 1862, disability; William D. George, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865; as sergeant, Robert H. Hart, veteran; Jackson Kelly, discharged June 23, 1862, disability; Robert M. Mann, discharged February 25, 1863, disability; Reuben T. Manning, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, corporal; Elias E. Manning, veteran, killed at Kenesaw June 23, 1864; James P. Meek, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865; Christian Morgan, record indefinite; John C. McCarty, died at Chattanooga July 7, 1864; John McKimm, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 22, 1864; William H. Neal, mustered out December 14, 1865; William H. Powers, veteran, killed at Franklin November 30, 1864; Joseph Redd, mustered out November 21, 1865; Henry Sauser, discharged January 28, 1863, disability; Simon B. Sermons, killed at Franklin November 30, 1864; Lewis S. Thomas, mustered out February 4, 1865; William G. Waltman, record indefinite.

Recruits—Paul S. Hunt, record indefinite.

Company E—Levi Thornburg, promoted second lieutenant, resigned November 8, 1862, disability; George Slack, second lieutenant, resigned April 20, 1862, disability; Elisha Johnson, ditto; Marquis D. Starbuck, sergeant, discharged April 17, 1865, disability; Jesse Davison, corporal, discharged May 17, 1862, disability; Joshua W. Starbuck, corporal, discharged

August 18, 1862, disability; Samuel R. Bevan, corporal, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865; Welcome G. Starbuck, corporal, discharged August 17, 1862, disability; Nathan H. Mendenhall, musician, discharged April 27, 1863, disability.

Privates—Thomas H. Bales, mustered out February 1, 1865; Amer J. Bales, died at Nashville April 16, 1863; Daniel Bales, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, corporal; James H. Collin, discharged October 10, 1862, disability; Aaron Cox, died at Nashville April 26, 1862; Joseph Gordon, discharged February 28, 1865, disability; Eli Hiatt, died at Shiloh, Tenn., May 15, 1862; Ira Hanks, killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; George W. Jarrett, veteran, discharged May 15, 1865, disability; Elisha Johnson, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, as first sergeant; Alexander Jones, died at Corinth, Miss., May 19, 1862; Henry D. Kepler, record indefinite; John W. Knight, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, as sergeant; Jesse H. Knight, discharged, disability; William H. Lasley, died at Corinth, Miss., May 12, 1862; Isaac A. Mills, discharged November 6, 1862, disability; John Morris, veteran, died at Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1864; William Morris, died at Knoxville, Tenn., December 7, 1863; Alvin M. Owens, discharged September 12, 1862, disability; Asahel S. Peacock, died on board steamer Empress May 15, 1862; Jona Peacock, died at Camp Denison May 15, 1862; Joseph Quintle, discharged April 25, 1862, disability; James Reeves, discharged July 14, 1863, disability; Robert F. Robison, killed at Kenesaw June 23, 1864; John Slack, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865, sergeant; William W. Starbuck, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 14, 1864; John Venneman, discharged November 16, 1861, disability.

Recruits, Company E—James H. Jones, mustered out April 4, 1865; Calvin Puckett, veteran, discharged March 2, 1865, disability; Solomon Rynard, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 30, 1863; Timothy Rynard, died at Nashville, Tenn., February, 1863.

Company I—John D. Lytle, Winchester, February 5, 1862, veteran, mustered out June 19, 1865; Rufus K. Deem, discharged July 13, 1862, disability, wounds in action.

Company K—Stanton K. Peele, second lieutenant, mustered out, date not given.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS).

The regiment was mustered in at Richmond August 19, 1862; colonel, William A. Bickel. Mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 5, 1865. Public re-

ception at Indianapolis July 18, 1865, with 16 officers and 284 men. Welcoming address by Governor Morton. Officers, 42; men, 960; recruits, 98; died, 326; deserters, 61; unaccounted for, 21; total, 1,100.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment was hurried into the field, leaving the very next day, August 20, for Lexington and Richmond, Ky., and fought in the battle there, August 30, 1862, with a heavy loss of 218 killed and wounded, being finally captured in a body and paroled on the field. They were sent to parole camp at Indianapolis, but were exchanged in a few weeks, and, on the 27th of November, 1862, the regiment was sent to Memphis and down the river with Sherman to Vicksburg. They were in the battle and repulse at Chickasaw Bluffs, behind Vicksburg, losing slightly. They helped to capture Arkansas Post and camped at Young's Point, losing over 100 men by disease at that deadly spot.

March 30, 1863, the Sixty-ninth led the advance against Vicksburg. At Richmond, La., they built 2,000 feet of bridging in three days and the army moved across the peninsula in front of Vicksburg. April 30, the advance crossed at Hard Times Landing, and the battle of Port Gibson was fought the next day, the Sixty-ninth losing seventy-one in killed and wounded. May 16 they were at Champion Hills and May 17 at Black River Bridge; in the siege of Vicksburg to May 22, and at Black River Bridge during the rest of the siege. The Sixty-ninth was in Osterhaus' division, which uniformly led the advance in the operations east of the Mississippi before Vicksburg was invested.

The Sixty-ninth was in the siege of Jackson. August 3 they were sent to Port Hudson and afterward to New Orleans, to Berwick City and the Teche country, returning to Algiers and embarking in November for Texas. Matagorda Bay was reached December 1, 1863. The regiment sailed for Indianola February 13, 1864, and came back to Matagorda Island March 13, suffering a loss of two officers and twenty men by the swamping of a boat.

They left Texas for New Orleans in April, and marched thence to Alexandria, engaging in the fight at that place and joining in Banks' retreat to Alexandria. They encamped at Morganza until December, 1864, making various expeditions from that place. December 7, 1864, it was sent to Mobile Bay, and, on the 14th, joined the Pascagoula expedition led by General Granger.

January 22, 1865, a consolidation was effected into a battalion with four companies, with Oron Perry for commander. January 31, the battalion embarked for Barrancas, Fla., and thence, March 14, went to Pensacola. March

20, they moved with Steele's expedition through to Florida and Southern Alabama, arriving in the rear of Blakely April 1, 1865. The Sixty-ninth fought in the attack on Blakely, April 9, and were sent to guard prisoners from Blakely to Ship Island. They returned to Blakely and marched to Selma. May 3, they were ordered to Mobile for Texas, but remained at Mobile.

They were mustered out at Mobile July 5, 1865, and, with 16 officers and 284 men, reached Indianapolis, and after a public reception July 18, 1865, the members of the battalion were discharged and joyfully dispersed to their homes.

The Sixty-ninth left its dead in eleven states, and its services, though not so prominent as were those of some others, were severe, and, in many cases, attended with great hardships and suffering. Its death list was very large. Only five regiments have a greater one, and the per cent. of deaths in the Sixty-ninth is greater than that in any other, as will appear by the following figures:

Ninth (three years)—Deaths, 351; men, 2,141; 16 1-3 per cent.

Twenty-sixth (three years)—Deaths, 336; men, 1,997; 17 per cent.

Thirtieth (three years)—Deaths, 365; men, 1,408; 26 per cent.

Thirty-first (three years)—Deaths, 366; men, 1,886, 19½ per cent.

Thirty-eighth (three years)—Deaths, 353; men, 2,028; 17 1-3 per cent.

Sixty-ninth (three years)—Deaths, 332; men, 1,100; 30 per cent.

Eighth Cavalry (Thirty-ninth)—Deaths, 239; men, 2,415; 14 per cent.

First Heavy Artillery (Twenty-first)—Deaths, 392; men, 3,839; 10 per cent.

Average per cent. in the eight regiments, 16¾ per cent.

The Sixty-ninth is three times as high as that of the lowest of the eight regiments (First Heavy Artillery), 4 per cent. more than the highest one besides, and almost double the average rate of the eight regiments.

The swamps of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama and Florida told fearfully against the lives of the poor fellows who followed the flag of the Sixty-ninth and in the soil of eleven once hostile (but now, let us hope, reconciled and friendly) states, these much enduring men have been laid to rest to await the Archangel's trump at the resurrection morn.

Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry (three years)—Major, George H. Bonebrake, mustered out on consolidation January 4, 1865; Assistant Surgeon, David Ferguson, declined; Jacob S. Monteith, retained in new organization and mustered out with battalion.

Residuary Battalion, Company B—William M. Reeves, second lieutenant, mustered out with battalion.

Company C—Captain, George H. Bonebrake, promoted major, mustered out January 4, 1865, on consolidation; First Lieutenant, John K. Martin, resigned January 13, 1863; Second Lieutenant, John S. Way, promoted first lieutenant, resigned March 19, 1863; Charles Stine, first sergeant, discharged November 22, 1862, wounds; Charles Bachfield, sergeant, promoted second lieutenant, resigned December 19, 1863; Robert R. Porter, sergeant, promoted first lieutenant, mustered out January 23, 1865, as first sergeant; John Edwards, sergeant, mustered out January 23, 1865; Eli Stakebake, sergeant, mustered out January 23, 1865; David Hoback, corporal, discharged June 15, 1863, wounds; James E. Huston, corporal, promoted second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, transferred as first lieutenant to Company C, battalion, Sixty-ninth Regiment, mustered out with battalion; David Ward, corporal, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 26, 1864; Albert L. Butts, Charles N. Monks, James M. Seagraves, Charles W. Steel, Prentice Garrett, corporals, mustered out July 5, 1865; William E. Jenkins, Lewis Truax, musicians, mustered out June 5, 1865; William S. Hugh, wagoner, discharged April 20, 1863.

Privates—Nelson Abbott, discharged January 20, 1863, wounds; David Abbott, discharged, disability; Eli Alman, mustered out July 6, 1865; Thomas Abbott, mustered out July 5, 1865; Jacob Bales, record indefinite; Frederick Bolander, mustered out August 12, 1865; William Brewer, died at Memphis December 2, 1862; Benjamin Brewer, mustered out August 12, 1865; Thomas Brewer, mustered out August 12, 1865; Jonathan Brown, died at Young's Point March 11, 1863; Thomas J. Calvin, died at New Orleans September 12, 1864; Richard J. Corry, killed at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Jacob Camp, record indefinite; James G. Dement, mustered out July 5, 1865; Isaac Day, discharged April 30, 1864, disability; Eli Edwards, died near Milliken's Bend, La., January 6, 1863; Nelson Edwards, mustered out July 5, 1865; Sylvanus Foreman, ditto; James M. Flood, discharged January 18, 1865, disability; Dayton Favorite, discharged March, 1863, disability; Francis Flinn, discharged November 22, 1862, wounds; Charles Fox, record indefinite; John W. Green, mustered out July 5, 1865; John H. Hueston, discharged March 20, 1862, wounds; Benjamin F. Hill died at New Orleans, La., October 6, 1864; James W. Hiatt, discharged April 20, 1863; William H. Hobbs, mustered out July 5, 1865; Clark Hobbs, mustered out August 23, 1865; George W. Hobbick, discharged; Abram Heaston, record indefinite; Jasper Hastings, died at Milliken's Bend, La., April 10, 1863; William Hester, discharged November 20, 1862; W. H. H. Johnson, died at Vicksburg

August 11, 1863; Frederick M. Lasley, killed at Mobile, Ala., May 25, 1865, in an arsenal explosion; Mahlon Lasley, record indefinite; Amos Lasley, record indefinite; Joseph B. Lucas, discharged March 6, 1863; Andrew K. Lewis, discharged November 20, 1862; Peter Meacham, died at Memphis January 1, 1863; James W. Morrison, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862; Orange W. Moorman, mustered out July 5, 1865; Henry May, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Harrison Mucky, Gilbert Mucky, Robert W. Odell, mustered out July 5, 1865; David W. Porter, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out June 22, 1864; Benjamin Ross, discharged January, 1863; Henry F. Ramsey, discharged January 30, 1863; William E. Robbins, discharged March 30, 1863; Samuel Ruble, mustered out July 5, 1865; James Ranch, record indefinite; Robert B. Russell died September 10, 1862, wounded at Richmond, Ky.; George Steed, discharged March 28, 1866, disability; Joseph L. Stein, transferred to Company I, November 10, 1862; James H. Surface, discharged November 10, 1863, wounds; Thomas Seagraves, mustered out July 5, 1865; William Seagraves, died on the Mississippi river January 3, 1863; Alfred M. Scott, Frederick Scholtz, Isaiah Shiver, mustered out July 5, 1865; Preston Swain, died at Milliken's Bend, La., March 11, 1863; William Taylor, died at Memphis December 10, 1862; Isaac Thomson, discharged February 10, 1863; disability; Wesley Truax, mustered out July 5, 1865; Samuel Thompson, discharged January 9, 1863; Martin V. Tucker, discharged November 22, 1862; August Ulrich, died at Arkansas Post January 13, 1863; Perry M. West, discharged July 23, 1863; Daniel B. Williams, discharged April 30, 1863, disability; Thomas Webb, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862; Austin Wright, mustered out July 5, 1865; Uriah Wright died on hospital boat February, 1863; Alexander Wood, William R. Wood, mustered out July 5, 1865; Isaac R. Wood, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 4, 1863; J. P. Yarnell, died September 1, 1862, wounds, at Richmond, Ky.

Recruits—Samuel Bartholomew, Henry C. Cox, transferred to Forty-fourth Regiment July 1, 1865; Calvin S. Engle, record indefinite; Daniel S. Hoggatt, died at home; James M. Hoggatt, died at Black River Bridge July 26, 1863; Joshua Jessup, died in hospital boat; Harvey E. Meacham, discharged March 6, 1863, disability; John Nevil, Thomas D. Smith, John C. Smith, David B. Strahan, transferred to the Forty-fourth Regiment July 1, 1865.

Company D—Captain, John Ross, resigned January 14, 1863; First Lieutenant, Samuel J. Miller, promoted captain, resigned November 20, 1863;

Second Lieutenant, Jacob A. Jackson, wounded in the left arm at the battle of Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862, resigned January 30, 1863.

Residuary Battalion, Company D—Captain, Joseph R. Jackson, mustered out with battalion; Second Lieutenant, Nathan B. Coggeshall, mustered out with battalion; First Sergeant, John R. Adamson, killed at Thomson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863.

Sergeants—John Macy, promoted first lieutenant, promoted captain, transferred as first lieutenant to Company B, battalion, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Joseph L. Deputy, discharged December 20, 1863, wounds; James N. Cropper, promoted second lieutenant, resigned July 25, 1864; George W. McCormick, mustered out July 5, 1865, as private.

Corporals—David R. Lamb, discharged August 1, 1863; Simon R. Adamson, discharged October 10, 1863; William Adamson, mustered out July 5, 1865; John R. Allen, discharged February 14, 1865; William A. Wright, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 15, 1864; Luna Wright, discharged March 15, 1862; Richard M. Hunt, discharged April 10, 1862; William J. Cox, mustered out as private July 5, 1865.

Musicians—Caleb B. Fleming, discharged March 6, 1863; Jason H. Greenstreet, discharged February 14, 1865.

Wagoner—John Mills, mustered out July 5, 1865.

Privates—James Adamson, Jonathan Beeson, Thomas W. Botkin, Corporal, John W. Botkin, William T. Botkin, as Sergeant, Bernard Bradfordfield, Bela N. Botkin, Corporal, Moses E. Conyers, Edward T. Cropper, Corporal, Edwin Cole, George E. Fleming, John Frazer, Henry H. Farmer, Thomas W. Gaddis, John W. Hunt, David Hutchens, William M. Hughes, Henry Clay Hunt, Giles P. Hunt, Bazil P Hunt, Robert Haxton, Harry E. Harris, George O. Jobes, John T. Johnson, John Kepler, George Keever, George W. Lloyd, Albert C. Macy, Elijah Noftsker, William F. Phillips, Rodolph G. Quickle, Lewis Smith, Riley J. Salisberry, Amb. O. Valandingham, Goolope Wright, Jackson Anderson, died December 9, 1863; Oliver Atkins, died February 12, 1863; Edward B. Butler, discharged January 2, 1863; Robert B. Butler, discharged June 20, 1863; William T. Botkin, died February 6, 1863; Jeremiah Bly, discharged June 9, 1863; Matthew C. Brooks, discharged January 2, 1863; George M. Brooks, discharged April 29, 1863; Martin V Beard, died February 23, 1863; Nicholas Bennett, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 10, 1864; William Chamness, transferred to the Twenty-fourth Regiment July 5, 1865; George W. Caty, died March 14, 1863; Thomas C. Cox, discharged January 20, 1863; Moses

Caty, discharged August 6, 1863; John M. Densmore, discharged January 2, 1863; William S. Densmore, died January 5, 1864; Benjamin F. Edwards, discharged August 26, 1863; George W. Edwards, discharged January 2, 1863; Jacob Edwards, discharged April 20, 1863; Alonzo H. Good, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 25, 1864; Adonijah Holings, discharged May 22, 1863; Asa J. Haynes, died January 4, 1863; Evan Hacket, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 10, 1863; Henry C. Hunt, discharged March 6, 1863, wounds; Jonathan S. Jones, discharged April 20, 1863; Albert Kitselman, died May 2, 1863, wounds; Benjamin C. Lamb, mustered out June 3, 1865; Henry Mayer, died March 26, 1863; Sylvanus Macy, discharged June 19, 1863; Alonzo H. Marshall, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 25, 1863, wounds; David Niccum, discharged March 6, 1863; Peter Niccum, record indefinite; Daniel B. Orin, died May 25, 1863; William H. Peacock, discharged November 17, 1862, wounds; Columbus Quackenbush, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 15, 1864; Elias G. Quickle, died November 29, 1862; Myron Ross, died January 16, 1863; James M. Rupe, died April 2, 1863; William H. Sheppard, discharged February 10, 1863; William R. Stephens, mustered out May 25, 1865; Andrew Snyder, unaccounted for; James M. Stephens, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 10, 1864; Andrew J. Stephens, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862; John S. Sterling, discharged March 6, 1863; Patrick H. Sheppard, discharged January 10, 1865; Lorenzo Thornburg, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1865; Moses P. Veal, killed at Thomson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863; Charles Wilson, died January 16, 1863.

Company E—First Lieutenant, Cornelius Longfellow, promoted captain, resigned March 23, 1863; Second Lieutenant, Francis French, resigned March 27, 1863.

Sergeants—Robert E. Daly, died at Richmond, Ky., October 10, 1862, wounds; Christian E. Zimmerman, mustered out October 4, 1863, by order of War Department; Isaac M. Nichols, promoted second lieutenant, first lieutenant, resigned October 8, 1863; James W. Sheppard, mustered out July 5, 1865.

Corporals—Jesse S. Byrd, died May 12, 1863, wounds received at Port Gibson; Thomas Hollingsworth, promoted first lieutenant, discharged May 12, 1864, as sergeant, disability; William Johnson, discharged April 3, 1863, as sergeant, disability; William F. Locke, discharged April 29, 1863, wounds; John Hinshaw, discharged May 22, 1863, disability; Daniel H. Miller, dis-

charged January 10, 1863, disability; John Stanley, musician, record indefinite; John Kirkman, wagoner, discharged March 7, 1863, disability.

Privates—Isaac Ballinger, discharged June 24, 1863, disability; James M. Bachelor, record indefinite; Madison Beverlin, died at Young's Point, La., April 3, 1863; John Bachelor, discharged October 2, 1863, disability; John Blair, discharged November 22, 1862, wounds; Abner Bales, died at Young's Point, La., February 14, 1863, disease; Pleasant W. Bales, mustered out July 5, 1865; Isaac N. Bales, mustered out July 5, 1865; William W. Beeks, discharged April 1, 1863, wounds; Albin Baldwin, mustered out July 5, 1865; Jackson Bishop, died April 1, 1863; Joshua Cate, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 15, 1863; William P. Campbell, discharged November 22, 1862, disability; Joel Cook, died at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863, disability; John H. Clark, died October 2, 1862, wounds; Thomas Cox, died at Milliken's Bend, La., June 28, 1863, disability; Orlister R. Caty, died day of discharge, May 22, 1864; Nathan B. Coggeshall, promoted second lieutenant, transferred to Company D, Battalion Sixty-ninth, mustered out with battalion; Allen Coggeshall, mustered out July 5, 1865; Thomas H. Cadwallader, discharged March 1, 1863, by civil authority; Jacob Clark, mustered out July 5, 1865; William L. French, discharged November 22, 1862, wounds; Joseph S. Frazier, died in hospital at Baton Rouge, La., January 1, 1863, disease; William Farmer, discharged March 7, 1863, disability; Ancil B. Freeman, discharged March 20, 1863, wounds; John R. Fisher, discharged April 7, 1862, disability; David G. Freeman, mustered out June 30, 1865; William L. Freeman, mustered out July 5, 1865; Timothy Gray, mustered out July 5, 1865; Levi C. Huff, discharged March 22, 1863, disability; Henry Hill, died at St. Louis, Mo., February 5, 1863; Nathan Harris, record indefinite; Jesse J. Hodgin, mustered out July 5, 1865; George L. Irwin, mustered out July 5, 1865, as corporal; Isaac W. D. R. Johnson, James Jones, mustered out July 5, 1865; William Johnson, discharged April 3, 1863, as sergeant, disability; Jonas Johnson, killed at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; David M. Kinsay, discharged November 26, 1862, disability; John W. Kennedy, discharged Septemper 25, 1862, by civil authority; Demetrius Kimbraugh, mustered out July 5, 1865; John R. Longfellow, record indefinite; Daniel H. Miller, discharged January 10, 1863, disability; Hiram Moreland, discharged December 1, 1862, disability; John Morgan, died September 10, 1862, wounds; Isaac Mann, drowned in Mississiippi river June 18, 1864; David Mann, discharged March 1, 1863, by civil authority; Pierce H. Moody, discharged April 8, 1863, wounds; Jacob S. Monteith, promoted assistant surgeon, re-

tained in new organization and mustered out with battalion; William Mann, discharged June 13, 1863, disability; Tarlton Nichols, discharged April 13, 1863, wounds; Curtis L. Neal, died in rebel prison, Cahaba, Ala., November, 1863; William Odell, missing since battle of Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1863; William H. Pierce, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 9, 1863; disease; Eli Pearson, discharged April 18, 1862, disability; David Pierce, mustered out July 5, 1865; Joseph Parmer, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862; Levi Platt, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; William Platt, died at Milliken's Bend, La., June 9, 1863, disease; John Pearsonett, died at New Orleans, La., September 29, 1863, disease; Albert R. Quigley, discharged August 8, 1863, wounds; Henry C. Reynolds, died on hospital boat, Memphis, Tenn., February 27, 1863; George F. Rainer, discharged March 13, 1863, wounds; George W. Roberts, mustered out July 5, 1865, as sergeant; Jasper Roberts, mustered out July 5, 1865, as corporal; Wilbur F. Reynolds, Barzilla Reynolds, mustered out July 5, 1865; James C. Smith, died January 7, 1863, wounds; Wesley B. Stanley, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863; Franklin Slagle, died at Memphis, Tenn., February 15, 1863, disease; Manlove Stigall, discharged February 9, 1863; Henry Stigall, discharged September, 1862, by civil authority; John W. Slagle, mustered out July 5, 1865; William Starbridge, discharged November 22, 1862, disability; William Stigall, died at Milliken's Bend, La., March 31, 1863, disease; Daniel Taylor, record indefinite; Jonathan Thorp, discharged February 19, 1863, disability; William Thornburg, mustered out July 5, 1865, as corporal; Henry Veal, died at Williamsburg, Ind., September 20, 1863; Jonathan Weaver, mustered out July 5, 1865; Jonathan R. Whitaker, discharged November 22, 1862, wounds.

Recruits—Squire C. Bowen, John W. Chenoweth, John Carr, Arthur B. Farr, James Farr, transferred to Twenty-fourth Regiment July 5, 1865; James Gray, mustered out July 5, 1865; Oliver C. Gordon, transferred to Twenty-fourth Regiment July 5, 1865; Benjamin F. Hutchens, mustered out July 5, 1865; Isaiah Kesat, transferred to Twenty-fourth Regiment July 5, 1865.

Company F—First Lieutenant, Joseph R. Jackson, promoted captain Company E, transferred to Company D, residuary battalion, mustered out with battalion; Second Lieutenant, George W. Thomson, resigned January 21, 1863.

Sergeants—William M. Reeves, promoted second lieutenant, first lieutenant, transferred to second lieutenant of Company B in Battalion of Sixty-ninth Regiment, mustered out with battalion; Solomon J. Harter, killed at Fort Bradley, Ala., April 6, 1865.

Corporals—Rinaldo Castle, mustered out July 5, 1865, as private; Daniel W. Shipley, drowned in Alabama river April 22, 1865; Albert Murphy, mustered out July 5, 1865, as private; Abner Page, discharged November 28, 1862; Henry W. Murphy, record indefinite; Harlin P. Castle, musician, mustered out July 5, 1865.

Privates—Francis M. Cammack, as corporal; James D. Dull, William F. Engle, Thomas E. Fulghum, as corporal; Alexander Gullett, as corporal; Allen W. Grave, as sergeant; William Haywood, John W. Jackson, Hezekiah Jackson, Lemuel H. Jackson, William Y. Jackson, Alexander Moore, David Murphy, John F. Middleton, as sergeant; Isaac E. Marshall, William A. Matchett, Lewis B. O. Neall, Sydney Potter, Martin V. Pinney, Henry Wise; Dexter P Head, transferred to Twenty-fourth Regiment July 1, 1865; Aaron F. Adams, record indefinite; William R. Anderson, died January 12, 1863; John Barnes, discharged February 6, 1863; Nathan C. Beach, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 1, 1863, wounds; George W. Busle, discharged from wounds at Richmond, Ky.; George W. Chenoweth, died May 14, 1863, wounds; Philip H. Clear, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 4, 1864, wounds; John W. Clark, discharged May 15, 1863, disability; Samuel A. Cooper, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out June 30, 1865; William Clough, killed at Thomson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863; Ezekiel Clough, discharged March 27, 1863; Thomas H. Downing, died May 14, 1863, wounds; John Harness, drowned in Alabama river April 22, 1865; John M. Hill, discharged April 3, 1863; Matthew Jellison, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 4, 1864; Joel Lock, killed at Chickasaw Bluff, Miss., December 31, 1862; Nelson R. Lowder, died May 14, 1863, wounds; Jesse L. Lambert, discharged November 28, 1862; James F. Moore, discharged March 6, 1863; Daniel E. Miller, died March 6, 1863; Levi Matchett, died July 26, 1863; Peter E. Matchett, died July 13, 1863; William Peden, discharged January 18, 1863; Wilson S. Peden, died March 14, 1863; John A. Rubey, discharged June 10, 1863, as hospital steward; John C. Rubey, discharged March 14, 1863; Alonzo R. Scott, died January 30, 1863; Joel Smith, died November 2, 1863; George Sutton, record indefinite; Benjamin W. Simmons, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 6, 1864, wounds; Nathan C. Simmons, discharged April 6, 1863; James P. Smith, discharged January 2, 1863; Edwin M. Tansey, discharged November 28, 1863; Cornelius Van Meigs, discharged April 23, 1863.

SEVENTY-FIRST INDIANA (SIXTH CAVALRY), THREE YEARS.

Organized August 18, 1862; mustered out September 15, 1865. The colonel at first was Col. R. W. Thompson. Officers, 50; men, 1,150; recruits, 548; died, 260; deserted, 105; unaccounted for, 72; total, 1,748; returned with 32 officers and 631 men; public reception at Indianapolis; welcoming speech by Gov. Morton; brief remarks by Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant; mustered in as infantry; changed to cavalry by order under date of February 22, 1864 (probably).

Members from Randolph county—James L. Byke, transferred to A. N. W. February 3, 1865.

Company C—First Lieutenant, Adam B. Simmons; mustered out with battalion at close of service.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Regiment mustered in at Wabash August 19, 1862; Colonel, John U. Pettit. Regiment mustered out at Washington, June 8, 1865; public reception of that and other regiments at Indianapolis in the Capitol grounds June 14, 1865. Officers, 42; men, 1,076; recruits, 100; died, 227; deserted, 30; unaccounted for, 31; mustered out, 450; total number, 1,127.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment was raised in the Eleventh congressional district, and its place of rendezvous was Wabash. The men were mustered in August 19, and August 21 the regiment moved to Louisville, thence to Lebanon and back to Louisville. They marched to Frankfort, Scottsville and Gallatin, and back to Cave City in pursuit of Morgan. Their winter camp was near Gallatin, and in January, 1863, they moved to Murfreesboro, remaining until June 24, being engaged in scouting and other hard service. The Seventy-fifth was a part of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and they were known as the Indiana Brigade, all three regiments being from Indiana—Seventy-fifth, Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and First.

June 24, 1863, the regiment set out for Tullahoma, fighting the battle of Hover's Gap as they went. This regiment entered the rebel works at Tullahoma first about July 1, 1863. It crossed the Tennessee with Rosecrans and fought at Chickamauga September 19 and 20, 1863, the loss being 17 killed and 107 wounded.

The regiment was stationed at Chattanooga for several months, taking a part in the battle of Mission Ridge, losing twenty-two killed and wounded.

The winter was spent in and near Chattanooga, and early in the spring the regiment moved to Ringgold for the Atlanta campaign. April 27, 1864, Sherman ordered his troops to concentrate at Chattanooga.

We quote from the Adjutant General's report:

"On the 7th of May, 1864, Thomas occupied Laurel Hill. On the 12th, the whole army, except Howard's Corps, moved through Snake Creek Gap on Resaca. On the 15th the battle of Resaca was fought, and the same night the rebel army retreated across the Oostenaula. Near Adairsville, the rear of the rebel army was encountered, and a sharp fight ensued. On the 28th, the enemy made an assault at Dallas, but met with a bloody repulse. On the 27th of June an assault was made upon the enemy's position on Kenesaw without success. On the 2d of July, Kenesaw was abandoned by the enemy. On the 4th, Thomas demonstrated so strongly on the enemy's communications as to cause him to fall gack to the Chattahoochie river and cross that river on the 9th. On the 20th, the enemy sallied from his works in force, and fought the battle of Peach Tree Creek. On the 22d, a general battle was fought in front of Atlanta, the rebels being defeated. On the 28th, the enemy made another assault upon our besieging lines, but were driven back in confusion. The siege of Atlanta vigorously progressed with constant skirmishing. On the 25th of August, the bulk of Sherman's army moved by a circuit around Atlanta, struck its southern communications near Fairburn, destroying the West Point railroad and the Macon railroad. This caused the enemy to evacuate Atlanta on the 2d of September. On the 4th of September the army moved slowly back to Atlanta, and rested in clean, healthy camps. Thus, after four months' campaign, ended one of the greatest achievements of the war."

During the Atlanta campaign the regiment marched and fought with the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, engaging in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Jonesboro. The regiment had for a brief season a time of rest; but soon they moved to repel Hood's advance on Sherman's rear. The regiment marched in pursuit to Gaylesville, resting a short time on the Chattanooga river. Returning to Atlanta, the Seventy-fifth set out with Sherman on his famous "march to the sea," and went the whole round through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Raleigh, and through Virginia to Richmond and Washington. And by that time the war was over.

The regiment took part in the grand review before President Johnson, Gen. Sherman and the rest of the magnates, marching in solid phalanx twelve

deep for hours, "tramp, tramp, tramp," through the broad avenues of the Capital City.

They were mustered out at the capital June 8, 1865. The recruits were transferred to the Forty-second Indiana, and served with that regiment until its muster out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

Company F—Charles S. Butterworth, mustered out June 8, 1865; Samuel A. Force, mustered out June 8, 1865; Nathan B. Hickman, discharged February 28, 1863; George McCartney, mustered out June 8, 1865.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (FOURTH CAVALRY).

Colonel, Isaac P. Gray; resigned February 11, 1863; Assistant Surgeon, William Commons, declined; organized August 22, 1862; mustered out June 29, 1865.

Officers, 57; men, 1,166; recruits, 301; deserters, 84; died, 204; unaccounted for, 54; total, 1,524.

Field of operation, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Battles in which the Seventy-seventh took part: Madisonville, Ky., October 5, 1862; Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19 and 20, 1863; Mossy Creek, Tenn., January 12, 1864; Newnan, Ga., July 3, 1864; Columbia, Tenn., November 26, 1864; Fair Garden, Tenn., February 19, 1865; Ebenezer Church, La., April 1, 1865; Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INDIANA, THREE YEARS.

Regiment mustered in at Richmond September 3, 1862; Colonel, Nelson Trussler; mustered out at Nashville June 18, 1865; reached Indianapolis June 17, 1865; was publicly received, with others, June 26, 1865. Addresses were made by Gov. Morton, Gen. Hovey, Gen. Wilder and others.

Officers, 43; men, 906; recruits, 78; died, 207; deserted, 53; unaccounted for, 9; returned, 349; total, 1,027.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment was raised in the Fifth District, and mustered in at Richmond September 3, 1862, with Nelson Trussler, colonel. Its first work was to aid in the defense of Cincinnati from the legions of Kirby Smith. Buell's army made the Confederate hosts to fall back, and the regiment was sent to Western Virginia, camping at Point Pleasant, Guyandotte, Catlettsburg and Cassville; at the latter place nearly three months. February 7, 1863, the Eighty-fourth sailed down the Ohio to Louisville, and thence to

Nashville, encamping there until March 5. Thence they moved to Franklin, camping again until the 3d of June. Its times of encampment were occupied with scouting, reconnoissances, skirmishes, and the like.

June 3, they marched to Triune. They were attacked June 11, but without success, by the rebels. Thence they marched through Shelbyville to Wartrace, encamping until August 12, and thence to Tullahoma and to Stevenson, Bridgeport, and Chattanooga, arriving September 13. Camping at Rossville until the 18th, the regiment marched to the front and were posted on the left of the army of the Cumberland.

The Eighty-fourth was in the battle of Chickamauga both days, fighting bravely and losing heavily. Holding the key to Rosecrans' retreat, that division stood stubbornly and saved the army. The regiment was on picket duty opposite Lookout Mountain nine days and nights and then moved to Moccasin Point and then to Shell Mound, remaining there until January 20, 1864. The Eighty-fourth was transferred to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. The regiment marched to Cleveland, reaching the place February 6; thence on the 22d to Buzzard's Roost, fighting there on the 25th. Returning to Cleveland, they stayed until the 3d of May, 1864. Sherman was now ready to march and fight his stubborn way to Atlanta, "the gateway of the South," and the Eighty-fourth was with him all the time, and was engaged in fifteen battles during that terrible summer, marching triumphantly at the last into the conquered city of Atlanta. After this campaign, the Fourth Corps was ordered back to the Army of the Tennessee; and it marched by way of Athens, Pulaski and Franklin to Nashville, fighting in the furious battle of Franklin on the way. Reaching Nashville December 1, it had barely time for a short respite before Thomas burst forth upon Hood with resistless power, scattering Hood's army to the winds. Our troops pursued for a long way, and returned at last.

Encamping at Huntsville, where it had ended its pursuit of Hood, the troops remained there until March 13, moving thence to Knoxville, Strawberry Plains, Bull's Gap and Shield's Mills. Remaining awhile, they went back once more to Nashville April 18, 1865. June 14, 1865, the Eighty-fourth was mustered out at Nashville, the recruits being assigned to the Fifty-seventh Indiana, serving in that regiment until its muster out in November, 1865.

Reaching Indianapolis June 17, a reception was held June 26, 1865.

Three companies belonging to the Eighty-fourth Regiment were formed chiefly in Randolph county. Company A, mostly from Farmland; Com-

pany E, chiefly from Deerfield; Company H, largely from Winchester. A considerable number of Company K also belonged to Randolph.

Fully 300 went from this county alone in the Eighty-fourth Regiment.

General officers from Randolph county are as follows: Major, Andrew J. Neff, promoted lieutenant colonel, colonel, resigned as lieutenant colonel October 17, 1864; Adjutant, Ebenezer T. Chaffee, mustered out; Chaplain, Thomas Addington, resigned March 15, 1864; Assistant Surgeon, Robert P Davis, resigned May 17, 1865.

Company A—Captain, William Burris, on detail service at Soldiers' Home, at Indianapolis, mustered out on a separate roll; First Lieutenant, Henry T. Semans, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant, William A. Burres, honorably discharged October 3, 1864; Sergeants, Robert P. Davis, promoted assistant surgeon, resigned May 17, 1865; James Filson, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 7, 1865; William C. Diggs, died at Cassville, Va., January 25, 1863; John W. Macy, promoted to second lieutenant, mustered out June 14, 1865, as first sergeant; Corporals, John Addington, died at Lookout Mountain September 2, 1864, of wounds; Samuel Wright, mustered out June 14, 1865; William W. Fowler, discharged January 3, 1865; Thomas B. McIntyre, discharged January 13, 1863; Nathan Elwood, mustered out June 14, 1865, as sergeant; David Snyder, died at Shell Mound, Tenn., November 18, 1863; Joseph Life, record indefinite; James McProud, mustered out May 13, 1865; Musicians, William J. Davison, discharged December 14, 1863, loss of sight; James A. Martin, mustered out June 14, 1865; Wagoner, Henry Addington, died at Nashville October 7, 1863. Privates, Thomas Addington, promoted chaplain, resigned March 15, 1864; William S. Addington, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; Flavius M. Black, discharged April 7, 1865, for wounds; William Bales, record indefinite; Alexander C. Black, mustered out June 14, 1865, as sergeant; Josiah M. Brewer, transferred to Engineer Corps June 30, 1864; George M. Bales, mustered out June 14, 1865; Alfred Clinard, mustered out June 14, 1865; W. C. Chambers, transferred to Engineer Corps June 3, 1864; Seth Conarroe, mustered out May 19, 1865; Andrew W. Clevenger, mustered out June 14, 1865; Silas Conarroe, mustered out June 14, 1865; Elias Dull, died at Ashland, Ky., December 31, 1862; Calvin W. Diggs, prisoner at Andersonville, mustered out June 14, 1865; Jonathan F. Denton, mustered out June 14, 1865; Levi M. Doty, mustered out June 14, 1865; William B. Denton, mustered out June 14, 1865; John Driver, mustered out May 18, 1865; John W. Dudley, mustered out June 14, 1865; Morgan Driver, discharged May 15, 1865; William J. Fodrea, mustered out June 16, 1865; Thomas O. Flood, dis-

charged August 20, 1863; Thomas Fancher, transferred to V. R. C. December 17, 1863; George M. French, discharged February 27, 1865; David Ford, discharged February 18, 1865; Thomas J. Fisher, mustered out June 14, 1865; Samuel Gantz, died at Nashville, December 29, 1864; William H. Gordon, mustered out July 4, 1865; Thomas C. Grills, record indefinite; David Garringer, mustered out June 14, 1865; Nathan Hiatt, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; Samuel Huffman, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; Elwood Harris, died July 20, 1864; Michael Hubbard, died July 20, 1864; John Heffern, died at Murfreesboro July 20, 1863; Moses Heron, died at Nashville September 5, 1863; Charles A. C. Howren, record indefinite; William Jones, record indefinite; James W. Johnson, discharged December 3, 1863; Benjamin L. Lewellen, discharged February 4, 1863; James Leaver, mustered out June 14, 1865; George Leaver, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; Abram Life, discharged February 6, 1863, of wounds; Noah Martin, died at Chattanooga October 14, 1863; David Martin, mustered out June 14, 1865; William Mendenhall, died at Chattanooga October 16, 1863, of wounds; James H. McNees, transferred to V. R. C.; William F. Mullen, mustered out June 14, 1865; Elijah W. Moore, transferred to V. R. C. April 10, 1864; James H. B. McNees, transferred to V. R. C., mustered out June 14, 1865; Elza B. McIntyre, discharged May 8, 1865; William H. Moore, mustered out May 30, 1865; John L. Merriwether, mustered out May 30, 1865; Daniel W. McCamy, died at Franklin, Tenn., May 13, 1863; Abraham H. Mesarvey, transferred to Fifty-seventh June 9, 1865; George McGriff, discharged August 9, 1864; Phineas Montgomery, mustered out June 1, 1865; David Miller, mustered out June 14, 1865; Andrew Miller, died at Nashville August 15, 1863; Isaac Noyer, record indefinite; Augustus Pearskey, mustered out June 14, 1865; Jeremiah Painter, mustered out June 14, 1865; Martin Pegg, mustered out June 14, 1865; Alfred Pickett, died at Chattanooga November 5, 1863; James T. Pursley, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment June 9, 1865; James M. Pursley, discharged July 11, 1863; Elijah Pendergrass, transferred to V. R. C. November 25, 1864; Thomas J. Page, died at Ashland, Ky., December 31, 1862; Wilson C. Roach, killed by accident April 9, 1865; Francis Sloan, mustered out June 14, 1865; Thomas J. Semans, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; William M. Shinn, discharged July 21, 1863; Oliver Sullivan, discharged December 10, 1863; William H. J. Spencer, killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863; Hiram Townsend, mustered out June 14, 1865; Solomon Turnpaw, transferred to V. R. C. January 9, 1865; Josiah Woodard, died at Wartrace, Tenn., August 11, 1863; Julian Woodard, mustered out June 14,

1865; Joseph Wood, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; Valentine White, died at Nashville May 24, 1863; Tipton White, discharged May 9, 1865. Recruits—Marshal McNees, transferred to Fifty-seventh June 9, 1865; Elza McNees, transferred to V. R. C. August 3, 1864.

Company C—Second Lieutenant, Clinton D. Smith, honorably discharged April 26, 1864, promoted from sergeant, Company E.

Company E—Captain, Martin B. Miller, promoted major, lieutenant colonel, colonel, mustered out as lieutenant colonel with regiment; First Lieutenant, Joseph E. Ruhl, discharged by order of war department; Second Lieutenant, Henry T. Warren, promoted first lieutenant, transferred to United States Veteran Engineer Corps November 20, 1864; Amos Evans, promoted second lieutenant; mustered out as first sergeant with regiment.

Company E—Sergeants, Joseph S. Fisher, promoted second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, mustered out with regiment; Grover S. Fowler, mustered out June 14, 1865, as private; Oscar D. Needham, mustered out June 14, 1865; William Drew, discharged August 20, 1863; Clinton D. Smith, promoted second lieutenant, Company C, honorably discharged April 2, 1864. Corporals—Eli M. Elsy, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment; McKendrick C. Smiley, mustered out June 14, 1865, as private; Frank M. Flickenger, promoted first lieutenant, killed in action March 13, 1865; Franklin A. Burley, record indefinite; James E. Kemp, mustered out June 14, 1865, as sergeant; Benjamin F. Kemp, promoted first lieutenant, mustered out with regiment; Amos Evans, mustered out June 14, 1865, as first sergeant; Morgan Mahoney, mustered out May 31, 1865. Musicians—John Q. Pierce, discharged August 20, 1863; David Thomson, discharged May 14, 1863. Wagoner, Charles Woodbury, record indefinite. Privates—William W. Albright, died February 6, 1864; Elbert Bragg, missing in action at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; Albert Bragg, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; Ephraim D. Baugh, mustered out June 14, 1865; William F. Bragg, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; Andrew J. Bragg, died May 27, 1864; Henry Bragg, mustered out June 14, 1865; Jacob Brown, discharged February 17, 1863; John W. Burk, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; Isaac Clapp, discharged March 14, 1865; Thomas Croll, died December 8, 1863, of wounds; Benjamin Doty, killed at Lovejoy, September 2, 1864; Henry Dick, died July 5, 1864, of wounds; William Dickerson, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment; John D. Frazier, mustered out June 14, 1865; Allen Fowler, transferred to Engineer Corps August 10, 1864; Franklin Fordyce, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; George W. Goucher, mustered out June 14, 1865, as wagoner; Harvey N. Garland, mustered out June 14, 1865, as ser-

geant; Isaac Gray, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment; Henry C. Hutchens, mustered out June 10, 1865; Thomas Hodge, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; Daniel B. Harshman, record indefinite; Garner Harshman, record indefinite; Alexander Hutchens, transferred V. R. C. July 9, 1864; Michael Ingle, record indefinite; John M. Jones, record indefinite; Benjamin Jones, mustered out May 19, 1865; Henry Kizer, transfererd to Fifty-seventh Regiment; John Louk, mustered out June 14, 1865; Abraham Lady, died June 6, 1863; Allen Lovall, record indefinite; Elisha D. Lollar, discharged February 21, 1865; John T. Miller, died January 5, 1864; William McCollum, transferred to V. R. C., mustered out June 28, 1865; George Manes, died at Catlettsburg, Ky., November 28, 1862; William L. Mock, discharged February 8, 1865; Edward E. Malott, killed at Kenesaw, June 23, 1864; William Murray, died January 25, 1864; Jacob Murray, discharged June 5, 1863; Edward Murray, mustered out June 14, 1865; Archibald Marsh, transferred to Engineer Corps August 10, 1864; Clemard Mahony, transferred to V R. C. March 29, 1865; Levi Mock, discharged April 3, 1863; Joseph B. McCartney, discharged October 3, 1863; Eli E. Mock, record indefinite; Henry Mock, mustered out June 14, 1865; John Mock, record indefinite; James B. Mock, transferred to V. R. C. July 26, 1864; Uriah Mock, mustered out June 27, 1865; James McGill, killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; Andrew McCartney, discharged February 27, 1863; Mark T. Post, mustered out June 14, 1865; David Pogue, transferred to V. R. C. July 26, 1864; George W. Poorman, mustered out June 14, 1865; William W. Ritenour, mustered out June 27, 1865, as sergeant; George Rinehart, discharged May 7, 1863; George Swank, discharged May 19, 1865; William Shanefelt, record indefinite; Josiah Shanefelt died July 5, 1864, of wounds; Henry Stick, mustered out June 14, 1865; Joseph Shull, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; Isaac Shull, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; Mitchell Sanders, transferred to V. R. C. November 22, 1863; Calvin Street, record indefinite; Clinton M. Small, discharged February 18, 1865; Harrison Snow, record indefinite; Charles N. Taylor, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; Moses Wall, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; John Wall, mustered out June 14, 1865; Reuben Whipple, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; Lewis Whipple, mustered out June 14, 1865; John B. Warner, discharged; James Wickersham, mustered out June 14, 1865. Recruits—George M. Baugh, record indefinite; Daniel M. Evans, mustered out June 14, 1865. Company F—Elam Rich, mustered out June 16, 1865.

Company H—Captain, George U. Carter, promoted major, lieutenant colonel, mustered out with regiment as major; First Lieutenant, Andrew J.

Neff, promoted major, lieutenant colonel, colonel, mustered out with regiment as lieutenant colonel; Second Lieutenant, William H. Focht, promoted first lieutenant, promoted captain, mustered out with regiment; First Sergeant, Massena Engle, promoted first lieutenant, mustered out with regiment; Sergeants, Clayborn West, died April 10, 1863; Isaiah W. Kemp, promoted first lieutenant, mustered out June 14, 1865, as first sergeant; Ezra Bond, discharged May 5, 1863; Luther G. Puckett, mustered out June 14, 1865; Corporals, George Woodbury, died at Franklin, Tenn., April 19, 1863; Calvin B. Edwards, mustered out June 14, 1865, as sergeant; Henry T. Way, died April 26, 1863, sergeant; Noah W. Lucas, discharged December 20, 1862; Thomas J. Gerrard, mustered out June 14, 1865; William B. Pierce, discharged November 2, 1862; William Smith, discharged May 6, 1863; William F. Hiatt, mustered out June 14, 1865, as sergeant. Musician, Squire Welker, transferred to V. R. C., mustered out June 30, 1865. Wagoner, Sampson Summers, mustered out June 14, 1865. Privates—Isaac N. Ambom, discharged January 14, 1863; James Abernathy, died at Nashville July 12, 1863; James H. Butterworth, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; Manuel Baker, mustered out June 14, 1865; John M. Benson, record indefinite; Zebedee Buckels, record indefinite; John J. Brown, transferred to V. R. C., mustered out June 30, 1865; Daniel J. Beck, transferred to V. R. C., mustered out June 28, 1865; Edwin Burnsley, died at Nashville December 20, 1863; Nelson Burnsley, discharged November 17, 1863; Marcus T. Brown, mustered June 14, 1865; Charlton S. Brown, mustered June 14, 1865; Dempsey Coats, transferred to V R. C., September 20, 1863; Henry Carver, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment; John A. Clevenger, mustered June 14, 1865; Patterson P. Dodd, died at Nashville January 1, 1864; James W. Dudley, discharged March 4, 1863; Ira Davis, mustered out June 14, 1865; Frederick A. Engle, discharged June 1, 1864; William Emerson, discharged January 14, 1863, by civil authorities; Nathan Ellis discharged November 18, 1863; Henderson Edwards, discharged May 13, 1863; Charles Emerson, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; William F Fitzpatrick, mustered out June 14, 1865; Samuel Fraze, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; Alfred J. Gaines, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; Elias Gray, discharged August 17, 1863; Samuel Ginger, discharged May 5, 1863; Henry Godlieb, discharged February 17, 1863; Benonia Hill, mustered out June 14, 1865; Harrison M. Hickman, died March 17, 1865, sergeant; Eli Haworth, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; Peter Harshman, died in Andersonville Prison September 12, 1864; Jonathan C. Harris, mustered out June 29, 1865; Edmond M. Ives, promoted captain United States colored troops;

Gilford Jarret, mustered out June 14, 1865; Xerxes A. Jones, transferred to V. R. C. March 17, 1864; Daniel Jacobs, mustered out June 14, 1865; Samuel Kegerries, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; Levi Kames, transferred to V. R. C. September 26, 1863; Francis W. Kolp, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; Isaac Little, mustered out June 14, 1865, as sergeant; Thomas Little, discharged April 22, 1863; John M. Lowder, mustered out June 14, 1865; Francis M. Loyd, mustered out June 14, 1865, as prisoner of war; James Mace, mustered out June 14, 1865; John S. Morrison, died at Catlettsburg, Ky., December 7, 1862; Francis Metz, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; James S. Mullen, transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade March 30, 1863; John McMillen, transferred to V. R. C. September 20, 1863; Henry C. Morgan, discharged July 27, 1863; William Milstead, transferred to Engineer Corps July 29, 1864; David McConochy, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; Joseph Nonamaker, discharged May 28, 1863; William H. Pierce, mustered out June 14, 1865; Elias Raines, mustered out June 14, 1865; John Q. Reece, discharged February 13, 1863; William L. Steele, promoted second lieutenant, died May 16, 1863, at Franklin, Tenn.; William E. Starbuck, transferred to V. R. C., mustered out June 30, 1865; George W. Smithson, discharged June 14, 1865; Willis Smith, record indefinite; George Spera, mustered out June 14, 1865; Daniel Stickley, mustered out June 14, 1865; Herman Stolle, discharged May 15, 1863; John M. Turner, discharged July 6, 1863; Isaac T. Thornburg, discharged June 20, 1863; Jona Tutwiler, mustered out June 14, 1865; Matthew A. Waters, transferred to V. R. C. March 17, 1864; William R. Way, mustered out June 14, 1865; George W. Whitesell, record indefinite; Nathan Woodbury, discharged August 22, 1865; Jonathan Wheeler, mustered out June 14, 1865; Isaiah P. Watts, mustered out June 14, 1865; Henry Yost, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment.

Company I—Henry Brown, killed at Nashville December 12, 1864; Peter J. Poiner, died at Catlettsburg, Ky., November 24, 1863.

Company K—George W. Evans, corporal, died October 25, 1863; Charles B. Clove, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; Jacob Creek, mustered out June 14, 1865; Henry C. Davisson, promoted assistant surgeon Fifty-fourth Regiment, resigned March 23, 1863; Absalom W. Hunt, record indefinite; Thomas B. Jenkins, mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal; Benjamin Kitsmiller, died December 11, 1864; James W. Landon, died August 18, 1863; Lewis C. Landon, record indefinite; John McMullen, mustered out June 14, 1865; Daniel Phillabaum, died May 2, 1863; William H. Phillabaum,

mustered out June 14, 1865; John W. Thornburg, mustered out June 14, 1865, as sergeant; Jacob Van Gordon, died August 15, 1864, of wounds.

EIGHTY-NINTH INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS).

Company E—Joseph Gray, killed at Yellow Bayou, La., May 18, 1864.

Statistics—Mustered in at Wabash August 28, 1862; Colonel, Charles D. Murray; mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 19, 1865.

Officers, 45; men, 949; recruits, 124; died, 244; deserted, 25; unaccounted for, 8; total, 1,118.

Casualties—Killed, 31; wounded, 167; missing in action, 4; it has marched on foot, 2,363 miles; traveled by steamer, 7,112 miles; by rail, 1,232 miles; making a total of 10,707 miles, nearly half round the globe.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT (FIFTH CAVALRY), THREE YEARS.

Regiment mustered in at Indianapolis September 9, 1862; Colonel, Felix W. Graham. Regiment mustered out at Pulaski, Tenn., June 16, 1865.

Officers, 51; men, 1,191; recruits, 522; died, 211; deserted, 125; unaccounted for, 99; total, 1,764. Battles, 22; marched by land, 2,400 miles; passed by water, 1,000; captured prisoners, 640; killed, 35; died from wounds, 13; died in prisons, 115; died in hospitals, 74; wounded in action, 72; captured of regiment, 514; total casualties, 829.

The Nineteenth (Fifth Cavalry) Regiment was made up at different times.

Four companies were mustered in August, five in September and three in October, 1862.

The companies were sent to different places, C and F to Carrollton, Ky., and I to Rising Sun, Ind.; the others to the counties on the Ohio river.

A and G were stationed at Newburg, B at Rockport, D and L at Mauckport, E and H at Cannelton, K at Mount Vernon, and M at Evansville.

The whole regiment was united at Glasgow, Ky., in March, 1863, and were kept scouting and skirmishing on the Cumberland river. The regiment spent much of its time in Middle and Eastern Tennessee until February, 1864, engaging in exceedingly active, laborious and dangerous service, fighting any battles, some of them severe and fatal.

July 4, 1863, it started in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Morgan, then crossing the Cumberland.

They marched to Louisville, and were sent up the Ohio on steamers to Portsmouth.

July 19, 1863, the regiment headed Morgan's forces at Buffington's Island, and fought them there, scattering the rebels in every direction, killing and capturing many, and taking also five pieces of artillery.

They returned to Louisville, and August 15 started for East Tennessee, crossing the Cumberland Mountains, and being the first Federal regiment to enter Knoxville.

In May, 1864, they crossed the mountains to Tunnel Hill, Ga., arriving May 12, 1864, and joining Gen. Stoneman. On the "Stoneman Raid," the Fifth Cavalry, after bravely holding the enemy in check for the escape of the main body, were surrendered to the enemy against the vigorous protest of Col. Butler, their commander.

These poor men were doomed to the horrors of Andersonville and other prisons only less abominable and deadly. The sad tale of their sufferings may be guessed by the terrible fact that 115 of their number died in prison.

The part of the regiment not captured remained at Atlanta after its surrender, performing guard duty until September 13, 1864, and they were then transferred to Kentucky, being at the time serving as infantry.

The regiment was at length mounted anew, and January 17, 1865, was sent from Louisville to Pulaski, Tenn. Here they scouted, captured bushwhackers and outlaws until June 16, 1865. The muster out then took place, and they were welcomed at Indianapolis June 21, 1865, at the Capitol grove.

Companies G, L and M were transferred to the Sixth Cavalry, and were mustered out at Murfreesboro, Tenn., September 15, 1865.

Men from Randolph county belonging to the Eighty-fourth Regiment—Assistant Surgeon, George H. Russell, mustered out January 27, 1865.

Company B—Ephraim B. Thompson, sergeant, mustered out June 15, 1865; William A. Daly, corporal, promoted second lieutenant, first lieutenant, mustered out June 3, 1865, as first sergeant.

Privates—Nelson Barnes, Matthew Comer, Joseph C. Cranor, John Fennimore, Jesse C. Harris, John Hiatt, Levi S. Hunt, Daniel Myers, Charles G. Potter, Jonathan Quinn, Elwood F. Scott, Thomas M. Wright.

Recruits—John M. Cranor, David M. Thom, Robert W. Thomson.

Thomas N. Barnes died in Andersonville Prison August 15, 1864; Philander Blackledge, mustered out May 13, 1865; William Brown, died at Indianapolis November 14, 1862; David Fudge, transferred to V. R. C. August 17, 1863; Elwood Hall, died at Indianapolis November 29, 1862; Jonathan H. Harris, died at Camp Nelson, Ky., January 21, 1863; Abram Hunt, died

at home February 20, 1864; William A. Maines, mustered out May 27, 1865.

Company C—Company Quartermaster Sergeant, George H. Russell, promoted assistant surgeon; Commissary Sergeant, Adam B. Simmons, promoted first lieutenant; Captain, Benjamin Farley, resigned May 3, 1863; Finley Pritchard, corporal, mustered out June 15, 1865, as private; Isaac T. Nash, corporal, discharged April 14, 1863; Abram J. Foist, bugler, transferred to V. R. C., wounds, mustered out June 29, 1865; John W. Johnson, saddler, killed at Blountsville, Tenn., September 22, 1863; Martin V. Sipe, wagoner, mustered out June 14, 1865.

Privates—Samuel F Biteman, George Elwell, Noah Ingle, Norman McFarland, James Manes, Charles Norman, John B. Sipe, Isaac Sipe, sergeant; Edward Simmons, corporal; Daniel Brittain, died at Nashville, Tenn., October 8, 1864; Samuel Goslen, died April 8, 1865; John W. Huston, mustered out June 15, 1865; Smith Hutchinson, died at Knoxville, Tenn., January 1, 1864; Samuel E. Smith, died at Andersonville Prison August 11, 1864.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company K—Mordecai Bayes, discharged January 15, 1863.

Statistics—Mustered in at Terre Haute September 20, 1862; Colonel, Robert F. Catterson; mustered out at Washington City June 9, 1865.

Officers, 41; men, 859; recruits, 26; died, 230; deserters, 33; unaccounted for, 2; total, 902; killed, 46; wounded, 146; died of disease, 149; died of wounds, 35; three color-bearers killed; marches, over 3,000 miles.

Operations—With Grant in Mississippi, fall of 1862; Vicksburg and Jackson campaign, summer of 1863; marched from Memphis to Chattanooga under Sherman October, 1863; Chattanooga and Knoxville, November and December, 1863; Atlanta campaign, summer of 1864; with Sherman to the sea, fall of 1864; from Savannah to Washington City, spring of 1865; to Indianapolis; oration in State House; addresses by Gov. Morton, Gen. Hovey; June 13, 1865, home.

NINETY-NINTH INDIANA INFANTRY, THREE YEARS.

Regiment mustered in at South Bend October 21, 1862; Colonel, Alexander Fowler; mustered out at Washington June 5, 1865.

Officers, 41; men, 859; recruits, 84; died, 178; deserted, 32; unaccounted for, 2; men at close, 425; total, 984; marched 4,000 miles.

The Ninety-ninth was recruited in the Ninth Congressional District, including, however, three companies from the Sixth District that had been raised for the Ninety-sixth.

In November, 1862, the regiment moved to Memphis, and November 25, on the Tallahatchie campaign. Returning, they were stationed on the railroad east of Memphis, at Lagrange.

May 6, 1863, the regiment moved to Memphis, and thence down the Mississippi to the siege of Vicksburg.

July 4, they started for Jackson. July 16, that town was evacuated and Sherman's army took possession. After lying in camp at Big Black River for several weeks, the movement to Chattanooga was begun. The Ninety-ninth formed a part of the column that struck out from Memphis and marched across Mississippi and Alabama into Georgia, through Corinth, Florence and Stevenson, to Chattanooga, arriving November 24. The battle of Mission Ridge was fought the next day, and the Ninety-ninth was engaged therein.

Chasing Bragg to Graysville, they turned eastward, and set out forthwith for Knoxville, to drive off Longstreet and relieve Burnside. The column accomplished their difficult march, nearly without blankets, and greatly lacking for clothing and shoes, without regular rations and cut off from supplies, many of the men barefooted, but cheerful in their destitute condition, they pressed resolutely onward to find Longstreet's legions fleeing from their approach, and bringing abundant rejoicing to the hearts of the troops shut up in the beleaguered town of Knoxville. The regiment returned, reaching Scottsboro, Ala., December 26, having made a desperate march of more than four hundred miles since driving the hosts of the boastful Bragg from the investment of Chattanooga.

They encamped at Scottsboro until February 14; marched into East Tennessee and back to Scottsboro, and on the 1st of May, 1864, set out as a part of Sherman's grand army on the movement to Atlanta and the sea.

The regiment was in nearly every battle through the entire campaign.

After the fall of Atlanta, Hood's army was pursued, and the Ninety-ninth had a march out and back of 200 miles. With the Ninety-ninth in Howard's Corps on the left, Sherman's victorious force swung loose from its moorings and moved boldly forward through the heart of Georgia, finding supplies as they marched. On a track sixty miles wide that conquering army moved, neither stopped nor stayed until in twenty-four days they had swept over 300 miles of travel and taken Fort McAllister, entered Savannah in triumph and opened communication with the shipping on the coast.

December 15, Savannah was occupied. Shortly the legions took up again

their line of march, turning the head of their advancing column northward to capture Richmond and Gen. Lee, and end the war. Columbia was reached February 17, 1865. The Twentieth Corps gladly received the aid of the Ninety-ninth in the battle of Bentonville. Thence the road was taken to Goldsboro, Raleigh, Petersburg and Richmond. The brave soldiers who had made their march hundreds of miles to help take Richmond were balked of their purpose; for Richmond had been already taken, and Sherman's legions could only enter the rebel stronghold as a conquered city. Onward to the capital they pursued their unobstructed way, took part proudly in the grand review in the streets of Washington and were mustered out June 5, 1865, and going by rail to their own state and capital, they were joyfully received and cordially welcomed "home again." The Ninety-ninth had 900 officers and men, and 425 at mustering out. Though they performed much hard service including thousands of miles of weary tramp, tramp, tramping over southern plains and valleys, yet health and strength, and, we may add, good hope and cheer, were preserved in a remarkable degree.

Company H—Elliot Budd, discharged February 1, 1863; John W. Baker, mustered out June 5, 1865; Joseph Clark, discharged January 1, 1863; James D. Dooley, mustered out June 5, 1865; John C. Denny, mustered out June 5, 1865; Adoniram Doughty, mustered out June 5, 1865; Burdine Dodd, mustered out June 5, 1865; John P. Dodd, mustered out June 5, 1865; Franklin B. Johnson, mustered out June 5, 1865; Henry T. Lamb, discharged May 5, 1863; Anderson Lamb, died at Memphis December 7, 1862; Lewis McDaniel, discharged March 13, 1865; William F. Parsons, discharged November 12, 1862; George L. Parsons, discharged February 20, 1863; Green M. Parsons, mustered out June 5, 1865; David Pennington, mustered out June 5, 1865; John B. Rolston, died at Memphis, November 26, 1862; John Robins, transferred to Marine Brigade, April 13, 1863; Isah M. Shepherd, died at East Point, Ga., September 6, 1864, of wounds; William Wallton, died March 6, 1863; Jesse W. Wynn, mustered out June 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT—MINUTEMEN—MORGAN'S RAID.

Late on the evening of July 8, 1863, word came to Indianapolis that Gen. John H. Morgan had crossed the Ohio near Corydon, Ind. Gov. Morton issued his call forthwith, and in forty-eight hours 65,000 men had answered the call. Thirteen regiments were organized, numbered from One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Fourteenth, inclusive.

The One Hundred and Fifth Regiment contained two companies from Henry and two from Randolph; Union, Putnam, Hancock, Clinton, Madison and Wayne counties, each one company. Seven of the companies were of the legion.

The regiment was organized July 12, 1863, Kline G. Shryock, colonel, containing 713 men. They left instanter for Lawrenceburg. After marching around for several days in pursuit of Morgan, and finding that he had gone eastward through Ohio and beyond their reach, they returned to Indianapolis in just six days after they had quitted it, and were mustered out July 18, 1865. Men from Randolph county in One Hundred and Fifth Regiment:

Company D—Captain, Jacob A. Jackson, mustered out July 18, 1863; First Lieutenant, Alvin M. Owens, mustered out July 18, 1863; Second Lieutenant, Joel A. Newman, mustered out July 18, 1863. Sergeants—James N. Wright, Levi Thornburg, W. H. Thornburg, Isaac A. Mills, John Gordon. Corporals—Jesse W. Bales, Jacob Bales, Joseph Thornburg, John Hogland. Privates—Joseph Anderson, William Anderson, John Bakehorn, Joseph T. Ball, Jonathan M. Bales, Jacob Coy, William H. Calvin, Stephen Cooper, Samuel Clements, Joshua H. Chamness, Charles Crammer, Edom W. Davis, Samuel M. Doherty, Jonathan Edwards, Calvin E. Engle, Hamilton Edwards, George W. Edwards, Elias Engle, Isaac A. Fisher, Bartley Franklin, Evan Garrett, Franklin G. Gordon, Henry Garrett, William Gordon, William E. Glover, James Gordon, Joshua Hodson, Micajah C. Hodson, Nathan Hockett, John Holton, Samuel A. Harris, Jonathan Hockett, Levi Johnson, Jesse Kennedy, James N. Karnes, Matthew Karnes, Alvah C. Kepler, John B. Longenecker, Jacob Lasley, Solon Lawrence, Henry C. Lamb, James Mound, Stephen Martin, Solomon B. Mills, James Nichols, Levi Oren, Addison M. Pugh, Jesse Pegg, Dow Patterson, Mahlon G. Rainier, William A. Rainier, John L. Stakebake, John H. Smith, Francis B. Smith, Benjamin Stine, Oliver B. Stetson, Robert H. Sears, Milton C. Stakebrake, David H. Semans, Isaac Simcoke, William Stine, Robert W. Thomson, Samuel M. Thornburg, John W. Vandegriff, William H. Willis.

Company I—Captain, John A. Hunt, mustered out July 18, 1863; First Lieutenant, Benjamin Peacock, mustered out July 18, 1863; Second Lieutenant, John D. Jones, mustered out July 18, 1863. Sergeants—William M. Botkin, J. C. Bates, Henry H. Brooks, Samuel F. Botkin, William Faultner. Corporals—Allen C. Diggs, Milton Cox, Robert C. Miller, M. T. Liny. Musicians—Leander Priest, E. A. Cropper, Sylvanus Davisson. Privates—William Atkins, John Adamson, Noah Abernathy, Samuel L. Abernathy, John Aber-

nathy, Amos Baldwin, Samuel Conyers, G. W. Crouch, Alpheus W. Conyers, Daniel Dearbin, Elias Davisson, John Faultner, Lavoisy Fry, Alexander Feagans, A. C. Gaddis, Joseph Gilmore, I. M. Glynes, Benjamin R. Glynes, Benjamin H. Grubbs, Robert H. Grooms, I. J. Hunt, Fairfax Hunt, N. J. Hunt, Milton Hunt, I. H. Hunt, Lemuel C. Hunt, Miles H. Hunt, Martin Hoover, Daniel Heaston, Ira Hiatt, William H. Justus, Joshua M. Johnson, Elihu Knight, J. C. Kepler, William R. Lee, Walter Murray, William Mosier, Henry H. Moore, Matthias Oxley, Enos Pickering, Thomas Peacock, James Quackenbush, T. F. Ross, E. P. Ross, James Shearer, E. M. Shearer, Elihu Starbuck, William Stevenson, Thomas Smithson, Nathaniel Spray, George W. Smith, L. D. Veal, A. B. Vauderburg, Jeremiah Willis.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT—MINUTEMEN.

This regiment was organized July 11, 1863, under Col. Isaac P. Gray. There were five companies from Wayne, two from Randolph and one each from Hancock, Howard and Marion. The number of members was 792. They left Indianapolis for Hamilton, Ohio, July 13; went to Cincinnati, and returned to Indianapolis, being discharged July 18, 1865.

Colonel, Isaac P. Gray, mustered out July 18, 1863; Major, Thomas M. Browne, mustered out July 18, 1863.

Company A—Captain, Jonathan Cranor, mustered out July 18, 1863; First Lieutenant, B. F. Farley, mustered out July 18, 1863; Second Lieutenant, George W. Branham, mustered out July 18, 1863. Sergeants—George W. Branham, promoted second lieutenant; B. C. Hoyt, D. H. Reeder, S. Lewis, Benton Polly. Corporals—H. Paxton, J. Kesler, William Archard, S. Carter. Privates—John Arnold, Joseph Alexander, Elihu Addington, G. Addington, A. Alhouse, S. Bohlinger, William Bailess, J. W. Brice, Joseph Bowers, R. H. Bailey, J. S. Bright, E. Bunch, George Bright, Thomas Bragg, Nathaniel Barnum, J. W. Burns, Rolla Bowden, Joel Bradford, Charles Branham, G. W. Cowgill, Anthony Cost, Joseph Coats, Silas Coats, Lewis Coats, D. Coats, S. Chamberlain, J. D. Clear, J. S. Clear, John Cole, Andrew Cole, W. Collins, P. Cook, D. Curtis, W. Davis, E. Engel, N. Engel, Joseph Espey, Gabriel Fowler, J. S. Flinn, Joab Friber, Frank Grahs, Thomas Garrett, J. W. Gray, J. Gray, Edward Gray, Spencer Hill, James H. Hiatt, E. Hiatt, P. Hiatt, E. Huffhine, S. Hoak, D. Harris, Stephen Hawkins, Charles Hanna, Frank Johnson, Smith Kennon, O. F. Lewallen, H. Lathington, H. Little, W. Lamm, J. Lewis, E. McNees, D. McNees, M. McNees, E. H. Meuse, John Manuel, J. Murphy, R. B. McKee, John Mauzy, John

Mott, P. T. Paris, A. W. Peacock, H. Peacock, George Perkins, O. Peterson, C. Peterson, L. M. Reeves, E. Shaw, B. F. W. Stewart, G. Scott, J. Somerville, W. Somerville, W. K. Smith, J. Saucer, J. W Thompson, Miles Tucker, John Vail, Thomas Welch, B. T. Wilkerson, S. D. Wharton, Raiford Wiggs, Levi Wolf, M. West, Levi Wright, William Walls, William Worthington.

Company B—Captain, George W. H. Riley, mustered out July 15, 1863; First Lieutenant, John K. Martin, mustered out July 15, 1863; Second Lieutenant, Michael P. Voris, mustered out July 15, 1863. Sergeants—Asa Teal, Harris H. Abbott, Thomas L. Scott, Thomas L. Addington, Edmund Engle. Corporals—Thomas W. Kizer, E. B. West, D. S. Ketselman, Nathan Fidler. Privates—Joel Arny, Martin C. Alexander, John Barnhart, John M. Bascomb, Richard Beatty, Joseph Blackburn, Albert Bowen, S. B. Bradbury, William A. Brice, James N. Bright, W. J. Brewington, F. B. Carter, E. D. Carter, William Chapman, Gilbert Coats, James Coats, Nathan Cook, John Connor, Patrick Doyle, W. J. Doxtater, John L. Ennis, William H. Ennis, James Focht, John Fudge, Robert S. Fisher, James H. Fitzpatrick, D. Garrett, A. H. Harris, A. R. Hiatt, John H. Henderson, John Harris, Stephen Harris, Abram Heaston, W. C. Haworth, Henry Hiatt, Alfred Hall, John C. Hinshaw, John C. Hallowell, Charles J. Hutchens, Patrick Hutchens, Q. E. Hoffman, John H. Ireland, John Johnson, John E. Keys, K. Krantzer, W. O. King, Nathaniel Kemp, William Lukensdoffer, Amos Lucas, L. L. Murray, Lemuel Mettler, Alfred H. Moon, Oliver Martin, L. J. Monks, Daniel Moore, L. Murray, I. N. Murray, Walter S. Monks, R. T. Monks, David Miller, Henry O. Nell, James L. Neff, David Neff, Jacob C. Plunnett, John M. Puckett, Thomas W. Pierce, Samuel H. Pierce, John Q. A. Roberts, Lafayette Shaw, O. W. Scott, Miles Scott, John Stanley, John W. Sowers E. W. Thornburg, W. W. Thornburg, Washington W. White, Benaiah C. White, Andrew White, Andrew J. Winter, Henry Yonker.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT—MINUTEMEN.

The regiment was organized July 10, 1863; John R. Mahan, Colonel; 709 men; La Porte, two companies; Hamilton county two; Miami, two; Coles county, two; Henry and Randolph counties, one each. The regiment went by rail to Hamilton and Cincinnati, returned to Indianapolis, and were mustered out July 17, 1865.

Company K—Captain, John S. Way, mustered out July 17, 1863; First Lieutenant, John Locke, mustered out July 17, 1863; Second Lieutenant, William Locke, mustered out July 17, 1863. Sergeants—Samuel Ginger,

William M. Fisher, Charles F. Locke, Isaac Rathbun, Jesse May. Corporals —Joel Ward, George Shepherd, Caleb Sanders, Joseph L. Reece. Privates—Abram Andrews, James D. Brown, William Bales, William Braden, Lewis Bockoven, Simeon Bell, Isaac Clevinger, James A. Collett, William Carpenter, William Cowgill, William Emerson, Edward Flood, E. Frazier, Thomas Faustnaugh, J. N. Gunkel, Casey Gunkel, Aaron Gunkel, William Hudson, John E. Henry Frederick Lock, Joel Lock, George P. Lair, Levi McSkyhawk, Elias G. Moore, Alfred Rathbun, George D. Reece, Sherrood Reece, Daniel Ratbun, Joseph F. Robinson, William Skinner, James Sample, James Towers, Henry Treheame, William Trusley, Jeremiah Vance, Samuel Warner, Elisha T. Wood, Elisha B. Wood, Samuel Williams, Cornelius Whiteneck, Henry Wargen, Jacob Wyrick, Alexander Wood.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT, SIX MONTHS.

Mustered in at Indianapolis September 17, 1863; Colonel, Thomas J. Brady.

Mustered out and discharged February ——, 1863.

Officers, 39; men, 958; died, 95; recruits, 15; deserted, 13; unaccounted for, 32; total, 1,012.

Positions of the regiment—Nicholasville, September 24, 1863; Cumberland Gap, October 3, 1863; Clinch Mountain Gap, November 24, 1863; Knoxville, December, 1863; Strawberry Plains, December, 1863; Cumberland Gap, January, 1864; Indianapolis, February 6, 1864.

The winter campaign in East Tennessee was very severe, marching over mountains, crossing streams without shoes, and sometimes on quarter rations.

Members from Randolph:

Quartermaster, John A. Moorman, mustered out, term expired.

SEVENTH INDIANA CAVALRY, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

(NOTE.—Much of the annexed statement is composed from material taken from a history of the Seventh Cavalry published some years ago, partly under the eye of Gen. Thomas M. Browne.)

This regiment was recruited by order of the adjutant general of Indiana, dated June 24, 1863, one company being accorded to each congressional district, and thirty days granted for the completion of the work.

Col. J. P. C. Shanks was appointed commander of the camp of ren-

dezvous, called Camp Shanks. One hundred dollars were to be paid to each man—$25 in advance.

The regimental officers were: Colonel, J. P. C. Shanks, of Portland, Jay county; Lieutenant Colonal, Thomas M. Browne, Winchester, Randolph county; Majors, Christian Beck, Samuel E. W. Simmons, John C. Febles; Adjutant, James A. Pice; Chaplain, James Marquis; Surgeon, William Freeman.

Companies were recruited as follows:

Company A, from La Porte county, Capt. John C. Febles.

Company B. Randolph county; Capt. Thomas M. Browne.

Company C, Dearborn, Grant, Marion and Ripley counties, Capt. John W. Senior.

Company D, Capt. Henry F. Wright.

Company E. Jay county, Capt. David T. Skinner.

Company F, La Porte county, Capt. John W. Shoemaker.

Company G. Vigo, Delaware, Franklin, Marion, Lake and Grant counties, Capt. Walter K. Scott.

Company H. Marion, Grant and Tippecanoe counties, Capt. John M. Moore.

Company I, Kosciusko and Marion counties, Capt. James H. Carpenter.

Company K, Marion county, Capt. William S. Hubbard.

Company L, Wabash county, Capt. Benjamin F. Daily.

Company M, Madison county, Capt. Joel H. Elliot.

The regiment was mustered in at Indianapolis October 1, 1863, and mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 18, 1866.

Officers, 51; men, 1,151; recruits, 127; died, 243; deserted, 169; unaccounted for, 29; total, 1,239.

The regiment entered Camp Shanks, at Indianapolis, and remained under drill until December 6, 1863. At first, they were entirely untrained and their experience presents some ludicrous adventures.

At their first parade, for instance, when the order was given to "draw sabers," the rattling caused by the movement frightened the horses out of all control, and they scattered and fled in every direction. But *perseverantia vincit omnia* (perseverance conquers all things), and before they left Indianapolis, their mounted parade was a scene that would be, even for a veteran cavalier, a sight to behold.

December 6, 1863, the Seventh Cavalry left Indianapolis for Cairo, Ill., moving thence to Columbus, Ky. Their first camp was near that town, and

their first night in the field was spent in a pouring rain, which flooded the country and their camping ground as well.

They marched to Union City, Tenn.; arrived December, 1863, and were there assigned to the First Brigade, Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps —Brigade Commander, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

The regiments in the brigade were the Fourth Missouri, Col. George E. Waring, Jr.; Second New Jersey, Col. Joseph Karge; Seventh Indiana, Col. John P. C. Shanks; Sixth Tennessee, Col. Hurst; Nineteenth Pennsylvania, Col. Hess; Second Iowa, four companies, Maj. Frank Moore; battery, Capt. Copperfair.

The regiments marched in detachments to disperse a body of rebels at Dresden.

December 23, 1863, Gen. A. J. Smith set out with his entire force for Jackson, Tenn., sixty miles from Union City, to drive away Gen. Forrest, remaining till January 1, 1864, that "terrible New Year's," when the thermometer changed, in Central Indiana, between 9 P. M. and 4 A. M., from forty-five above to twenty-six below zero, a change of seventy-one degrees in nine hours, or a fraction less than eight degrees each hour.

The regiment was on its return to Union City. The weather grew intensely cold, and the rain changed to a fierce and fearful sleet. Many were badly frozen, and some died from the exposure—among others, Alvah Tucker, of Company B, dying at St. Louis some time afterward. Even horses perished by the cold and fell dead in the road.

A detachment of the Seventh Cavalry had been left at Hichman, Ky., and Lieut. Col. Browne was sent there to take command.

January 7, 1864, the body of the cavalry, under Gen. Grierson, set out for Colliersville, in Southwest Tennessee, to join an expedition into Mississippi in aid of Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Grant writes to Gen. McPherson, December 11, 1863:

"I will start a cavalry force through Mississippi in about two weeks, to clean out the state entirely of all rebels."

He writes to Gen. Hallack, December 23, 1863:

"I am engaged in collecting a large cavalry force at Savannah, Tenn., to co-operate in 'cleaning out Forrest,' to push on also into East Mississippi, and destroy the Mobile railroad."

Still again he writes to Gen. Halleck, January 15, 1864:

"Sherman is to move to Meridian from Vicksburg with 20,000 men and the co-operating cavalry force from Corinth. Banks is to push west-

ward from the river, and, by these combined movements, it is expected to crush the rebel power in the South in the region of the Mississippi river."

Gen. Smith was ordered to start from Memphis by February 1, and to move straight for Meridian, Miss., having about seven thousand cavalry.

Gen. Smith remained near Memphis till February 9. Marching eastward, the army of seven thousand men concentrated near and east of the Tallahatchie river on the 17th of February. A slight engagement was had at Okolona February 18, and the Union forces were badly defeated February 20, retreating to Colliersville, reaching that point February 25, and arriving at Camp Grierson, near Memphis, February 27.

The whole movement was a sad, disgraceful failure.

On the day when Smith commenced his ill-starred retreat, Gen. Winslow, with the Union forces, was at Louisville, Miss., only forty-five miles distant.

The history of these events charges that the generals commanding in that and the succeeding expedition in which the Seventh took part were entirely incompetent and inefficient, especially Gen. Sturgis in the expedition that followed.

The whole number of the regiment who were engaged at Okolona was 813, and the loss was one-tenth of that number—eleven killed, thirty wounded, five wounded and prisoners, captured unwounded, thirty-six; total, eighty-two. Loss from Randolph county, Lieut. Francis M. Way, wounded.

The regiment afterward engaged as part of a force of 8,000 men under Gen. Sturgis, who seems to have been unfit for his station. At Brice's Cross Roads, Miss. (Guntown), a severe battle took place, resulting in the defeat of the Union forces, June 10, 1864, and Col. Browne was wounded in the ankle.

The troops seem to have been, in these expeditions, brave and heroic, but the failure would appear to be charged upon the commanding general.

The Seventh Indiana, Lieut. Col. Browne commanding, was especially commended for heroic conduct. Gen. Grierson thus recognizes their brave and soldier-like bearing:

"Your General congratulates you upon your noble conduct during the late expedition, fighting against overwhelming numbers, in adverse circumstances, your prompt obedience to orders and unflinching courage commanding the admiration of all, turned even defeat almost into victory. For hours, on foot, you repulsed the charges of the enemy's infantry; and again, in the saddle, you turned his assault into confusion. Your heroic perseverance saved hundreds of your fellow-soldiers from capture. You have been faith-

ful to your honorable reputation, and have fully justified the esteem of your commander."

Three hundred and fifty were engaged, with a loss of eight killed, sixteen wounded and seventeen missing.

During the month of July, 1864, the Seventh Cavalry was sent to Vicksburg, and thence to Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, returning to Memphis and to White Station, July 24, 1864.

Not long after another expedition, toward Holly Springs and Oxford, was undertaken. During the progress, Gen. Forrest dashed into Memphis, remaining, however, but a few minutes. Gen. Smith returned to Memphis with the army about August 29.

About September 22, Gen. Price, with 14,000 rebels, entered Missouri from Arkansas, and the Union cavalry, including 500 men of the Seventh Indiana, under Maj. Simonson, started after him, marching over a large part of Missouri and into the Indian Territory. This pursuit was successful in driving Price across the Arkansas into Indian Territory; and the Seventh returned, part to St. Louis and part to Louisville, while the part that remained at Memphis did good service in that region, among other things capturing Dick Davis, the noted guerrilla chief, and the terror of the region.

December 23, 1864, Gen. Grierson started for Colliersville, Tenn., on his famous "cavalry ride" through Mississippi, moving with great rapidity and destroying vast stores collected for the rebel army at various points, as also railroads, factories, etc.

The expedition returned to Memphis January 10, 1865.

A movement was made into Arkansas January 20, 1865, which succeeded in destroying considerable rebel stores.

Another expedition was sent from Memphis into Arkansas and into Louisiana, but what for no one but the projector knows, as the country traversed was execrable and worthless, and had never been and never could be occupied by a military force.

Upon the surrender of the rebel armies, the Seventh Cavalry expected to be disbanded, but it was sent to Texas, being carried by steamer down the Mississippi, and up Red river to Alexandria, La., reaching that point June 23, 1865.

Here a force was concentrating of 3,000 cavalry, to be sent to Houston under command of Maj. Gen. Custer, who seems to have been a pompous, vain and cruel officer. Only twenty-five years of age, he was a regular army officer, and seemed to regard private soldiers as machines to be used for his own caprice.

Two men were court-martialed for desertion, and sentenced to be shot. One suffered the fearful penalty. The other died from fright, in a curious manner.

Gen. Custer had decided to save the life of one, ordering him, instead, to Dry Tortugas for three years, telling the fact, however, only to his Provost Marshal. This officer, at the moment before the execution, stepped up to the commuted man to lead him away. Clapping his hand roughly upon the prisoner, the poor man, thinking himself shot, fainted away, and died shortly afterward from the effects of the fright.

During the march to Texas, Gen. Custer court-martialed two men for killing a runty calf, worth perhaps $1, and inflicted the penalty of shaving their heads, giving them forty lashes and marching them before the regiment on dress parade in this condition.

August 8, 1865, the troops set out for Texas, and the march was disagreeable to excess.

An account written by Col. Browne shows in a striking light the hardships of this desert march. An extract or two may be given:

"Monday, August 14—Weather warm, roads dusty, no houses, woods all pine, water very scarce and bad. Pitched my tent in a 'yaller-jacket's nest,' and swore blue blazes.

Thursday, August 17—Pines and deer, bugs, snakes and gallinippers inhabit the whole face of the earth.

Friday, August 18—Marched out of the woods into the woods and through the woods, and camped God only knows where; nobody to inquire of; in the woods all day and in the woods all night."

The command arrived at Hempstead, Texas, August 25, 1865, after a tedious, weary march of 300 miles.

Of this march, Col. Browne writes:

"During all this time, I did not average more than three hours' sleep each night, although we made short marches each day. To sleep in the day time was impossible. I was broken out as thickly as ever one was with the measles, from the bottom of my feet to the crown of my head; and, during the heat of the day, I felt as though I were pricked by a million of pins, and sprinkled with hot ashes on the bare skin. The 'itch' is not a circumstance to the 'heat.' In addition to this, lie down when you will in these pine woods, and you are alive with all manner of bugs and creeping things in a moment, and each one of this army of vermin would scratch, bite, sting and gnaw you all the time. Then, though there was abundance of pine for-

est, there was no shade. The trees stood eighty feet high without a limb, giving about as much shade as so many tall gate-posts."

At Hempstead, the regiment was consolidated. Gen. Shanks was mustered out, and Col. Browne put in command of the re-organized regiment.

October 30, 1865, they left Hempstead for Austin, the State capital, arriving November 4, 1865. Here they remained till the muster-out, which took place February 18, 1866.

Proceeding to Galveston, the men crossed the gulf to New Orleans, thence by steamer to Cairo, and by rail to Indianapolis. A public reception and dinner were had, as being the last regiment "come home from the wars." Gov. Baker and Gen Shanks made addresses, and Col. Browne responded; and the men were paid, and joyfully sought their homes, happy, indeed, that "the cruel war was over."

Position and movements: Camp Shanks, Indianapolis, two months; Union City, Tenn., December 6-24, 1863; reconnoissance toward Paris, Tenn., December 14, 1863; return to Union City; pursuit of Forrest, December 24, 1863, and onward; battle and defeat of Okolona, Miss., February 22, 1864; loss, eleven killed, thirty-six wounded, thirty-seven missing; total, eighty-four; the regiment was brave and heroic, but was overpowered by numbers; second movement against Forrest, June, 1864; battle of Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864; the battle was lost, but the regiment was complimented by the general for its valor; pursuit of Price in Missouri, November and December, 1864; Grierson's expedition into Mississippi, December 21, January 5, 1864, 1865; camp at Vernon taken December 28, 1864; large quantity of rebel stores destroyed; sixteen railroad cars loaded with pontons for Hood, and 4,000 new carbines; Alexandria, La., June, 1865; consolidated into six companies July 21, 1865; Col. Shanks mustered out for disability October 10, 1865; Lieut. Col. Browne promoted colonel October 10, 1865; mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 18, 1866.

Members from Randolph county in One Hundred and Nineteenth (Seventh Cavalry):

Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas M. Browne, promoted colonel, brevetted brigadier general March 13, 1865.

Residuary Battalion—Nathan Garrett, first lieutenant and commissary; James Marquis, chaplain, resigned February 22, 1865, disability.

Company B—Captain, Thomas M. Browne, promoted lieutenant colonel, colonel, brevetted brigadier general; mustered out February 18, 1866; First Lieutenant, George W. Branham, promoted captain, discharged January 2, 1865; Second Lieutenant, Sylvester Lewis, promoted first lieutenant, captain,

mustered out as supernumerary on consolidation; Charles A. Dresser, sergeant, promoted quartermaster One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, honorably discharged August 25, 1864; David S. Moist, sergeant, transferred to Company —, Seventh Cavalry, re-organized; Cyrus B. Polly, sergeant, promoted second lieutenant, mustered out on consolidation; Jacob Hartman, corporal, mustered out September 6, 1865; Granberry B. Nickey, corporal, died at Indianapolis November 13, 1863; Zachariah Puckett, corporal, died at Memphis February 5, 1865; Joseph W. Ruby, corporal, mustered out September 19, 1865; George D. Huffman, blacksmith, captured at Okolona, Miss., February 22, 1864; William C. Griffis, quartermaster sergeant, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Elisha B. West, sergeant, transferred to Company D, re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866, as commissary sergeant; William R. Schindel, sergeant, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Edwin M. Tansey, sergeant, mustered out September 16, 1865, as first sergeant; Robert G. Hunt, corporal, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry, re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866, as sergeant; John R. Perkins, corporal, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Samuel Coddington, corporal, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Joseph L. Coffin, corporal, died at Indianapolis November 12, 1863; John Leamington, blacksmith, transferred to Company D. Seventh Cavalry, re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; James Bright, wagoner, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866.

Privates—Jeremiah Armstrong, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry, re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866, as corporal; Edmund L. Anderson, discharged November, 1864; Charles L. Branham, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry, re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Justice Bonnell, discharged May 26, 1865; Orin Barber, died at Memphis, June 1, 1864; Antony S. Cost, transferred to Company D, Seventh Regiment, re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; James K. Clear, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry, re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Alpheus Conyer, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out November 17, 1865; Edmund D. Cortes, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps October, 1864; Sanford Crist, discharged March 30, 1864; Daniel Coats, mustered out June 8, 1865; Nelson H. Elliot, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry, re-organized; Eli Frazier, mustered out

May 18, 1865; Isaac M. Gray, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry, re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; George W. Gray, mustered out October 11, 1865; Edward E. Gray, captured at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864; Nathan Garrett, promoted first lieutenant, Regimental Commissary, and Commissary of Battalion; Hamilton C. Gullett, mustered out May 17, 1865; Elias Helffine, died at Memphis March 7, 1864; Alfred Hall, died at Memphis, March 7, 1864; Edward D. Hunt, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry, re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Andrew Huffman, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Vinson Huston, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry, re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Elijah Hazelton, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry, re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; John C. Henshaw, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Mordecai M. Harris, mustered out September 19, 1865, as sergeant; Francis M. Johnson, died at White's Station, Tenn., August 3, 1864; Stephen Kennedy, discharged August 16, 1865; John E. Keys, discharged March 6, 1865; John E. Kelsy, mustered out September 19, 1865, as corporal; Hiram Lamb, mustered out May 24, 1865; Erastus Ludy, mustered out May 31, 1865; Thomas Little, transfered to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Alexander Little, transferred to Company D; Urias Lamb, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; William Milles, record indefinite; John Murphy, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; James W. Mattox, died at Hickman, Ky., February 6, 1864; Patrick McGettigan, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; George W. Monks, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 14, 1866; James Moore, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; John R. Mauzy, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Harrison C. Nickey, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Henry S. Peacock, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized; Cass M. Peterson, mustered out May 24, 1865; Orvil B. Peterson, died at home July 30, 1864; Leander Pugh, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out November 17, 1865; George W. Shreeve, promoted second lieutenant, first lieutenant, transferred to Company D, Residuary Battalion, mustered out February 18, 1863; David H. Seamans, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps October, 1864; Clement S. Strahan, trans-

ferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; George W. Smith (No. 1), transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, died at Austin, Texas, February 2, 1865; George W. Smith (No. 2), transferred to Company D. Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; William Stine, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; William Skinner, discharged June 14, 1864; Benjamin Thorp, died at Memphis April 1, 1864; Alvah Tucker, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 30, 1864. (Elsewhere he is said to have died on the march on the cold New Year's—that statement is from a history of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment; this is from the adjutant general's report; which is right we can not tell.) Luther C. Williamson, died at Memphis, April 18, 1865; Elijah T. Wood, died at home August 12, 1864; John T. Williamson, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Christian H. Wright, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps October 20, 1864, as sergeant; John M. Woodbury, record indefinite; Francis M. Way, promoted first lieutenant, captain, resigned February 1, 1865.

Recruits—John B. Hughes, mustered out June 15, 1865; D. McMahan, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Lewis Reeves, mustered out May 24, 1865; Joseph Shaffer, transferred to Company D, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Elisha B. Wood, transferred to Company D. Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866.

Company E—Harris J. Abbott, commissary sergeant, mustered out as private July 10, 1865.

Company H—Edward Calkins, second lieutenant, promoted captain, resigned March 6, 1865, disability.

Company K—John B. Mellott, corporal, discharged June, 1865. John H. Matchett, corporal, transferred to Company E, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; John W. Baler, transferred to Company E, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Calvin P. Corbitt, transferred to Company E, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Winfield Gunkel, transferred to Company E, Seventh Cavalry re-organized, mustered out February 18, 1866; Calvin Harlan, discharged January 1, 1864; Richard E. Matchett, mustered out September 19, 1865, as corporal.

A considerable number of the members of the One Hundred and Nineteenth were on board the ill-fated steamer Sultana, which was destroyed, with many hundreds of released prisoners going north, who had been allowed, in

violation of all dictates of prudence, to crowd themselves upon that old hulk in their eagerness to reach their Northern homes. (See Sultana.) We should be glad to give a list of these men, but no such list is within our reach.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, NINTH CAVALRY, THREE YEARS.

Organized March 1, 1864, at Indianapolis; Colonel, George W. Jackson. Mustered out at Vicksburg, August 28, 1865.

Officers, 48; men, 1,219; recruits, 67; died, 206; deserted, 126; unaccounted for, 20; total, 1,334.

The regiment left Indianapolis May 3, 1864, for Pulaski, Tenn., and was on duty there till November 23, engaged in the Forrest and Wheeler campaigns of the time. At Sulphur Branch Trestle, Ala., September 25, 1864, a detachment of the regiment lost, in an engagement with Forrest, 120 killed, wounded and missing.

On Hood's approach, the regiment fell back to Nashville, and the men were mounted and sent to the front. At Franklin, it suffered a loss of twenty-six officers and men. After Hood's retreat, they took up winter quarters at Gravelly Springs, Ala., from January 6 to February 6, 1865, and, at the latter date, proceeded to New Orleans. Turning over their horses, the Ninth returned to Vicksburg March 25. Remaining on duty there to May 5, they were remounted and employed in garrisoning posts in the interior of Mississippi. May 22, 1865, the regiment came again to Vicksburg, to be mustered out; but the act was not accomplished till August 28, 1865.

They arrived at Indianapolis September 5, 1865. A public reception was held for that and other returned regiments September 6, 1860.

The number of men on the muster-out was 386. April 26, 1865, fifty-five were lost by the explosion of the steamer Sultana on her homeward passage up the Mississippi, they having been paroled from rebel imprisonment. The survivors reached Indianapolis in May, and were mustered out as paroled prisoners of war.

Officers and men from Randolph county in the One Hundred and Twenty-first (Ninth Cavalry):

Wilson J. Baker, first lieutenant and commissary, mustered out with regiment.

Company C—Solomon Bantz, discharged June 16, 1865; Joseph A. Ellis, mustered out October 30, 1865; John M. Engleheart, died at Memphis May 9, 1865; Samuel A. Harris, mustered out August 28, 1865; Jacob A.

Jackson, promoted to second lieutenant, first lieutenant, mustered out with regiment; James Jones, mustered out June 6, 1865; Lorenzo D. Patterson, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; Jonathan W. Stephens, discharged June 13, 1865; Lorenzo D. Veal, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 8, 1865; Lawrence G. Wiggins, mustered out August 28, 1865; Sanford Wine, mustered out August 28, 1865; John Wine, mustered out August 28, 1865; William G. Hill, recruit, mustered out August 28, 1865; Thomas C. Reynard, recruit, mustered out July 19, 1865; Alexander S. Starbuck, recruit, mustered out August 28, 1865.

Company L—George W. Addington, mustered out August 28, 1865, as sergeant; William J. Collins, mustered out July 10, 1865, as corporal.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INDIANA, THREE YEARS.

Officers, 41; men, 917; recruits, 79; died, 149; deserted, 37; unaccounted for, 6; total, 1,037; mustered out, 565.

Mustered in at Richmond March 10, 1864, Col. Burgess.

Mustered out at Greensboro, N. C., August 31, 1865—thirty-three officers, 532 men.

Louisville, March 19, 1864.

Nashville, March 24, 1864.

Athens, Tenn., May, 1864.

Buzzard's Roost, May 8, 1864.

Atlanta campaign, May to September, 1864.

Nashville, November 9, 1864.

Franklin (battle), November, 1864.

Nashville (battle), December 15, 1864.

Pursuit of Hood December and January, 1865 and 1865.

Newbern, N. C., February 28, 1865.

Goldsboro, N. C., March 21, 1865.

Greensboro (mustered out), August 31, 1865—thirty-three officers, 532 men.

Reception at Indianapolis September 10, 1865.

The time of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was "well put in." Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Goldsboro, Richmond.

Officers and men of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment from Randolph county:

Major—Henry H. Neff, promoted lieutenant colonel, resigned May 24, 1865.

Chaplain—Reuben H. Sparks, resigned May 2, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon—Stanley W. Edwins, mustered out with regiment August 31, 1865.

Company A—First Lieutenant, John W. Hannah, promoted captain, mustered out with regiment August 31, 1865. Private, Isaac Clements, mustered out August 31, 1865.

Company B—Second Lieutenant, Jesse May, promoted captain, mustered out with regiment August 31, 1865. Privates—William Bailey, mustered out August 31, 1865; Samuel Conner, mustered out August 31, 1865; Isaiah Cowgill, mustered out July 3, 1865; Joseph Carver, mustered out August 31, 1865; William J. Clevenger, mustered out August 31, 1865; George E. Clevenger, mustered out August 31, 1865; William L. Dudley, died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 20, 1864; Silas W. Dudley, mustered out June 5, 1865; John Ensminger, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 31, 1864; Thomas Fostnow, mustered out August 31, 1865; Samuel Lewallen, mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; George Lykens, mustered out August 31, 1865; Jonathan Mosier, discharged July 11, 1865; Samuel J. Pugh, mustered out July 13, 1865; Felix Ryan, died at Knoxville August 24, 1864; Sherrod W. Reece, promoted second lieutenant; second lieutenant in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment; first lieutenant in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth; mustered out as second lieutenant August 31, 1865; William B. Thornburg, mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; John Woolford, mustered out June 22, 1865.

Company F—Thomas Blakely, mustered out August 31, 1865; William Bradshaw, died at Nashville April 28, 1864; Simon W. Ross, died at Bridgeport, Ala., July 2, 1864.

Company G—Captain, Henry H. Neff, promoted major, lieutenant colonel, resigned May 24, 1865; First Lieutenant, Asa Teal, promoted captain, mustered out with regiment August 31, 1865; Second Lieutenant, Joseph A. Bunch, promoted first lieutenant, mustered out with regiment August 31, 1865. Sergeants—William M. Fisher, promoted second lieutenant, mustered out August 31, 1865; James M. Hamilton, mustered out August 31, 1865, as first sergeant; James McConnell, mustered out May 24, 1865; James Mehan, mustered out July 10, 1865; Lewis Phillips, mustered out August 31, 1865. Corporals—Anderson S. Mincer, discharged November 29, 1864, sergeant; Abram Heaston, mustered out June 3, 1865, sergeant; Caleb Saunders, mustered out August 31, 1865, as sergeant; Joseph Mote, mustered out August 31, 1865, as sergeant; George W. Grimes, mustered out August 31, 1865, sergeant; Samuel Williams, died at Newton, Ind., October 12, 1864; John

P. Smith, mustered out August 31, 1865; John R. Fisher, mustered out July 6, 1865. Musicians—David R. McNees, mustered out August 31, 1865; Jesse Bobe, mustered out August 31, 1865. Privates—Francis Abernathy, mustered out August 31, 1865; Edward Adams, mustered out August 31, 1865; Theodore C. Burg, mustered out June 17, 1865; John R. Bales, mustered out August 31, 1865; Charles Barnes, mustered out August 31, 1865; George W. Boyer, mustered out August 31, 1865; William Braden, mustered out August 31, 1865; Lafayette Brobst, discharged January 26, 1865, wounds; John D. Brodrick, mustered out August 31, 1865; Truman A. Brown, mustered out July 11, 1865; Jonathan F. Bundy, mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; John Burk, mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; William J. Brown, mustered out August 31, 1865; Benjamin Coby, died at Union City, Ind., February 17, 1864; John W. Cox, mustered out August 31, 1865; Samuel D. Cole, mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; Samuel C. Crain, discharged May 8, 1865, wounds; Thomas H. Clark mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; John Conner, died at Atlanta October 4, 1864; Alexander H. Davis, mustered out August 31, 1865; George R. Driver, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 22, 1864; Thomas J. Edwards, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out August 25, 1865; Benjamin W. Evans, mustered out August 31, 1865, as Hospital Steward; William Faris, mustered out August 31, 1865; Enos M. Ford, mustered out July 6, 1865; Josiah Frizzell, mustered out June 6, 1865; George M. Goodman, mustered out August 31, 1865; Thomas A. Gustin, died at home October 20, 1864; Samuel Gustin, mustered out August 31, 1865; Albert J. Harris, mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; David R. Hickman, mustered out August 31, 1865; William Huffman, mustered out August 31, 1865; Milton Huffman, mustered out August 31, 1865; Daniel Houser, mustered out August 31, 1865; Martin Ingle, mustered out August 31, 1865; David James, mustered out August 31, 1865; George Jones, mustered out August 31, 1865; Jacob S. Jones, mustered out August 31, 1865; David Jarrett, mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; William Jarrett, mustered out June 14, 1865; John J. Kisler, mustered out August 31, 1865; William Kennon, died at Union City February 1, 1864; Samuel F. Locke, mustered out August 31, 1865; John Leahy, not mustered out; William Linkerdorfer, mustered out August 31, 1865; James M. Moore, mustered out August 31, 1865; John N. Murray, died at Chattanooga August 15, 1864; Leander S. Murray, died at Bridgeport, Ala., April 20, 1864; John McGuay, mustered out August 31, 1865; William Miller, mustered out June 5, 1865; Joseph L. Moffitt, died at Marietta, Ga., August 10, 1864; Samuel E. Nickey, discharged August 23, 1864, wounds; Robert Pain,

mustered out August 31, 1865; Newton Peterson, not mustered out; Hugh V. Poyner, mustered out May 11, 1865; William A. Ranier, mustered out August 31, 1865; James A. Ramsey, died at Nashville, July 7, 1864; Granville Roads, mustered out June 12, 1864; Michael Ryan, not mustered out; Michael Roman, not mustered out; Mahlon J. Rainer, died at Newbern, N. C., March 22, 1865, wounds; James D. Reeves, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out August 25, 1865; William H. Reed, mustered out August 10, 1865; Robert W. Routh, mustered out August 31, 1865; Jeremiah Skiner, mustered out August 31, 1865; David Smith, mustered out May 30, 1865; John W. Stiles, mustered out August 31, 1865; John Suter, mustered out August 31, 1865; William M. Sutton, mustered out as corporal August 31, 1865; James Swathwood, mustered out August 31, 1865; Andrew J. Skaggs, died at Big Shanty, Ga., June 28, 1864, wounds; Benjamin M. Stines, mustered out August 31, 1865; Milton C. Stakebake, mustered out July 10, 1865; Charles Schneckengast, mustered out August 31, 1865; Samuel W. Thomson, killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Fletcher Truax, mustered out August 31, 1865; Thomas C. Todd, mustered out August 31, 1865; Martin W. Watts, mustered out June 17, 1865; John B. Warner, discharged May 9, 1865, as corporal, wounds; Levi Welch, discharged February 9, 1865; Thomas J. Way, mustered out August 31, 1865.

Company H—Captain, James L. Neff, killed at battle of Wise's Forks, N. C., March 10, 1865; First Lieutenant, Thomas S. Kennon, discharged December 20, 1864, disability; Second Lieutenant, Levi Wolf, resigned June 14, 1864. Sergeants—Edmund Engle, promoted to second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, mustered out August 31, 1865; Peter M. Shultz, promoted second lieutenant, mustered out as sergeant August 31, 1865; John R. Mote, died at Knoxville, Tenn., August 8, 1864; James M. Gunckel, mustered July 6, 1865; Thomas Adamson, discharged March 12, 1865, as hospital steward. Corporals—John Quincy Adams Roberts, mustered out June 17, 1765, as sergeant; George W. Fisher, mustered out June 16, 1865; Robinson H. Bailey, mustered out August 31, 1865; Samuel L. Adams, mustered out August 31, 1865; John M. Benson, died at Knoxville, Tenn., September 7, 1864, sergeant; George W. Smithson, mustered out August 31, 1865, as sergeant; Rufus G. Mote, mustered out May 30, 1865. Musician—Isaiah Ryan, from Fortieth Ohio. Privates—Andrew J. Ballentyne, discharged July 10, 1865; Albert Banta, died at New Albany, Ind., December 13, 1864; Jacob Barnes, mustered out August 31, 1865; James Bartholomew, mustered out August 31, 1865, as musician; Joseph Bentley, died at Louisville March 25, 1864; William Boltz, mustered August 31, 1865, as corporal; Samuel Bright,

mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; George W. Brown, mustered out August 31, 1865; Jefferson Bush, mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; Elihu Coats, killed near Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1864; George Coates, mustered out May 30, 1865; Gilbert L. Cox, died at Altoona, Ga., June 27, 1864; Olinthus Cox, mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; Erastus Corwin, mustered out June 16, 1865; John W. Edwards, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 20, 1864; Martin E. Ferrell, mustered out August 31, 1865; James W. Ferrell, mustered out August 31, 1865; John C. Ferrell, mustered August 31, 1865; Andrew J. Goodman, died at Richmond, Ind., March 21, 1864; William Goshorn, mustered out August 31, 1865; Jacob F. Groshaus, promoted second lieutenant, mustered out August 31, 1865, as first sergeant; John Grow, mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; Thomas D. Guncle, mustered out July 6, 1865; George M. Haas, mustered out August 31, 1865; Eli J. Harris, died near Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864; John H. Hart, mustered out August 31, 1865; James T. Hart, mustered out May 30, 1865; Henry Hobbick, mustered out May 30, 1865, as corporal; Thomas Horner, mustered out July 6, 1865; Amos C. Jessup, mustered out July 10, 1865; William P. Jessup, died at Chattanooga April 27, 1864; Robert Kirkley, mustered out August 31, 1865; John Kizer, died at Marietta, Ga., April 28, 1864; Leander C. Lasley, mustered out August 31, 1865; Charles C. Lawrence, mustered out August 31, 1865; John Lyon, record indefinite; Manuel D. Miller, died at Louisville, Ky., April 3, 1864; Andrew H. McNees, mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; James Miranda, mustered out August 31, 1865; George N. Perkins, mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; Charles H. Pierce, mustered out August 31, 1865; Henry M. Robinson, discharged June 27, 1864; Henry Ross, mustered out August 31, 1865; Benjamin F. Sasser, mustered out May 30, 1865; John C. Sears, record indefinite; James Shearer, died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 11, 1864; Reuben Shockney, mustered out August 31, 1865; George C. Terrell, died March 22, 1865, wounds; Jesse M. Vanhart, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps August 3, 1864; Isaac B. Vaughn, mustered out August 31, 1865; Joseph M. Vaughn, mustered out August 31, 1865; John R. Winship, killed at Wise's Forks March 10, 1865; William W. Whiting, mustered out August 31, 1865; John A. Zimmerman, died at Indianapolis September 5, 1864. Recruits—Albert Coats, mustered out August 31, 1865, as corporal; John Harris, mustered out August 31, 1865; William H. Johnson, mustered out August 31, 1865; James McConaughey, mustered out August 31, 1865; Milton Meranda, mustered out August 31, 1865; Francis Parker, mustered out August 31, 1865; Lawrence

Powers, mustered out August 31, 1865; Levi Rhoads, mustered out August 31, 1865; Christian Richards, mustered out August 31, 1865.

Company K—Thomas H. Barnes, mustered out August 31, 1865; Enos P. Fulghum, August 31, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS.)

This regiment was mustered in at Kokomo March 12, 1864; Colonel, Charles S. Parrish. Mustered out at Charlotte, N. C., December 2, 1865. Officers, 40; men, 924; recruits, 22; died, 178; deserted, 21; unaccounted for, 9; total, 986.

Moved to Nashville March 16, 1864. Marched through to Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Stevenson, Chattanooga and Cleveland to Charleston, East Tennessee, arriving March 24, 1864. Left Charleston for the front May 3, 1864. Atlanta campaign May 9, September 2, 1864. Camped at Decatur, Ga., till October 4, 1864. Pursued Hood to Gaylesville. Moved to Nashville and fought at Franklin and Nashville.

Camped at Columbia, Tenn., till January 5, 1865. Moved to Washington City and to Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C. Moved to Fort Anderson, N. C. Moved to Morehead City and Newbern March 1, 1865. Battle of Wise's Forks, N. C. March 8, 1865.

Entered Goldsboro, N. C., March 21, 1865, joining with Sherman's army.

Marched to Smithfield April 11, 1865. News of Lee's surrender received April 12, 1865. Marched to Raleigh April 14, 1865. Johnson's surrender April, 1865. Moved to Greensboro and to Charlotte. Stationed at Charlotte, N. C., till December 2, 1865. Arrived at Indianapolis December 13, 1865, with 27 officers and 540 men. Public reception in the State House Grove. Regiment received final payment and discharged and went home with glad hearts, feeling that the great work was done.

Officers—Quartermaster, Charles A. Dresser, appointed adjutant pro tem.; recommissioned quartermaster, honorably discharged August 24, 1865.

Privates, Company B—Benjamin Lockhart, mustered out December 2, 1865.

Company H—Samuel B. Wilson, mustered out December 2, 1862, as sergeant; James F. Williams, mustered out December 2, 1865.

Company I—Simon Burris, mustered out December 2, 1865; Henry H. Beach, mustered out June 8, 1865; John W. Campbell, mustered out May 16, 1865; David H. Dutro, mustered out December 2, 1865; Benjamin F. Emer-

son, mustered out December 2, 1865; Thomas C. Holloway, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23, 1864; Thomas O'Neal, died at Knoxville, Tenn., August 16, 1864; Elisha B. Porter, discharged June 7, 1865; David S. Porter, mustered out December 2, 1865, as corporal; Joseph W. Smith, mustered out December 2, 1865, as corporal; James A. Williams, mustered out August 30, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST INDIANA, THIRTEENTH CAVALRY (THREE YEARS).

Company I—William H. Green, mustered out November 18, 1865; J. W. Kitchel, discharged May 18, 1865; James M. Parvis, mustered out November 18, 1865; Francis M. Yager, mustered out November 18, 1865.

Statistics—Mustered in April 29, 1864, Indianapolis, Colonel, G. M. S. Johnson. Mustered out at Indianapolis in August, 1864. Officers, 50; men, 1,107; recruits, 236; died, 136; deserters, 87; unaccounted for, 9; total, 1,393.

Movements—Left Indianapolis for Nashville as infantry April 30, 1864. Ordered to Huntsville as a garrison May 31, 1864, scouting and skirmishing through the summer of 1864, holding the post against the whole force of Col. Buford October 1, 1864. Companies A, C, D, F and I went to Louisville to draw horses and equipments for the whole regiment. Ordered to Paducah; left Paducah for Louisville and Nashville November 1, 1864. Those companies went to La Vergne and fell back on Murfreesboro, having two battles and twelve skirmishes, losing sixty-seven men. The other companies took part at Nashville and the entire regiment united immediately afterward. Effecting a remounting, the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Seventh Division Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Col. Johnson commanding the brigade. Left for New Orleans February 11, 1865; disembarked at Vicksburg; went on to New Orleans March 6, 1865, and to Mobile Bay; raid through Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi—800 miles—under Gen. Grierson, to Columbus, Miss. Went to Macon, Miss., guarding railroads and capturing stores, ammunition and ordnance. Returned to Columbus and to Vicksburg. Mustered out of service November 18, 1865. Reached Indianapolis November 25, 1865. Dinner at the Soldier's Home and reception at the State House same day. Welcome by Gov. Baker. Response by Gen. Johnson.

Regiment at the disbandment numbered 23 officers and 633 men.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (100 DAYS).

Call issued by Gov. Morton April 23, 1864. One Hundred and Thirty-second to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiments were organized under the call. The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth was mustered in at Indianapolis May 25, 1864, Colonel, James Gavin; seven companies were recruited from the Fourth and three in the Fifth District. They proceeded immediately to Tennessee for garrison and guard duty.

Statistics—Officers, 41; men, 908; recruits, 1; died, 19; total, 950.

The 100-day regiments did a useful, though not a conspicuous service, enabling the trained soldiers to be sent to the front in the important and decisive campaign of 1864 in Virginia and Georgia and elsewhere.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment was mustered in May 25, 1864, and mustered out in August of the same year.

The officers and men of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment from Randolph county were as follows:

Company F—Captain, George W. H. Riley, promoted lieutenant colonel, mustered out with the regiment; First Lieutenant, William M. Cox, promoted captain, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant, Joab Driver, promoted first lieutenant, mustered out with regiment.

Company F—Hiram Alshouse, Milton Anderson, Matthew Atkinson, John Batchelor, John H. Beary, Sanford Bowman, Albert H. Bowen, John F Brice, John P. Brewster, William L. Burress, William H. Caty, Seth D. Coats, Elisha Conner, William R. Cox, Abraham Conner, Edmond A. Cropper, Henry S. Curry, William T. Davis, William C. Dye, James Edwards, James S. Engle, William W. Ennis, David A. Fisher, Abijah Frazier, John W. French, Samuel A. French, Albert C. Gaddis, Francis A. Graham, James B. Gray, Robert E. Grubbs, John Hollowell, Henry C. Hiatt, Wilson Hiatt, John E. Hodson, Charles H. Huffman, John B. Hughes, William Jones, Thomas W. Jordan, Alva C. Kepler, Homer Lewallen, Joseph W. McCracken, Ellis S. McNees, Joseph McNees, Charles McGee, Morgan H. Mills, Oliver M. Mills, promoted first lieutenant; John E. Neff, William H. O'Neall, William H. Painter, Christopher Pasters, Caleb C. Peacock, William E. Peacock, George W. Porter, William Puckett, Zachariah T. Puckett, Erastus H. Read, Enoch Scott, Levi Slusher, John T. Smith, Stover Smith, James C. Sommerville, Alexander S. Starbuck, James C. Steele, Washington L. Strohm, John W. Study, Henry Tharpe, Martin V. Tucker, Leroy Turner, William W. Vandegraff, Arthur Vanderburg, De Witt C. Weldy, Beniah N. White, John

Wideman, Luther M. Williams, Sylvester M. Williams, Levi F. Wilmington, Benjamin F. Willmore, Elias Wright, Henry M. Yunker.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT (100 DAYS.)

Company I—Charles D. Lewis, mustered out September 29, 1864.

Regiment mustered in at Indianapolis June 8, 1864; Colonel, George Humphrey. Companies raised as follows:

Elizaville, Lawrenceburg, Kendallville, Knightstown, Connersville, New Castle, Portland, Vevay, one each; one from New Albany and Metamoras, and one from Columbia, New Haven and New Philadelphia.

Statistics—Officers, 30; men, 824; recruits, 2; died, 11; deserted, 1; total, 856.

They were stationed somewhere, guarding railroads, in the southern region, remaining in service more than 100 days.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH REGIMENT (ONE YEAR).

Mustered in at Indianapolis October 24, 1864; Colonel, Thomas J. Brady. Mustered out at Greensboro, N. C., July 11, 1865. Officers, 39; men, 968; recruits, 48; died, 102; deserters, 50; unaccounted for, 7; total, 1,055.

Regiment left Indianapolis November 25, 1864, for Nashville, Tenn.; thence to Murfreesboro, being stationed in Fort Rosecrans. In a skirmish south of Murfreesboro one was wounded.

Upon Hood's defeat, it marched to Columbia, Tenn., December 28, 1864; embarked in steamers on the Tennessee for Washington City, January 16, 1865; moved to Alexandria February 3, 1865. Embarked on ocean steamer for Fort Fisher, N. C., February 3, 1865. took part in severe fighting in the siege and capture of Wilmington. At the battle of Town Creek Bridge, N. C., February 20, 1865. Entered Wilmington, N. C., February 23, 1865. Marched to Kingston, N. C., March 6, passing over a distance of eighty-five miles, largely swamps, in five days. Set out for Goldsboro, N. C., March 19. Arrived at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, remaining there till the 6th of May. Marched to Greensboro; on duty there till July 11, 1865. Mustered out of service at Greensboro, July 11, 1865. Arrived at Indianapolis July 21. Public reception July 25. Addresses by Gov. Morton and Maj. Gen. Sherman. Regiment paid off July 28, 1865, and discharged.

The members of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment from Randolph county are as follows:

Company F—Second Lieutenant, Ezra W. Bond, mustered out with regiment; James E. Ashwell, Samuel P Cotton, musicians, mustered out July 11, 1865; Ira Adamson, mustered out July 11, 1865, as corporal; George Byers, Joel F. Bales, mustered out July 11, 1865; George W. Edwards, mustered out May 25, 1865; Marion W. Farrens, Henry H. Hurst, Benjamin F. Jordan, mustered out July 11, 1865; James H. Murray, died at Murfreesboro January 1, 1865; Albert Pegg, Thomas J. Puckett, mustered out July 11, 1865; Walter W. Williams, not mustered out.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (ONE YEAR).

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment was composed of seven companies from the Fifth Congressional District, two from the Eleventh District and one from elsewhere. Organized March 13, 1865, at Indianapolis, Colonel, Milton Peden. March 16, 1865, the regiment left for Harper's Ferry, Va. They marched to Charleston, Va., and, during the summer, did guard duty at various places in that vicinity. It was mustered out August 4, 1865, arrived at Indianapolis August 9, 1865, with 32 officers and 743 men, and was publicly welcomed in the State House Grove, with addresses by Lieut. Gov. Baker, Gen. Benjamin Harrison and others.

Statistics—Officers, 39; men, 1,012; recruits, 24; re-enlisted veterans, 3; died, 44; deserted, 63; total, 1,078. Mustered in March 13, 1865; mustered out August 4, 1865.

Members from Randolph county are as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel, Theodore F. Colgrove; Chaplain, George W. Thomson, honorably discharged June 17, 1865; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel C. Weddington, mustered out with regiment.

Company A—Captain, Theodore F. Colgrove, promoted lieutenant colonel; First Lieutenant, Nelson Pegg, promoted captain, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant, Edmund B. Warren, promoted first lieutenant, dismissed June 23, 1865.

Privates—Henry T. Addington, as corporal; Adam Almonrode, Bartley Allen, James A. Addington, Nathan Addington, Friend J. S. Bailey, William L. Burress, William Bailey, James W. Butterworth, Elisha Cormer, Nicholas Caywood, as corporal; Stephen Clevenger, Abijah Cox, Squire Davis, Elijah S. Davisson, Francis X. Darby, James Edwards, Axime Elliott, Samuel Emry, William W Ennis, John S. Ennis, Franklin Ford, promoted first lieutenant, mustered out as first sergeant with regiment; William T. Foust, Martin V Foust, James B. Gray, Richard Goodman, Edward W. Harris, William C.

Haworth, Joy Harris, William E. Harris, Jasper N. Hurst, James S. Hultz, John W. Henderson, John O. Hollowell, as corporal; Henry Ingle, William Jones, James C. Johnson, William Johnson, Owen Jones, John W. Jones, John Kirk, Joseph Kirk, George R. Kennedy, Henry C. Lamb, as corporal; Oliver F. Lewellan, as sergeant; Andrew K. Lewis, Conrad Listenfeltz, Daniel Mendenhall, George Meranda, Joseph W. McNees, John H. McGuire, as corporal; Daniel Miller, Francis Massey, Lewis Miller, John McIntyre, Israel Nunemaker, David Neff, Louis Neustiel, William H. O'Niel, William E. Peacock, William H. Painter, as corporal; Joseph W. Robison, James Readman, George A. Rhody, as sergeant; George D. S. Reese, promoted second lieutenant, promoted first lieutenant; Enoch Scott, Jacob R. Stuart, Levi Slusher, Zephaniah Sylvys, James C. Sommerville, Benjamin Sommers, William R. Tisor, as corporal, Frank L. Turner, William C. West, Luther L. Williams, Joel Wooten, Sylvester N. Williams, Samuel A. Winship, Beniah F. White, William H. Winship, Henry M. Yunker, Albert T. Butler, died at home March 16, 1865; John T. Carson, died at Indianapolis March 7, 1865; James E. Daily, mustered out August 14, 1865; Benjamin F. Edwards, mustered out May 18, 1865; Jesse Harris, mustered out May 31, 1865; Myers Silvers, mustered out October 31, 1865; George B. Watson, mustered out May 19, 1865.

Company B—Elijah Ledbetter, wagoner, mustered out August 4, 1865; Isaac M. Jones, Wesley Jordan, corporal, mustered out August 4, 1865.

Company C—John Fay, record indefinite; Daniel J. Niebel, mustered out August 4, 1865, as corporal.

Company F—Andrew Younce, corporal, mustered out August 4, 1865, as sergeant.

Company I—Captain, Marcellus B. Dickey, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant, John Bidlock, mustered out with regiment.

Privates—John W. Allen, Matthew Arnold, John Q. Adamson, William F Emory, mustered out August 4, 1865; Daniel Elliott, Christian Greaf, mustered out August 4, 1865; George Girard, mustered out July 11, 1865; Calvin Hardin, James C. Hartz, mustered out August 4, 1865; Daniel Jones, mustered out May 15, 1865; William H. Justice, mustered out May 17, 1865; Robert L. Kirwood, mustered out August 4, 1865; James C. Knox, mustered out July 17, 1865; Miles O. Long, died May 16, 1865; Abraham G. Long, mustered out August 4, 1865; Charles D. Lewis, mustered out August 4, 1865, as corporal; George Lamm, Thomas McGinnis, Francis Rodenberger, mustered out August 4, 1865; Samuel H. Sturgeon (really Jay county), mustered out August 4, 1865, as sergeant; Henry H. Sweet, died April 2, 1865;

John Street, mustered out August 4, 1864; John T. Taylor, died June 1, 1865; Richard H. Spence, Richard Vallandigham, Jacob Weinck, John Wine, mustered out August 4, 1865; Joseph C. Yager; Francis M. Hill, recruit, mustered out June 3, 1865; John L. Young, mustered out August 4, 1865. Company K—George W. May, unaccounted for.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (ONE YEAR).

Company H—Alfred Lenox, second lieutenant, mustered out with regiment.

Company K—Jason L. Downing, mustered out August 4, 1865.

Statistics of Regiment—Officers, 39; men, 958; recruits, 5; died, 40; deserters, 84; total, 982.

Recruited in the Eighth Congressional District. Organized April 20, 1865; Colonel, Frank Wilcox; went to Parkersburg April 28, 1865; continued on duty in Western Virginia till August 4, 1865; mustered out August 4, 1865; arrived at Indianapolis August 7, 1865, with 32 officers and 734 men. Reception at the Capitol grounds.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (ONE YEAR).

Company B—Benjamin Bayless, George W. Debolt, Frank Kukler, mustered out August 4, 1865; John R. Whitacre, mustered out August 4, 1865, as sergeant.

The regiment was composed of five companies—two from the Seventh and one each from the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts. Organized April 12, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel, Charles M. Smith. Served in Shenandoah Valley; mustered out at Winchester, Va., August 4, 1865; arrived at Indianapolis August 7, 1865, with 17 officers and 380 men.

TWENTIETH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Thomas E. Stanley, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Men from Randolph county may have been in the batteries, but most of the names have no residence attached, and hence no account can be given of such, for which facts, if any "Randolph county boys" are thereby omitted, we are exceedingly sorry, but how to help the matter we are unable to tell.

FIRST UNITED STATES VETERAN VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Company B—William Milstead, from Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, mustered out June 26, 1865.

Company G—Allen Fowler, from Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Company G—Archibald March, from Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Company I—William Chambers, from Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment, mustered out June 30, 1865.

There were doubtless others, but we have no information concerning them.

RANDOLPH BATTALION, INDIANA LEGION.

Officers—Major, D. E. Shaw; Adjutant, James R. Jones; Quartermaster, Benjamin Peacock; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel G. Stafford.

The companies composing the regiment were as follows:

Buena Vista Home Guards—Captain, Zerah Masters; First Lieutenant, Oliver M. Mills; Second Lieutenant, Joel W. Bussear.

Randolph Greys—Captain, R. B. Farra; First Lieutenant, W. W. Aker; Second Lieutenant, John K. Martin.

Farmland True Blues—Captain, George McGriff; First Lieutenant, James H. McNees; Second Lieutenant, P. A. Stanley.

West River Guards—Captain, John A. Hunt; First Lieutenant, Benjamin Peacock; Second Lieutenant, Arthur True; Second Lieutenant, John D. Jones.

Liberty Tigers—Captain, Jacob A. Jackson; First Lieutenant, Alvin M. Owen; Second Lieutenant, Joel A. Newman.

Maxville Regulars—Captain, Joab Driver; First Lieutenant, Thomas B. McIntyre; Second Lieutenant, Luther M. Moorman.

Morristown Guards—Captain, Jesse May; First Lieutenant Salathiel Ryan—Second Lieutenant, Jonathan R. Peoples.

Union City Guards—Captain, Isaac P. Gray; Captain, George W. Thompson; First Lieutenant, George W. Thompson; First Lieutenant, John W. Griffith; Second Lieutenant, Raiford Wiggs; Second Lieutenant, Samuel L. Carter.

Morton Rangers—Captain, Robert H. Grooms; First Lieutenant, George Spillers; Second Lieutenant, Oliver F. Lewellyn.

Stone Guards—Captain, John S. Way; First Lieutenant, John K. Martin; Second Lieutenant, Edward Engle.

Fairview Rangers—Captain, Cyrus B. St. John; First Lieutenant, James R. Jones; Second Lieutenant, John W. Barger.

Whether these companies of which the officers are given above performed any duty of any sort we are unable to state.

Many of the officers and men in them enlisted in active service, and spent more or less time at the front and elsewhere with the regiments in which they enrolled their names.

FORTIETH OHIO.

Since several persons from Randolph joined this regiment, we give a brief sketch thereof.

Organized at Camp Chase in September and November, 1861; Colonel, Jonathan Cranor. All of Companies E and G, much of Company I and parts of F and K are said to have enlisted from Darke county, Ohio. The following persons were from Randolph county, Ind.:

Company B—Recruited by Capt. Reeves, promoted major; Lewis Addington; William Brown, died March 19, 1863, at Piketon, Ky.; Martin Cox, John Ferrell, Jabez W. Freestone, veteran, died shortly after the close of the war, and buried at Portland, Jay county, Ind.; George Hollowell, William Ingle, corporal, killed at Kenesaw, Ga., before Atlanta; James Mendenhall, Joseph O'Neall, Lewis Phillips, Isaiah Regan, drum major; John Spotts, died in Georgia; two more, also, whose names were not obtained.

RECAPITULATION.

The following is the number of men in the different regiments set down to Randolph county:

Eighth Regiment (three months), 78; Sixth (three years), 2; Seventh (three years), 3; Eighth (three years), 69; Ninth (three years), 37; Eleventh (three years), 2; Twelfth (three years), 2; Thirteenth (three years), 6; Sixteenth (three years), 1; Nineteenth (three years), 148; Twentieth (three years), 47; Twenty-first, First Heavy Artillery, 13; Twenty-seventh (three years), 3; Twenty-eighth, First Cavalry (three years), 1; Thirty-first (three years), 1; Thirty-third (three years), 1; Thirty-fourth (three years), 4; Thirty-sixth (three years), 4; Forty-second (three years), 3; Forty-seventh (three years), 2; Fifty-fourth (one year), 39; Fifty-fifth (three months), 88; Fifty-seventh (three years), 76; Sixty-ninth (three years), 369; Seventy-

first (three years), 2; Seventy-fifth (three years), 4; Seventy-seventh (three years), 2; Eighty-fourth (three years), 308; Eighty-ninth (three years), 1; Ninetieth, Fifth Cavalry (three years), 48; Ninety-seventh (three years), 1; Ninety-ninth (three years), 21; One Hundred and Fifth (Morgan raid), 143; One Hundred and Sixth (Morgan raid), 203; One Hundred and Ninth (Morgan raid), 56; One Hundred and Seventeenth (six months), 1; One Hundred and Nineteenth, Seventh Cavalry (three years), 94; One Hundred and Twenty-first, Nineteenth Cavalry (three years), 18; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth (three years), 208; One Hundred and Thirtieth (three years), 6; One Hundred and Thirty-first, Twelfth Cavalry (three years), 4; One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (100 days), 90; One Hundred and Thirty-ninth (100 days), 1; One Hundred and Fortieth (one year), 13; One Hundred and Forty-seventh (one year), 127; One Hundred and Fifty-fourth (one year), 2; One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (one year), 5; Twentieth Battery, Light Artillery, 1; Fifth Colored United States Troops, 1; Eighth Colored United States Troops, 1; Twenty-third Colored United States Troops, 3; Twenty-eight Colored United States Troops, 3; Forty-second Colored United States Troops, 3; Forty-fifth Colored United States Troops, 2; other colored soldiers, 14; other colored soldiers, Greenville settlement, Ohio, 14; Fortieth, Ohio (three years), 12. Total credit to Randolph, or supposed to belong thereto, 2,373.

This list is, of course, partly uncertain. Most of the persons named are known to have belonged to Randolph, but some have been put down as probable citizens of the county. Doubtless a considerable number really belonging to the county have been credited elsewhere, while in some cases she has received credit for men really residents of other counties. We have done our best toward an accurate statement and with that are obliged to be content.

Of course, a considerable number, amounting to many thousands throughout the state, and doubtless to some hundreds in the county, are counted over again, the names of some occurring several times; but to make an exact account of such would hardly be practicable, and if it were so the good accomplished would not be worth the trouble.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF REGIMENTS, ASSIGNMENT OF RECRUITS, ETC.

Eighth Regiment Infantry (three months)—Re-organized under Col. William P. Benton, and mustered into service for three years September 5, 1861.

Sixth Infantry (three years)—Non-veterans mustered out September

22, 1864; the veterans and recruits were transferred to the Sixty-eighth Indiana. Upon the muster-out of the Sixty-eighth, June 20, 1865, nineteen men of the old Sixth Infantry were not entitled to discharge, and they were again transferred to the Forty-fourth Indiana and served therein till finally mustered out therewith, September 14, 1865.

Seventh Infantry (three years)—Non-veterans mustered out September 3, 1864; veterans transferred to the Nineteenth Regiment. October 18, 1864, the new Nineteenth and the new Twentieth were consolidated, the new regiment being known as the Twentieth. The new Twentieth was mustered out July 12, 1865.

Twelfth Regiment (three years)—Mustered out June 8, 1865; those not entitled to discharge were transferred to the Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Regiments, and served till July 15 and 17 respectively.

Thirteenth Regiment—Consolidated into a battalion under order 384 from Gen. Butler, dated December 2, 1864; five companies of drafted men and substitutes, assigned in the spring of 1865, and no further change till mustered out, September 5, 1865.

Sixteenth Regiment (three years)—Changed to a mounted infantry regiment, and, on the muster-out, June 30, 1865, the recruits were transferred to the Thirteenth Cavalry; discharged November 18, 1865.

Seventeenth Regiment (three years)—Changed to a mounted infantry regiment February 12, 1863, and mustered out August 8, 1865.

Nineteenth Regiment—Seventh and Nineteenth consolidated September 3, 1864; transferred to the re-organized Twentieth; discharged July 12, 1865.

Twentieth Regiment—Fourteenth and Twentieth consolidated August 1, 1864. New Nineteenth and Twentieth united October 18, 1864. New Twentieth mustered out July 12, 1865.

Twenty-first Regiment—Changed to a heavy artillery organization in February, 1863. Two companies were added and the regiment was recruited to the maximum. The regiment was called the First Heavy Artillery, and served as such till mustered out, January 13, 1866.

Twenty-seventh Regiment—Non-veterans mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., November 4, 1864; the other transferred to the Seventieth, order dated October 12, 1864. Seventieth mustered out June 8, 1865; those not entitled to discharge transferred again to the Thirty-third, and mustered out with that regiment July 21, 1865.

Twenty-eighth Regiment, First Cavalry—The battalion of this regiment

serving in the west consolidated into two companies, September 24, 1864; mustered out June 24, 1865. The battalion in the east consolidated into one company June 23, 1864; discharged July, 1865.

Thirty-sixth Regiment—Non-veterans mustered out under order of August 13, 1864; the others formed into one company and transferred July 12, 1865, to the residuary battalion of the Thirtieth, as Company H; mustered out November 25, 1862.

Sixty-ninth Regiment—Consolidated with a battalion of four companies January 23, 1865; mustered out July 5, 1865; recruits transferred to the Twenty-fourth Regiment; mustered out November 15, 1865.

Seventy-first Regiment, Sixth Cavalry—Changed to cavalry, order dated February 23, 1863; two companies added and the organization completed October 12, 1863. Original members mustered out June 17, 1865; recruits joined with those of the Fifth Cavalry June 25, 1865, new organization called Sixth Cavalry; mustered out September 15, 1865.

Seventy-fifth Regiment—Mustered out June 5, 1865; recruits transferred to the Forty-second; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Eighty-fourth Regiment—Mustered out and the recruits attached to the Fifty-seventh Regiment as Company K; mustered out December 14, 1865.

Eighty-ninth Regiment—Recruits transferred to the Twenty-sixth July 10, 1865; mustered out January 15, 1866.

Ninetieth Regiment, Fifth Cavalry—Companies G, L and M and the recruits transferred to the re-organized Sixth Cavalry June 23, 1865; mustered out September 15, 1865.

Ninety-seventh Regiment—Recruits transferred to the Forty-eighth; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Ninety-ninth Regiment—Recruits transferred to the Forty-eighth and mustered out July 15, 1865.

One Hundred and Nineteenth, Seventh Cavalry—Consolidated into a battalion of six companies July 21, 1865; mustered out February 18, 1866.

BATTLE LIST.

We here subjoin a list of the engagements in which regiments containing Randolph soldiers took part:

1861—Rich Mountain, Va., July 11, Eighth (three months), Thirteenth (three years); Lewinsville, Va., September 11, Nineteenth Regiment; Cheat Mountain, Va., September 12, 13, Thirteenth (three years); Elk Water, Va., September 12 and 13, Thirteenth and Seventeenth; Greenbrier, Va., October

3, Seventh (three years), Ninth (three years), Thirteenth; Chickaahominy, N. C., October 4, Twentieth; Ball's Bluff, Va., October 21, 22, Sixteenth; Alleghany, Va., December 13, Ninth, Thirteenth.

1862—Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6 to 8, Eighth Infantry (three years); Island No. 10, Mississippi River, March 10, April 7, Thirty-fourth, Forty-seventh; Winchester, Va., March 22, 23, Seventh Infantry (three years), Thirteenth Infantry; Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 7, Sixth Infantry (three years), Ninth Infantry (three years), Fifty-seventh; Corinth (siege), April 11, May 30, Sixth Infantry (three years), Ninth Infantry (three years), Seventeenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, Fifty-seventh; Summersville, Va., May 7, Thirteenth Infantry; Front Royal, Va., May 23, Twenty-seventh Regiment; Winchester, Va., May 25, Twenty-seventh Regiment; Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, Twentieth; Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, June 1, Twentieth Regiment; Port Republic, Va., June 9, Seventh Infantry (three years); Front Royal, Va., June 12, Seventh Infantry (three years); Orchards, Va., June 25, Twentieth Regiment; Glendale, Va., June 28, Twentieth Regiment; Savage's Station, Va., June 29, Twentieth Regiment; White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, Twentieth Regiment; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, Twentieth Regiment; Cotton Plant, Ark., July 7, Eighth Infantry (three years); Aberdeen, Ark., July 9, Thirty-fourth Regiment; Baton Rouge, La., August 5, Twenty-first, First Heavy Artillery, Regiment; Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, Seventh Infantry (three years); Austin, Miss., August, Eighth Infantry (three years); Gainesville, Va., August 28, Nineteenth Regiment; Second Bull Run, Va., August 28 to 30, Seventh Infantry (three years); Muldraugh's Hill, Ky., August 28, Seventy-first, Sixth Cavalry; Richmond, Ky., August 30, Twelfth Infantry, Sixteenth, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Chantilly, Va., September 1, Twentieth Regiment; Des Allemands, La., September 8, Twenty-first, Heavy Artillery, Regiment; Munfordsville, Ky., September 14 to 18, Seventeenth and Eighty-ninth Regiments; South Mountain, Va., September 14, Nineteenth Regiment; Antietam, Md., September 17, Nineteenth Regiment; Cornet Bridge, La., December 21, First Heavy Artillery Regiment; Fredericksburg, Va., December 11 to 13, Seventh Infantry (three years), Nineteenth, Twentieth; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, January 1, 2, 1863, Sixth Infantry (three years), Ninth Infantry (three years), Thirty-first, Fifty-seventh.

1863—Arkansas Post, Ark., January 11, 1863, Sixteenth, Sixty-ninth; Deserted Farm, Va., January 30, Thirteenth Infantry; Fitzhugh's Crossing, Va., April 29, Nineteenth Regiment; Port Gibson, Miss., May, 1863, Eighth Infantry (three years), Sixteenth, Thirty-fourth, Sixty-ninth; Chancellors-

ville, Va., May 2, 3, Seventh Infantry (three years) Twentieth, Twenty-seventh; Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, Eighth Infantry (three years), Eleventh Infantry (three years), Twelfth Infantry, Thirty-fourth, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth; Jackson, Miss., May 14, Eighth Infantry (three years), Forty-seventh; Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17, Eighth Infantry (three years), Sixteenth, Sixty-ninth; Port Hudson, Miss., May 21, July 8, Twenty-first, First Heavy Artillery, Regiment; Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, Eighth Infantry (three years), Twelfth, Sixteenth, Thirty-fourth, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Ninety-ninth; Triune, Tenn., June 11, Eighty-fourth Regiment; Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 24, Seventeenth, Seventy-fifth; Gettysburg, Penn., July 1 to 3, Seventh Infantry (three years), Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-seventh; Jackson, Miss. (second), July 9 to 16, Eighth Infantry (three years), Twelfth Infantry, Sixteenth, Thirty-fourth; Buffington Island, Ohio River, July 19, Ninetieth, Fifth Cavalry, Regiment; Lafourche Crossing, La., July 21, Twenty-first, First Heavy Artillery; Manassas Gap, Va., July 23, Twentieth Regiment; Fort Wagner, S. C., September 7, Thirteenth Regiment; Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19, 20, Sixth Infantry (three years), Ninth Infantry (three years), Seventeenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, Forty-second, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth Regiments; Zollicoffer, Tenn., September 20, Ninetieth, Fifth Cavalry, Regiment; Blountsville, Tenn., September 22, Nineteenth, Fifth Cavalry, Regiment; Thompson's Cove, Tenn., October 3, Seventeenth Regiment; Coosaville, Ga., October, Seventeenth Regiment; Flat Rock, Ga., Seventeenth Regiment; Farmington, Tenn., October 7, Seventeenth Regiment; Colliersville, Tenn., October 11, Sixteenth Regiment; Henderson's Mill, Tenn., October 11, Ninetieth, Fifth Cavalry, Regiment; Brown's Ferry, Tenn., October 27, Sixth Infantry (three years); Ashby's Gap, Va., November 2, Seventh Infantry (three years); Grand Coteau, La., November 3, Forty-seventh Regiment; Locust Grove, Va., November, Twentieth Regiment; Mustang Island, Texas, November 17, Eighth Infantry (three years); Knoxville, Tenn., November 17, December 4, Seventy-first, Sixth Cavalry, Regiment; Lookout Mountain, Ga., November 24, Ninth Infantry (three years) Regiment; Mission Ridge, Ga., November 25, Sixth Infantry (three years), Ninth Infantry (three years), Twelfth Infantry, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-fifth; Graysville, Va., November 27, Ninety-seventh Regiment; Fort Esperanza, Texas, November 27, Eighth Infantry (three years); Walker's Ford, Tenn., December 3, Ninetieth, Fifth Cavalry, Regiment.

1864—Strawberry Plains, Tenn., January 10, Ninetieth Regiment; Mossy

Creek, Tenn., January 12, Ninetieth, Fifth Cavalry, Regiment; Dandridge, Tenn., January 17, Ninetieth, Fifth Cavalry, Regiment; Okolona, Miss., February 22, One Hundred and Nineteenth, Seventh Cavalry; Egypt Station, Miss., February, One Hundred and Nineteenth, Seventh Cavalry; Fort Gaines, Ala., April 5 to 8, Twenty-first, First Heavy Artillery Regiment; Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, Sixteenth, Twenty-first, First Heavy Artillery, Regiment; Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, Forty-seventh, Eighty-ninth; Suffolk (defense), April 10, May 13, Thirteenth; Taylor's Ridge, Ga., May, Ninth Regiment; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth; Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 7, Sixth, Ninth; Wathel Junction, Va., May 7, Thirteenth Regiment; Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, Seventh, Nineteenth; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 10, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 9, Fifty-seventh, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth; Po River, Va., May 10 to 12, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth; Chester Station, Va., May 10, Thirteenth; Resaca, Ga., May 15, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Forty-second, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry); Rome, Ga., May 17, Seventeenth Regiment; Yellow Bayou, La., May 18, Eighty-ninth Regiment Bayou de Glaize, La., May 18, Eighty-ninth; Cassville, Ga., May 19, Ninth, Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry); Foster's Farm, Va., May 20, Thirteenth Regiment; North Anna, Va., May 25, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth; New Hope, Ga., May 25, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-seventh, Fifty-seventh, Ninety-seventh; Dallas, Ga., May 27, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth; Bethesda Church, Va., May 30, 31, Seventh; Pumpkin Vine Church, Ga., June, Seventeenth Regiment; Petersburg, Va., June, 1864, to April 3, 1865, Seventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth; Kingston, Ga., June, Eighty-fourth Regiment; Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, Seventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth; Guntown, Miss., June 10, One Hundred and Nineteenth (Seventh Cavalry); Tupello, Miss., June 14, Eighty-ninth Regiment; Lost Mountain, Ga., June 17, Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry), One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirtieth; Big Shanty, Ga., June 14, Seventh, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth; Belle Plain Road, Ga., June, Seventeenth; Kenesaw, Ga., June 27, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, Forty-second, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry), Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirtieth; Marietta, Ga., July 3, Sixth, Ninth, Seventeenth; Chattahoochie, Ga., July 7, Seventeenth; Decatur, Ga., July 19, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirtieth; Peach

Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, Ninth, Twenty-seventh, Forty-second, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth; Atlanta, Ga., July 21, September 2, Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Forty-second, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirtieth; Atchafalaya, La., July 28, Eighth, Forty-seventh; Stone Mountain, Ga., July, Seventeenth Regiment; Hillsboro, Ga., July 31, Ninetieth (Fifth Cavalry); Fort Morgan, Ala., August 5, Thirteenth, Twenty-first (First Heavy Artillery); Leesburg, Va., August, Seventh Regiment; La Mavoo, Miss., August 18, One Hundred and Nineteenth (Seventh Cavalry); Yellow House, Va., August 19, Twenty-first, Seventh; Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 2, Ninth, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-ninth; Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, Ninth, Twelfth, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth; Fort Wagner, S. C., September 7, Thirteenth; Strawberry Plains, Va., September 15, Thirteenth, Twentieth; Deep Bottom, Va., September 18, Thirteenth, Twentieth; Opequan, Va., September 19, Thirteenth, Twentieth; Fort Gilmore, Va., September 19, Thirteenth, Twentieth; Chapin's Bluff, Va., September 20, Thirteenth, Twentieth; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 20, Eighth Regiment; New Market, Va., September 23, Eighth Regiment; Sulphur Branch Trestle, Ala., September 25, One Hundred and Twenty-first (Ninth Cavalry); Pulaski, Tenn., September 27, Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry); Huntsville, Ala., October 1, One Hundred and Thirty-first (Thirteenth Cavalry); Goshen, Ga., October, Seventeenth; Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, Eighth, Eleventh; Little River, Ga., October 26, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth; Carrion Crow, La., November 3, Thirty-fourth; Griswoldsville, Ga., November 23, Twelfth; Columbia, Tenn., November 26, Ninth; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, Ninth, Thirty-first, Fifty-seventh, Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-first (Ninth Cavalry), One Hundred and Twenty-fourth; Murfreesboro (defense), Tenn., December 7, One Hundred and Fortieth; Little Ogeechee River, Ga., December 8, Ninty-seventh, Ninety-ninth; Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 16, Ninth, Thirty-first, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry), Eighty-fourth, Eighty-ninth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first (Ninth Cavalry); Fort McAllister, Ga., December 13, Ninety-ninth; Savannah (siege), Ga., December 10 to 21, Twelfth, Forty-second; Wilkinson's Pike, Tenn., December, One Hundred and Thirty-first (Thirteenth Cavalry); Overall's Creek, Tenn., December, One Hundred and Thirty-first (Thirteenth Cav-

alry); Vernon, Miss., December 28, One Hundred and Nineteenth (Seventh Cavalry).

1865—Fort Fisher, N. C., January 14, Thirteenth, One Hundred and Fortieth; Fort Anderson, N. C., February 19, Thirteenth, One Hundred and Fortieth; Town Creek Bridge, N. C., February 20, Thirteenth, One Hundred and Fortieth; Wise's Forks, N. C., March 10, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirtieth; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, Forty-second; Bentonville, N. C., March 19, Twelfth, Forty-second, Seventy-fifth, Ninety-seventh; Spanish Fort, Ala., March 27, April 19, Twenty-first (First Heavy Artillery), One Hundred and Thirty-first (Thriteenth Cavalry); Ebenezer Church, Ala., April 1, Seventeenth; Mobile, Ala., March 27 to April 1, Twenty-first (First Heavy Artillery), Sixty-ninth, Eighty-nineth, One Hundred and Thirty-first (Thirteenth Cavalry); Selma, Ala., April 2, Seventeenth; Hatcher's Run, Va., April 2, Twentieth; Clover Hill, Va., April 9, Twentieth; Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, Sixty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirty-first (Thirteenth Cavalry); Macon, Ga., April 20, Seventeenth; Palmetto Ranch, Texas, May 13, Thirty-fourth Regiment, last battle of the war.

REBEL PRISONS—PRISON LIFE.

Our Randolph soldiers, sharing abundantly in the hardships, perils and sufferings incident to a cruel and terrible war, bore also their full proportion in those most fearful and inexpressible scenes, the horrors, the tortures, the deaths incident to rebel prisons.

The principal prisons used by the rebels for the confinement of their captives were as follows:

Belle Island, near Richmond, Va.; Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.; tobacco factories, Richmond, Va.; Danville, Va.; Lynchburg, Va.; Petersburg, Va.; Charlotte, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Columbia, S. C.; Florence, S. C., 11,000, graves, 2,795; Andersonville, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Blackshear, Ga., temporary prison, not so bad; Macon, Ga.; Millen, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Chawba, Ala.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Camp Ford, or Tyler, Texas; Camp Gross, Texas; Castle Thunder, Richmond; Pemberton Prison, Richmond; Smith Prison, Richmond; Jail-yard, Charleston; Roper Hospital, Charleston; workhouse, Charleston.

A considerable number of men from Randolph county, Ind., were so unfortunate as to be captured and to suffer imprisonment. Among them were W. A. W. Daly, Charles Potter, Barnes, of Washington township;

Edward Simmons, Van Sipe, of Jackson township, and doubtless many others. Barnes died in Andersonville. Daly spent time at Andersonville, Millen, Florence, Savannah and Charleston—fourteen months in all. Some of his experience is given under the head of reminiscences in another part of this work. We avail ourselves of a statement made and published (Prison Report by Congressional Committee, 1867-69) concerning Calvin W. Diggs, enlisted from Jay county, but for many years a resident of Winchester, Randolph county, condensing it to suit our present purpose.

The following is a statement of Calvin W. Diggs, then of College Corner, Jay county, Ind.:

"I was a private of Company A. Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and was captured at Chickamauga September 21, 1863. For six days I was kept on the battle ground, witnessing meanwhile the terrible sufferings from fearful wounds, aggravated by exposure and neglect. October 1, we were packed into cars like so many hogs and taken to Richmond—900 miles. Arriving in Richmond October 10, we were searched, our money taken, amounting, in case of the 300 men on the floor where I was, to thousands of dollars. We were put into Smith's building, and lodged (365 in number) in the lower story, mostly under ground and filthy and damp. Rations, ten ounces bread and three to six ounces of meat, not enough for a single meal, the meat being generally tainted and sometimes rotten, and the box containing it lined with skippers. The officer in charge (Turner) was abusive and cruel, and the prisoners did not dare to make even the simplest requests. November 14, 1863, we were taken to Danville, Va., and confined in five tobacco factories. The buildings contained about 2,500 prisoners. Rations at Danville, half a loaf of dark bread of very inferior quality. What it was made of we could not determine. After a while, corn-bread was substituted, of a wretched sort, meal very coarse and unsifted. A little meat also was given, and occasionally some soup, though both were filthy and abominable. The weather was very cold, winter of 1863-64, but we had no fire and very little clothing. We lay on the bare floor with no covering. Our Government furnished clothing to some extent about Christmas, 1863, but much even of that passed before long into the hands of the rebels, since the hunger of the men was so very great that very many exchanged clothing for a little food to satisfy their terrible cravings. April 15, 1864, we were sent to Andersonville. The prisoners from Belle Island had preceded us, and they were by far a worse-looking, more wretched set of human beings than ourselves. The 'dead

line' was made by nailing slats on stakes about three feet high, and was about fifteen feet from the stockade. I saw two shot by the guards for crossing the 'dead line.' One was trying to get some better water by reaching beyond the line; the other went beyond the line on purpose and begged the guard to put an end to his misery.

There was a bog or swamp of several acres on both sides of the stream on which the stockade was located. No arrangement was made for removing filth or excrement, and the prisoners had to resort to this swamp. The stream was the only source of supply for water. The condition of the swamp and of the stream may be imagined, but cannot be described. There were 30,000 prisoners in the stockade at one time. and there was a space of not more than three feet by six to each man. There was almost no shelter, and the rainfall was fearful, at one time twenty days in succession; and the ground became much like a barnyard in the winter. Many dug holes in the ground to burrow in, but the rain would 'drown' them out. The clothing became reduced often to pants and blouse, or to drawers and shirt, and those inconceivably ragged, filthy and loathsome. Our rations at first were raw—one to one and a half pints of very coarse, unsifted meal, one gill of rotten, bug eaten beans or peas, or sometimes rice; sometimes a little meat and occasionally a teaspoonful of salt. The cooking had to be done with the vile water of the execrable stream and in the smoke and soot of a pine knot fire. The effect of this wretched feeding was scurvy in its most terrible forms, mostly showing itself in pain and stiffness of limbs, running sores and the like. In my own case, it caused contraction of limbs (so as not to be able to walk for two months), severe pain and spongy and bleeding gums (every tooth in my head being perfectly loose). Men would lie helpless, covered with foul sores, dying and insensible, and vile vermin crawling in and out of these fearful ulcers. Most of the deaths occurred inside the stockade; few were taken to the hospital. The deaths inside the prison rose to fifty and seventy-five per day. A pack of hounds was kept to recapture escaped prisoners, since attempts to escape were numerous, chiefly by tunneling. Tunnels had to be dug from four to twelve rods, still, many were made and a considerable number of men got out of the stockade, though most of them were retaken and returned to the prison."

Mr. Diggs very seldom spoke of his prison experience, always shrinking from recalling his horrible experiences endured there. Mr. Diggs lived in Winchester until his death, May 22, 1912.

PRISON EXPERIENCE—ANDERSONVILLE.

William Warrell and his brother, Chester Warrell, enlisted in the Fifty-third Ohio Regiment, Company K, August 22, 1861. They were living in Union City, Ohio, at the time. They were taken prisoners by the confederates near Atlanta, July 22, 1864, with a few others of the company. They were marched to Andersonville, arriving in a few days, and cast into that den of horrors. They say tongue cannot describe nor the mind conceive the fearful suffering, wretchedness and death of that awful place. Great numbers were already there, probably 30,000, and the mortality was terrible. Disease and death in their most horrid forms, struck down, day and night, month after month, the best and the bravest in that devoted band. The Warrells stood it comparatively well. William says his worst time was at Savannah, after being removed from Andersonville. He was thought to be near death, and he heard his tent mates planning how they would divide his clothes among them when he was dead. He did not let them know he heard them, but he told them he was not going to die, and he did not. He got better, but had to be led, half carried to the pump to wash, etc., for many days. The scenes were sickening. The bodies were all buried naked, the clothes being saved for those who were still alive to wear. The corpses were laid in tiers by the gate, and when the dead wagon came they were piled up in bulk till the wagon was full. Relays of men were kept outside on parole to dig graves for their poor comrades. Warrell thinks they were buried in separate graves each man by himself. (The author of "Andersonville" states that the bodies were buried in trenches four feet deep.) This last is probably the truth. They were taken to Millen, perhaps in October, 1864; then to Savannah and again to Florida, and at length to Andersonville. They were exchanged at last, in about April, 1865, 5,000 of them being marched through Florida to Jacksonville in that State, and there passed into the Union lines. The confederates left the prisoners about eight miles from the National troops, told them the road to take and let them go, having been paroled not to bear arms till properly exchanged.

Much has been said of the wonderful spring that opened at Andersonville. Warrell saw it burst out. It was on rising ground several rods away from any hollow or bottom. The ground had been growing moist and watery for some days, and it was decided to dig to see what they could find, whereupon the water came forth abundantly. A barrel was set down for a spring or well, and spouts or troughs were laid for the water to run off. The stream was

as large as one's arm, furnishing water enough for the whole camp. The water was pure and sweet and cold. One cannot imagine what a blessing was that wonderful spring to those woe-begone men shut up within the impassable walls of that crowded stockade. Before that time the water was absolutely unendurable, taken from that reservoir of unutterable stench and filth, the creek and the swamp through which it ran receiving, as it did, the offal from that seething mass of humanity, without the possibility of cleansing or purification. But to picture these things is utterly impossible. Those who would see it attempted must read "Andersonville," one of the most fearfully thrilling books ever put in print.

As for cooking, Mr. Warrell's squad had a kind of pan, which they had made of a plate of sheet-iron some one had managed to get hold of as they were coming in the cars in their passage to Andersonville. It would hold water and they made mush in it and what not. They had no salt, their bread had no salt and none was furnished that he ever heard of.

Sometimes fresh beef would be furnished, and Warrell says: "I always ate mine raw, because I thought it would help to keep the scurvy off that so many suffered and died with. Their mouths would swell and grow raw, their legs and feet would swell twice the natural size, teeth would come loose and fall out, and they would die rotting by piece meal."

"I have seen," says Mr. Warrell, "men dying with scurvy, naked, except a rag tied round their waist, and the maggots crawling from their flesh as they lay. Men would be sick with the diarrhoea, so sick they could not go away, and they would dig a hole in the ground near them and use it for the purposes of nature. Many such holes would be made within a short distance, and the result may be imagined. I never saw any one killed at the 'dead line,' but have seen them after they had been killed. I saw a man shot by the guards as we were marching to Millen. There was a pile of staves as we passed along, and a man grabbed one of the staves, and the guard shot him and he fell dead, and we marched on and I never knew any more about him.

No utensils of any kind were furnished the prisoners, and many had none at all. The only thing we had was the pan, one-half a foot deep and a foot square. It was stolen once, but we got it again. Those who had money could buy of the guards, corn-bread, or meal, or tobacco. The men would trade anything they had for corn-meal or bread. Every morning would be heard the cry of men wishing to barter—'who'll trade meal for tobacco,' etc. At first, the boys used to cheat the rebels. They would show

a nice pair of boots perhaps, and make the rebel throw down his meal, etc., first, and then fling a pair of boots, a poor, worthless pair, far over the stockade, and when Johnnie had found them the 'Yankee rogue' would be gone and could not be discovered. They stopped all this pretty soon by refusing to trade unless the 'Yank' would throw his 'article' first.

The supply of wood was one stick of pine cord wood to twenty-five men, divided by one man into twenty-five parts (one ax was supplied to 100 men) and distributed by one man turning his back and telling who should have each particular pile. Each man would take his quota of wood and cut it up into splinters as fine as shavings or matches, and with these make infinitesimal fires to cook their mush. This splitting of their wood and making and watching their 'teeny-weeny' fires would take hours and hours of weary time. No shelter of any kind was furnished. We had a piece of blanket. We dug a hole a foot or two deep, fixed up a bit of a pole and stretched the blanket fragment over so as to keep the dew off, and then slept in that hole. In the winter we would keep warm in the night by 'trotting' round among the sleeping men hour after hour, and then we would sleep in the sunshine in the daytime when it was hot. My shoes were stolen and I had none the whole winter. We had no matches, nor flints, nor any means to produce fire. We had to depend on some one else. Somebody would have fire, and we would kindle ours when we needed. Once in a while molasses was issued, and often the men could trade it off for meal or bread."

W. A. W. DALY.

"I was captured near Sunshine Church, Ga., during Stoneman's raid, 120 miles south of Atlanta. The expedition set out for the purpose of releasing the prisoners at Macon and Andersonville. We went to Macon, but the prisoners had been moved. Stoneman attacked Macon, but McCook failed to come to time, and we fell back. The rebel advance was met at 10 o'clock p. m. We skirmished until next day, and were surrounded and forced to surrender. So instead of releasing the prisoners at Andersonville, the soldiers were scooped into that awful den themselves. I entered that 'hell above ground' August 2, 1864; was taken to Charleston in November; to Florence in December; afterward to Wilmington, and at length to the Union lines at Goldsboro, N. C., in March, 1865, for parole.

I went in hungry; never had a full meal; could have eaten any day at one meal my whole rations for an entire day, i. e., had they been fit for a human creature to eat, which they were not. Our bread was mostly made

from coarse corn meal badly baked, and wretched stuff. But we ate it, and I came out alive.

I went in weighing 216 pounds, but in seven months, when paroled, my weight was only 145 pounds. I had remarkable health for such a place, but language cannot describe such a den of horrors!

I had, when captured, a suit of well worn army clothes, and I wore the same without change, with no soap, until I was nearer naked than clad.

The brook was filth itself. I had no vessel to wash in. There was no water for any purpose but that dreadful stream, thick with the vileness of 35,000 living and dead prisoners. The only time we had the means of washing in clean water was in a heavy rain which fell. The prisoners stripped, and stood rubbing each others' backs and limbs as the rain poured in torrents upon them. Soon after that rain, a great wonder came to pass in that stockade. A spring of pure, clean water came gushing forth in the midst of that prison pen, and ran a life-giving stream, enough for those famishing people. It seemed almost like the stream flowing from the 'rock in the wilderness.' The water of this spring sufficed for drinking and cooking, though but little of that was done, in sooth. Men were in line waiting their turn at that heaven-sent fountain all day long. Sometimes the 'waiting line' numbered 1,000 men. Before that spring burst forth from out that cursed ground, the filthy water of the brook was all that anybody in that stockade could procure, except that now and then a poor fellow had found a little water by digging.

One day a poor fellow (among scores and hundreds of others like him), bespoke my pity who had got fast in the mire of the brook, and I helped him out. Great numbers, sick and helpless, were there besides, and I worked helping the poor wretches a long time, until at last I had to quit to save myself.

I have counted as many as seventy corpses lying stiff and stark at the gate, in one morning, of persons who had died in one dreadful night; and the living would fight for the privilege of carrying a comrade's lifeless remains forth to the burial-ground outside, because by so doing one got the chance to bring in an arm load of wood gathered outside.

Men died by scores, by hundreds, by thousands, within those awful walls, yet I came forth alive; I still survive that loathsome dungeon.

"During that awful suffering, the great body of those men stood firm and steadfast in their loyalty, resisting every attempt to seduce them from their allegiance to their native land. Many times we were marshaled in

line and offered freedom and abundance by joining the ranks of the 'men in grey,' but very few yielded even to such offers.

True as steeel, those heroic men continued faithful to their flag, many of them even unto death. And those who lived to gain their freedom, if able for duty, rejoined their regiments and finished their terms of service on the tented field."

Mr. Warrell was never outside the stockade, only as he was taken out to be moved to some other prison.

The prisoners named by William Warrell are as follows:

William Warrell, Company K, Fifty-third Ohio, nine months, Union City; Chester Warrell, Company K, Fifty-third Ohio, nine months, Union City; Jeremiah Torney, Fortieth Ohio, eighteen months, Ward township; Leven B. Moyer, Fortieth Ohio, eighteen months; Stephen Boast, Fortieth Ohio, eighteen months; Newton Founts, Fortieth Ohio, Kansas. Others are as follows:

W A. W. Daly, Ninetieth; Charles Potter, Ninetieth; Calvin W. Diggs, Eight-fourth; John Stick, Alabama, Fifty-fifth Ohio, Company K; Barnes, died, Ninetieth; James Ryan, Fifty-third Ohio; Noah Ingle, Fortieth (Cavalry), died in six weeks; Peter Shaffer, Fortieth Ohio; John Cring, now of Portland, Jay county, Ind.; Daniel Bond, now of Science Hill, Ky.

Francis M. Way, Captain Company B, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, ex-postmaster at Winchester, Ind.; removed to Minnesota in the summer of 1881, but returned to Winchester in a few months; now resides at that place.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS, RANDOLPH, COUNTY.

We group in one place the names of soldiers who died while belonging to the army, so far as information is to be found. The arrangement is alphabetical for convenient reference:

Samuel Armstrong, Ninth Regiment, Company C, died May 23, 1865.

George Allman (belongs to Jay county), Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died October 11, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Md.

Eli Abernathy, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died October 5, 1861.

John R. Anderson, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.

Calvin W. Arnold, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company D, killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

Jackson Anderson, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died December 9, 1862.

Oliver Adkins, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died February 12, 1863.

John Addington, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Lookout Mountain, Ga., of wounds, September 2, 1864.

Henry Addington, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Nashville, Tenn., October 7, 1863.

William W. Albright, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died February 6, 1864.

James Abernathy, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 12, 1863.

Henry C. Brandon, Eighth Regiment, Company G (three years), wounded at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; died May 5, 1863.

Alexander Burk, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

Amer J. Bales, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 16, 1862.

William Brewer, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Memphis, Tenn., December 2, 1862.

Jonathan Brown, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Young's Point, La., March 11, 1863.

Martin V. Beard, Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died February 3, 1863.

William T. Botkin, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died February 12, 1863.

Jesse S. Byrd, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Port Gibson, Miss., May 2, 1863.

Madison Beverlin, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Young's Point, La., April 3, 1863.

Abner Bales, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Young's Point, La., February 14, 1863, of disease.

Jackson Bishop, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died April 1, 1863.

Elbert Bragg, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, missing in action, Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

Andrew J. Bragg, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died May 27, 1864.

Edwin Burnsley, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H. died at Nashville, Tenn., December 20, 1863.

Henry Brown, Eighty-fourth, Company I, killed at Nashville, Tenn., December 12, 1864.

Thomas N. Barnes, Ninetieth Regiment, Company B, died in Andersonville Prison August 15, 1864.

William Brown, Ninetieth Regiment, Company B, died at Indianapolis, November 14, 1862.

Daniel Brittain, Ninetieth Regiment, Company C, died at Nashville, Tenn., October 8, 1864.

Orin Barber, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at Memphis, Tenn., June 1, 1864.

Albert T. Butler, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Company A, died at home, March 16, 1865.

James Chandler, Company H, Sixth Regiment (three years), died October 1, 1863, of wounds at Chickamauga.

Reuben Clark, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

William A. Crouch, Twenty-first Regiment, Company C, died December 5, 1864.

Thomas J. Calvin, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at New Orleans, La., September 12, 1864.

Richard J. Corry, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

George W. Caty, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died March 14, 1863.

Joshua Cate, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 15, 1863.

Joel Cook, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863, disease.

John H. Clark, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died October 2, 1862, wounds.

Thomas Cox, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Milliken's Bend, La., June 28, 1863, of disease.

Orlister R. Caty, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died on the day of his discharge, May 22, 1864.

William Clough, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, killed at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

George W. Chenoweth, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died May 14, 1863.

Thomas Coril, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died of wounds December 8, 1863.

Charles B. Clove, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company K, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

Joseph L. Coffin, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company E, died at Indianapolis, November 12, 1863.

Benjamin Cobey, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Union City, Ind., February 1, 1864.

John Conner, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Atlanta, Ga., October 4, 1864.

Elihu Coates, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, killed near Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1864.

Gilbert L. Cox, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H. died at Altoona, Ga., June 27, 1864.

John T. Carson, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Company A, died at Indianapolis, March 7, 1865.

Willmore Cook (colored), died in service.

George Denny, Twenty-first Regiment, Company F, died at New Orleans, February 26, 1865.

William G. Densmore, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died January 25, 1864.

Robert E. Daly, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Richmond, Ky., of wounds, October 10, 1863.

Thomas H. Downing, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died May 14, 1863, of wounds.

William C. Diggs, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Cassville, Va., January 25, 1863.

Elias Dull, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Ashland, Ky., December 31, 1862.

Benjamin Doty, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, killed at Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2, 1864.

Henry Dick, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died of wounds July 5, 1864.

Patterson P. Dood, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Nashville Tenn., January 1, 1864.

William L. Dudley, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company B. died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 20, 1864.

George R. Driver, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Nashville, Tenn, December 22, 1864.

Isaac W. Elliot, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company D, died of wounds December 28, 1863.

Warren Elzroth, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company D, killed in battle November 30, 1864.

Eli Edwards, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died near Milliken's Bend, January 6, 1863.

George W. Evans, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company K, died October 25, 1863.

John M. Englehart, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Company C, died at Memphis, Tenn., May 9, 1865.

John Ensminger, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company B, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 31, 1864.

John French, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, died at Union City, Ind.

Josiah French, Ninth Regiment, Company I, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., January 5, 1865.

Jasper L. Fry, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

Peter L. Foust, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

Thornton Freeman, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company D, killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

Joseph S. Frazier, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died in hospital at Baton Rouge, La., January 1, 1863, of disease.

Samuel Gantz, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 29, 1864.

Joseph Gray, Eighty-ninth Regiment, Company E, killed at Yellow Cayou, La., May 18, 1864.

Andrew J. Goodman, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Richmond, Ind., March 21, 1864.

Abner Hinshaw, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, died at St. Louis, Mo., of disease, January 7, 1863.

William Hoover, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

James H. Hamm, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

William A. Howren, Twentieth Regiment, Company A, died of wounds received at Petersburg, October 18, 1864.

Charles C. Heck, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Company B, died at Brazos Santiago, Texas, January 17, 1865.

John Hartman, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company C, died near Union City, Indiana., March 19, 1864, buried in Union City Cemetery.

John House, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company C, died at Louisville, Ky., January 13, 1862.

Eli Hiatt, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, died at Shiloh, Tenn., May 15, 1862.

Ira Hanks, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Benjamin F. Hill, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at New Orleans, La., October 6, 1864.

Jasper Hastings, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Milliken's Bend, on Mississippi River, April 10, 1863.

Daniel S. Hoggatt, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at home.

James M. Hoggatt, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Black River Bridge, Miss., July 26, 1863.

Asa J. Haynes, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died January 4, 1863.

Henry Hill, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at St. Louis, Mo., February 5, 1863.

John Harness, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, drowned in Alabama river, April 22, 1865.

Solomon G. Harter, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, killed at Fort Blakely, Ala., April 6, 1865.

Edward H. Harlan, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died March 27, 1863.

Nathan Hiatt, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

Elwood Harris, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died July 20, 1864.

Michael Hubbard, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died July 20, 1864.

John Heffern, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 20, 1863.

Moses Heron, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Nashville, Tenn., September 5, 1863.

Peter Harshman, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died in Andersonville Prison, Ga., September 12, 1864.

Elwood Hall, Ninetieth Regiment, Company B, died at Indianapolis, November 14, 1862.

Jonathan H. Harris, Ninetieth Regiment, Company B, died at Camp Nelson, Ky., January 21, 1863.

Abram Hunt, Ninetieth Regiment, Company B, died at home February 20, 1864.

Elias Heffine, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 7, 1864.

Alfred Hall, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B. died at Memphis, Tenn., March 7, 1864.

Eli J. Harris, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died near Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864.

Thomas C. Holloway, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Company I, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 7, 1864.

John T. Jenkins, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, killed at Opequan, Va., September 19, 1864.

Richard E. Jenkins, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, died at St. Louis, Mo., of disease, April 16, 1863.

Daniel B. Johnson, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died November 5, 1861.

Alexander Jones, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, died at Corinth, Miss., May 19, 1862.

W. H. H. Johnson, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Vicksburg, Miss., August 11, 1863.

Joshua Jessup, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died on hospital boat.

Jonas Johnson, killed at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

John W. Johnson, Ninetieth Regiment, Company C, killed at Blountsville, Tenn., September 22, 1863.

Francis M. Johnson, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at White's Station, Tenn., August 3, 1864.

W. P. Jessup, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 27, 1864.

William H. Kepler, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at Washington City, October 19, 1861, of disease.

Enoch Kelly, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at Washington City, January 8, 1863.

Francis W. Kolp, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

Benjamin Kitzmiller, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company K, died December 11, 1864, of disease.

William Kennon, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Union City, Ind., February 1, 1864, of wounds.

John Kizer, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Marietta, Ga., April 28, 1864, of disease; buried in Marietta National Cemetery.

Robert W Linton, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, wounded at Gainesville, Va., died April 9, 1863.

Albert P. Leavell, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company C, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 18, 1864.

William H. Lasley, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, died at Corinth, Miss., May 12, 1862, of disease.

Frederick M. Lasley, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, killed at Mobile, Ala., by arsenal explosion, May 25, 1865.

Nelson R. Lowder, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died of wounds May 14, 1863.

Joel Locke, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, killed at Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., December 31, 1862.

Elijah Lambert, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, killed at Thomson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863.

James W. Landon, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company K, died August 18, 1863, of disease.

Miles O. Long, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Company I, died May 16, 1865.

Abraham Lady, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died June 6, 1863.

Charles McGuire, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, died of disease at St. Louis. Mo., February 22, 1863.

Anthony Mincer, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, died of wounds at Vicksburg, Miss., June 7, 1863.

James McFetridge, Ninth Regiment, Company C, died June 17, 1865, of disease.

William Marshall, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at Indianapolis.

Samuel A. McNees, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died September 23, 1862; wounded at Gainesville, Va.

Patrick McMahan, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, wounded at Gainesville, died October 16, 1862.

John Q. A. Moffitt, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at Washington City, November 21, 1861.

William Miller, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died from wounds at Gainesville, Va., September 7, 1862.

Anderson P. McNees, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Laurel Hill, Va., May 9, 1864.

Joab Miller, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Antietam, Md., Septeber 7, 1862.

Uriah B. Murray, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Gainesville, Va., September 7, 1862.

Nathan B. Maxwell (from Jay county), Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at Washington City, of disease, December 12, 1862.

Henry Marshall, Twentieth Regiment, Company A, died at Salisbury Prison, N. C., February 28, 1865.

William L. Miller, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company C, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 17, 1862.

John C. McCarty, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company D, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7, 1864.

John Morris, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, died at Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1864.

William Morris, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, died at Knoxville, Tenn., October 7, 1863.

Peter Meachum, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Memphis, Tenn., January 1, 1863.

James W. Morrison, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

Henry May, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863,

Henry Mayer, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died March 26, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.

John Morgan, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died September 10, 1862, wounds.

Isaac Mann, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, drowned in Mississippi River, June 18, 1864.

Levi Matchett, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died March 6, 1863.

Peter E. Matchett, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died July 13, 1862.

Daniel E. Miller, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died March 6, 1863, of disease.

Noah Martin, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 14, 1863, of disease.

William Mendenhall, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died of wounds, at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863.

Daniel W. McCamy, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Franklin, Tenn., May 13, 1863, of disease.

Andrew Miller, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Nashville, Tenn., August 15, 1863, of disease.

John T. Miller, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died January 5, 1864.

George Manes, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died at Catlettsburg, Ky., November 28, 1862.

Edwin E. Malott, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, killed at Kenesaw, Ga., June 23, 1864.

William Murray, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company T, died January 25, 1864.

James McGill, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19, 1865.

John S. Morrison, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Catlettsburg, Ky., December 7, 1862.

John N. Murray, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 15, 1864.

Leander S. Murray, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Bridgeport, Ala., April 20, 1864.

Joseph L. Moffitt, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Marietta, Ga., August 10, 1864.

John R. Mote, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Knoxville, Tenn., August 8, 1864.

Manuel D. Miller, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Louisville, Ky., April 3, 1864.

James H. Murray, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, Company F, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., of disease, January 1, 1865, buried at National cemetery at Murfreesboro.

James Nicholas, Ninth Regiment, Company C, died January 15, 1865, of disease.

Curtis L. Neal, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died in rebel prison, Cahaba, Ala., November, 1863.

James L. Neff, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Captain Company H, killed at Wise's Forks, N. C., March 10, 1865.

Daniel B. Oren, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died May 25, 1863.

William Odell, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, missing since battle of Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

Thomas H. Parker, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at Washington City, of disease, November 21, 1861.

Asahel S. Peacock, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, died at Camp Denison, Ohio, of disease, May 15, 1862.

William H. Pierce, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Memphis, Tenn., of disease, May 9, 1863.

Joseph Parmer, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

William Platt, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Milliken's Bend, La., of disease, June 9, 1863.

John Pearsonett, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at New Orleans, La., of disease, September 29, 1863.

Wilson S. Peden, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died March 14, 1863.

Peter J. Poiner, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company I, died at Catlettsburg, Ky., November 24, 1863.

Daniel Phillabaum, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company K, died May 2, 1863, of disease.

Alfred Pickett, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 5, 1863.

Thomas A. Poage, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Ashland, Ky., December 31, 1862, of disease.

Zachariah Puckett, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at Memphis, Tenn., February 5, 1865.

Orville B. Peterson, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at home July 30, 1864.

Elias G. Quickle, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died November 29, 1863.

Michael Rariden, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, died at Union City, Ind., December 20, 1863.

Andrew J. Reeves, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at ——, February 8, 1862.

James Rynard, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 30, 1864.

Israel P. Rickard, Forty-seventh Regiment, Company B, died at New Orleans, September 14, 1865.

Robert F. Robinson, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company E, killed at Kenesaw, Ga., June 23, 1864.

Robert P. Russell, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C. died at Richmond, Ky., September 10, 1862, of wounds.

Myron Ross, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died January 16, 1863, at Memphis, of disease.

James M. Rupe, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, died April 2, 1863.

Henry C. Reynolds, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died on hospital boat at Memphis, February 27, 1863.

Wilson C. Rouch, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, killed by accident April 9, 1862.

Felix Ryan, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company B, died at Knoxville, Tenn., August 24, 1864.

Simon W. Ross, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company F, died at Bridgeport, Ala., July 2, 1864, of disease.

James A. Ramsey, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 7, 1864.

Joseph Stack, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at Washington City February 23, 1862.

Christopher C. Starbuck, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

James Stickley, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

William H. Sutter, Nineteenth Regiment, Company C, died at Washington City, September 6, 1861.

William Stoner, Forty-second Regiment, Company B, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 1, 1865.

Simon B. Sermons, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company D, killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

William Segraves, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died on Mississippi river January 3, 1863.

Preston Swain, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Milliken's Bend, La., March 11, 1863.

Andrew J. Stephens, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

James C. Smith, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died of wounds January 7, 1863.

Wesley B. Stanley, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.

Franklin Slagle, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Memphis, Tenn., of disease, February 15, 1863.

William Stegall, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Milliken's Bend, La., of disease, March 31, 1863.

Alonzo R. Scott, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died January 30, 1863.

Joel Smith, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died November 2, 1863, of disease.

Daniel W. Shipley, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, drowned in Alabama river April 22, 1865.

David Snyder, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Shell Mound, Ga., November 18, 1863.

William H. J. Spencer, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19, 1863.

Josiah Shanefelt, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, died of wounds July 5, 1864.

Isaac Shull, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company E, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

Wm. L. Steele, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, promoted Second Lieutenant, died at Franklin, Tenn., May 16, 1863.

James Shearer, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 11, 1864.

Henry H. Sweet, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Company I, died at Indianapolis April 12, 1865.

Martin R. Thomas, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, died at Winchester, Ind., of disease, August 10, 1862.

William Taylor, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Memphis, Tenn., December 10, 1862.

Lorenzo Thornburg, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1863.

Benjamin Throp, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 1, 1864.

Alvah Tucker, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 30, 1864.

George C. Terrell, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died of wounds March 22, 1865.

John T. Taylor, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Company I, died June 1, 1865.

August Ulrich, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died at Arkansas Post, Ark., January 13, 1863.

Jacob Van Gordon, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company K, died August 15, 1864, of wounds.

Moses P. Veal, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company D, killed at Thomson's Hill (Port Gibson), Miss., May 1, 1863.

Lorenzo D. Veal, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Company C, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 8, 1865.

Henry Veal, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E, died at Williamsburg, Ind., September 20, 1863.

Henry T. Warner, Eighth Regiment, Company G, died at St. Louis, Mo., of disease, October 10, 1862.

Samuel Wilson, Eighth Regiment, Company G, died at Humansville, Mo., of disease, November —, 1861.

Samuel H. Webb, Eighth Regiment (three years), Company G, died at Ridgeville, Ind., October 22, 1864, of wounds received at Pea Ridge, Ark.

Charles Wood, Eighth Regiment, Company G, died at Humansville, Mo., of disease, November 12, 1862.

Isaiah Woodard, Ninth Regiment, Company K, died at Knoxville, Tenn., April 30, 1865.

Thomas Webb, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

Uriah Wright, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died on hospital boat, February, 1863.

Charles Vickers, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company F, died January 2, 1863.

Josiah Woodard, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Wartrace, Tenn., August 11, 1863, of disease.

Joseph Wood, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

Valentine White, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company A, died at Nashville, Tenn., May 24, 1863, of disease.

Clayborn West, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died April 10, 1863.

George Woodbury, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Franklin, Tenn., April 19, 1863.

Henry T. Way, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died April 26, 1863, sergeant.

William Walton, Ninety-ninth Regiment, Company H, died March 21, 1863.

Luther C. Williamson, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 18, 1865.

Elijah Wood, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Company B, died at home August 12, 1864.

Samuel Williams, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company G, died at Newton, Ind., October 12, 1864.

John R. Winship, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, killed at Wise's Forks, N. C., March 10, 1865.

J. P. Yarnell, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, died September 1, 1862, of wounds, at Richmond, Ky.

John A. Zimmerman, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company H, died at Indianapolis September 5, 1864.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

When Lee surrendered at Appomattox it was the hope and prayer of all American citizens, regardless of former beliefs, and opinions, that the war, with all its horrors and ravages would never again be known to the United States.

Lessons of the past four years with all the realities of the war were such that it seemed impossible that again we should be called upon to take up arms in any cause. However, this was not to be. The United States, indeed, became its brother's keeper and lent an ear to the call for relief from oppression and tyranny in Cuba.

Again the fife and drum were taken from the attic, the sword from its scabbard and the musket from its place on the wall, and pressed into service in the name of humanity at the call of President McKinley in 1898.

Indiana was found much better prepared to respond than it was at the beginning of the Civil war. It had been evident for a long while that the United States would have to intercede for the oppressed in Cuba.

April 23, 1898, President McKinley called for 125,000 volunteers to serve two years unless sooner discharged. The formal declaration of war

against Spain was passed by congress and approved April 25th at 6:15 on the evening of that day.

Governor Mount, of Indiana, received instructions to provide four regiments of infantry and two batteries of light artillery, Indiana. The National Guard was ordered to report at once to General McKee at the fair grounds at Indianapolis. The response to the call of Governor Mount was as enthusiastic as was the call of Governor Morton in 1861, indeed the entire 125,000 called for by the president could have been secured in a few hours in Indiana alone. The companies were all recruited to the number of eighty-four in a few minutes time. Excitement ran high all over the state. In nearly all towns public meetings were held.

Winchester, the home of Company F, was no exception to this rule. A meeting was called and held in the court room and short addresses were made by the veterans of '61. White-haired men, trembling with emotion, gave words of counsel, cheer and warning to the boys about to leave. The talk of one man, Capt. W. A. W. Daly, was exceptionally impressive. The audience fully appreciated the fact that the words of this man were spoken by one who had spent years in the service of his country, suffering innumerable and unspeakable horrors in the prison pens of Andersonville. What, indeed, must have been the emotion of this good man when before him sat in the company, about to depart, three of his own sons.

The company marched to the Big Four station accompanied by the entire population of the city and surrounding country and left for camp at Indianapolis accompanied by the best wishes and prayers of all those left behind. Company F was the only company enlisted in this war from Randolph county, and of it we take the following from a history of the National Guard of Indiana:

Company F is the second military organization which has flourished in Winchester. On August 28, 1883, the Winchester Light Guards were organized and mustered into state service October 15th following. The company served through but one term of enlistment as Company I of the Second Regiment. The officers were Captain Enos M. Ford, First Lieutenant Albert M. Russell, and Second Lieutenant Benjamin C. Marsh.

The present company was organized September 22, 1896, with fifty-five members, and was mustered in by Major W. S. Rich. It was assigned to the second regiment as Company F. and such it has been since.

There was not a man with any military experience and the members paid no attention to the preliminary work, but at once took up the school of the

soldier, with the result that they were turned down on their first inspection and were compelled to wait six months before they could secure their arms and equipment.

As no camp of instruction was held during the summer of 1897, the company decided to hold one of its own at Lake Pequanaha, about ten miles from Winchester. A requisition was made for tents and kitchen utensils and the company left for the lake on the second Saturday in July. When the men arrived about six in the evening, it was found that the tents and supplies were in Winchester, and it was necessary to send a detail back for them. The things reached the camp about four the next morning. The guard mount was ludicrous in the extreme, and blank cartridges were issued to the guards and bayonets fixed. Three days of the camp were sufficient, and the company returned home. During the winter, dances and minstrel entertainments were given, while football games and indoor gymnastics were frequent.

At midnight on April 25, 1898, the orders to report in Indianapolis for muster into United States service were received, and, as had been previously arranged, two rounds were fired from a cannon and by one o'clock the drum corps was out. Messengers were sent into the country and Lieutenant Jericho received recruits as fast as he could administer the oath and swore in the last one ten minutes before the train left. The company took fifty men in uniform and thirty without, and the one thing most vividly remembered by the members was the first dinner at Camp Mount, which was followed the next day by a chicken dinner, some twenty-five chickens having disappeared from neighboring hen roosts the previous night.

The second regiment of Indiana National Guard of which Company F was a part "was the second regiment to be mustered into United States service, and on May 10 it became the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. The regiment was doomed to great disappointment so far as active service was concerned, for it did not get beyond camp life. It moved to Chickamauga on May 16, leaving Indiana in the evening and reaching Chattanooga the following evening. The men remained in the cars all night, and the entire day following was consumed in moving to Lytle, Georgia, a distance of but twelve miles, as troops were pouring into the park from all parts of the country and there was but one railroad from Chattanooga to Lytle. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the train reached Lytle and the regiment started on a three-mile march for camp. It was dark before camping place was reached, and the men bivouacked for the night. The next morning camp was established and the regiment was brigaded with the Second Ohio

and the First West Virginia, the brigade which was commanded by General McKee.

"Five months of monotonous routine duty followed, which was not brightened by any prospect of seeing duty in Cuba or Porto Rico. The grounds became so unsanitary that a portion of the troops, including the regiment, was ordered to Camp Poland, near Knoxville, Tennessee, and camp was broken on August 25 and established at Camp Poland the following day. There it remained until September 12, when it was ordered to Indianapolis to be mustered out. The regiment reached Camp Mount two days later, and was furloughed for thirty days from September 17. It re-assembled October 17, and was discharged November 4."

Company F did not lose any men in the service but has lost an unusually large number since, as will be seen in the following sketch of the company written by Rosecrans Bosworth, for the reunion of the company held in Winchester, October 9, 1913.

The following sketch of Company F, Winchester, Indiana, was written by Rosecran Bosworth for the reunion of that company:

A sketch of the origin and history of Company F, 158th Ind. Vol. Inf., and some notes of the reunion held Thursday, October 9, 1913, at Winchester, Ind.

In 1886 John R. Wright, son of Chris. Wright, a charter member of the G. A. R., and Mary Wright, a charter member of the W. R. C., became a charter member of the camp of Sons of Veterans, now commonly known as "Old 44" He was assigned and naturally took to that part of the old ritual "drilling the squad". Along about that time several of our citizens, led by William Reinheimer and J. W. Macy, bought the cannon, which is now mounted near the southwest corner of the court house, for reunion, salute and political use. There was a large part of the year it was not in use and the boys in the "drill squad" of "Old 44" got to talking about "working it." Mr. Wright got permission of the committee in charge and organized a cannon squad known as "Little 44 Battery," which became so proficient that it was taken to St. Joe, Mo., in 1890, and won first prize in a contest there. On its return, enthusiasm ran high, and, urged by citizens and members of the squad, Mr. Wright tried to get a commission to organize a battery of artillery at Winchester. He was informed by those in control of the Indiana Guard that the artillery branch was full, but that they would be glad to have an Infantry company at Winchester, and gave him the necessary papers, and in 1896 Company F. Second Indiana National Guard was mustered into service. J. R.

Wright, captain, Dr. G. C. Markle, first lieutenant, and Walter Daly, second lieutenant, all "Old 44" boys, as were a large number of the enlisted men.

As I did not join Company F till just before they were mustered into the United States service, I know little of its history, but will try to get it later, but the resignation of Lieutenant Markle, late in '97, and the resignation of Captain Wright early in '98 together with other conditions had left the company not in the best of conditions when the Spanish war came in 1898, almost like thunder out of a clear sky. As soon as it looked like war the company was recruited as soon as possible and the officers who later went into United States service were elected and on March 10th were commissioned, Walter H. Daly, captain; Will O. Jericho, first lieutenant; H. G. Conklin, second lieutenant, H. A. Smith, first sergeant; H. O. Stace, quartermaster sergeant.

On April 29th congress passed the famous resolution of intervention, which amounted to the same as a declaration of war. On the 23d the call for 125,000 volunteers was issued. On the night of April 25th Captain Daly received order to remove his company to the State Fair Ground, near Indianapolis. To tell the story of these hours needs a better pen than mine, the boys have told me of it, some try to joke about it, but make a "sorry out of it," but the moisture usually gathers in the eye when it is mentioned; it was mighty serious. "War is Hell" and no earthly power could tell what might have happened to "that bunch of kids" who were so dear to those they were leaving.

Early the next morning, the 26th of April, 1898, I found them quartered in the agricultural hall at the State Fair Ground, and they were a hungry bunch. On May 10th we were mustered into the 158th Indiana Volunteer Infantry and on the 16th we were on our way to Camp Thomas in Chickamauga Park, near Chattanooga, Tenn., where we arrived, landing at Lytle Station, Ga., on the 18th, and marched two and one-half miles east to near Jay's Mill, which is in the northeast corner of the reservation, where we went into camp and stayed in that one spot till August 25th, when we broke camp and were taken to Camp Poland near Knoxville, Tenn., arriving there the next day. We stayed there until September 12th when we left for Indianapolis, arriving there the 14th. On the 17th we were furloughed for thirty days, returned in due time and were dischargd on November 4. Then we scattered, each one going to his own home as fast as he could.

Oh, the stories, volumes of them, that could be told by, and on each one of us, and it would be mighty interesting reading to a lot of people, too. The landing in Camp Mount hungry and the several things that were done to get food. How the mind drifts back to Ray Klefeker, to the blanketing, the running the guard line, and Comrade Wigmore on the road to Chattanooga, the

pretty girls at Somerset, Ky., the march to camp near Jay's Mill, the bath in Chickamauga creek, the pup tents, the measles, the Midway just out of the park east, the hospital, the drills—six a day, two on Sunday. Talk about drilled regiments, if there was a better outside the standing army of Europe, I would like to see it.

The guard house, well we had everything I ever heard of, in army life, but the hard marching and fighting, and I don't know of one in Company F but would far rather had that, than have had the dreary heart and digestion, wrecking time and the food we had at Camp Thomas, but then we had the quartette and Charles Daly with his kodak and diary and his helpful way with all the boys, and by the way, he is the one that ought to be writing this "history"; Lis Daly, Busic, Kid Burris, Ep. Ayres, and his mules, Austin, Benson, whispering Hubig, Jackson, Dotterer, Kellar, Munden, Rogerson, Sims, Stanley, Walrod, Warrum and the dog, Wigmore, Lewis, Pierson and Wandering Brannon, any and all of whom could be depended on to put on a stunt on short notice of his or their inimitable specialty and an absolute guarantee of no two alike and something new each time. This helped a lot.

So many things spring into mind but I do not dare to take the space. Then came the rumor, "we are going home," how I would remember the look of joy that broke over their faces when they heard it, always followed by a look of pain perhaps setting down with face in hands and the plaintive cry, "Oh, if we had only seen some service"; a few swore that they would never go to their old stamping ground until they had seen some service, and some didn't, some joined the 160th and 161st in or on the way to Cuba, some went into the regular army and saw service in the Philippines, China, etc. Jackson and Burris were in the Chinese Tientsin-Pekin trouble and another died from the effects of this campaign, etc., then we got back at last to Indianapolis and how the ladies of that city banqueted us and our personal friends met us and could not do enough for us and the furlough and the wonderful banquet in Gordon Rink, then the empty space for more of the glory of mother, wife or sweetheart and home for the rest.

Well, we separated and no concerted action had been taken in these fifteen years to keep track of each other for either the protection of our interests or the pleasure of renewing old times. While getting ready for Home Coming Day some of our boys thought, why wouldn't it be a good time for Company F to come home, all the close-by boys were called together and a temporary organization formed by electing Sergeant Howard, chairman; Sergeant Smith, secretary-treasurer; Lieutenant Jericho, chairman; reception committee, U. G.

Daly, Stanley and Troy Smith on time, place and banquet committee, Bosworth, Ziegler and Charles Daly on invitation and program. We all went to work and had things moving nicely, invitations were sent to each member of the company whose address could be had, and to the regimental, battalion and hospital officers for a reunion to be held the afternoon and evening before Home Coming Day; soon answers came back till we were assured of near forty coming. They began drifting in some days before the day set till there were thirty registered when we set down to the banquet. To me this reunion was one of the pleasantest experiences of my life. In the afternoon we met informally in the present armory offices and had an old-time camp talk. It was mighty interesting to hear Grant Pierson and Charlie Sims tell the anecdotes of camp life all the way to who greased the 'dummy track.' And Lester Burris, Sel. Jackson and Ed Lewis telling of the wonders of China, the Philippines and all over the world. Then came the banquet in the Sons of Veterans Hall at 7 p. m. Captain Daly presided and had prepared a fine program, which, after the welcome address and response, the latter by Comrade Sims, as he only can do it and the reading of very nice and interesting letters from Colonel Harry B. Smith, now at the head of a large sheet metal company, at Salisbury, N. C., Major H. T. Conde, with a mercantile company, with headquarters in Peoria, Ill., and Sergeant Major Moorehead, at the head of the law department of the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, and some of our Company F boys. The boys then took charge, and oh, the time they did have, I couldn't describe it if I would, I wouldn't dare if I could. You of Company F who read this see who was there in the list at the end of this article, you will understand. At a late hour we settled down as First Sergeant Smith began to call the roll as he used to and those who knew told of those absent, of the living, what they were doing, and where, of the dead (eighteen of them) all they could, some we have lost track of and want to hear from them badly.

Company F was mustered into the United States service with eighty-three officers and men; in June Charles Daly came back to Randolph county and enlisted twenty-seven more who were mustered in June 22nd making 110 officers and men. Following the roll call came the business. It was unanimously carried that we should have a permanent organization to be known as the Company F 158th Indiana Volunteer Infantry Reunion Association, which should meet each year as determined by previous meeting, that we should have a president and secretary-treasurer by election and that he should appoint a historian and three of an executive committee of five of which the president and secretary shall be members, whose duty it will be to make all the arrange-

ments for the next reunion. All officers to hold office one year or until their successors are selected. The election results as follows: Captain Daly, president, First Sergeant Smith, secretary-treasurer, President Daly appointed the following: Historian, R. J. Bosworth; Executive Committee, R. J. Bosworth, F. W. Howard and P. H. Stanley.

As this was a meeting to perfect a permanent organization and find out what the comrades wanted in the future, it was decided that nobody outside of the regiment would be invited, but it was the almost unanimous wish of those present that the wives and families of the members of the company be invited to our next reunion and that it be held in Winchester, as near as possible to the next Home Coming Day, if there is one next year, if not the executive committee to fix the date. It was carried that a payment of 50 cents be asked each member to meet the expenses that will have to be met in perfecting and keeping up our organization, especially that which will fall on our secretary, who will have his hands full from now on in keeping track of the boys and answering letters on everything pertaining to the company and its members. This fee should be sent to Secretary Smith as soon as possible.

The following is the roll call of Company F as given by Adjutant General Gore's report. There is a * before the name of each one who registered at the reunion, the address of each one is given following the name, if dead the facts as known are given, if no data is given the address is not known.

*Captain Daly, Walter H., deputy warden, Michigan City, Ind.; First Lieutenant Jericho, Will O., Winchester, Ind.; Second Lieutenant Conklin, H. G., died at Indianapolis, Ind.; *First Sergeant Smith, Harry A., bank teller, Winchester, Ind.; Quartermaster Sergeant Stace, Harry O., Central America; Quartermaster Sergeant Whitaker, Clarence (1) dead; *Duty Sergeant Howard, Fred W., manufacturer, Winchester, Ind.; *Duty Sergeant Daly, U. G., plasterer, Winchester, Ind.; Duty Sergeant Shockley, H. B., Lima O. (2); *Duty Sergeant Ziegler, Walter H., merchant (3), Winchester, Ind.. Corporal Bourquin, A. C.; *Corporal Cronenwett, John D., mail carrier, Winchester, Ind.; Corporal Engle, Homer W., died at Winchester; Corporal Semans, Henry T., Jr., salesman, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Corporal Tooker, Lert, grain elevator, Clinton, Okla.; Corporal J. A. Bales, died at Winchester (4); *Corporal Bragg, H. H., general manager lumber company (4), Minot, N. D.; Corporal Dragoo, William S., (4) Youngstown, Ohio; Corporal Jaqua, Warren R., Winchester, Ind.; *Corporal Smith, Troy, salesman (4), Winchester, Ind.; Corporal Tolen, George R. (4), policeman, Shelbyville, Ind.. Corporal Wandell, Charles H. (4), musician, Wiley, Albert (5); Musician, Daly, Charles B., expert accountant, Deming, New Mexico; *Artificer Bosworth,

R. J., organizer, Winchester, Ind.; *Wagoner Ayers, Eppa F., farmer, Winchester, Ind.; Wagoner Hurst, Edward (6) dead; Privates, Austin, J. H., died at Winchester; Benson, Charles N., 635 Albany street, Dayton, Ohio; Bond, Samuel, Brutus, Michigan; Brannen, David W., (6), Richmond, Ind.; *Brooks, Arch, farmer, Winchester, Ind.. *Brown, Ora G., farmer, Winchester, Ind.; *Burris, Clyde W., mail carrier, Farmland, Ind.; *Burres, Lester C., regular army, Fort McKinley, Main; Music, Galen D., 30 N. East street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Chenoweth, Harry, Traverse City, Mich.; Cunningham, Walter, 614 Brightwood ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; Clear, William J.; Daly, James E., Long Beach, Cal.; Davis, Charles G., Wichita, Kans., R. R. No. 9; Day, Otho, Winchester, Ind.; Dotterer, Jacob F. (7), died at Kokomo. Downing, Charles M., Modoc, Ind.; Eckerle, Frank O., died at Lynn, Ind.; Edwards, Frank O.; Edwards, Harry C., 1605 N. 12th street, Fayette, Ind; Flood, Elisha, dead; Getter, Fred W., died at Winchester, Ind.; Guthrie, Harry E., Cabin 16, St. Louis Terminal Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Gullett, Harry C. —— Standard Oil Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Harker Leamy W. C. —— C. & O. R. R. Cincinnati, Ohio; Hawkins, Harry L., 608 N. Highland avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.. Hiatt, Howard E., 43 Stat. W. street, Richmond, Ind.; Hill, Daniel M.; *Hinshaw, Stephen E., K. of P. building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Holingsworth, Frank; Hood, Harry G., Shelbyville, Ind.; Hubig, Henry, 1703 Northwestern avenue (8) Indianapolis Ind.; *Jackson, Sylvester C., oil man, 1917 Madison avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.; Jones, John L., 2121 S. Madison street, Muncie, Ind.; Kellar, George W., died at Indianapolis; Kendall, John O., Modoc, Ind.. Lennon, Frank, Jr., Plymouth, Ind.; *Lewis Edwin J., Winchester, Ind.; Longfellow, Perry A., 35 S. 11th street, Richmond, Ind.; *Mann, William R., farmer, R. R. Crete, Ind.; Mendenhall, Alva C., Winchester, Ind.; Miller, Charles R., Scottsburg, Ind.; Mitchel, Harry, dead; Monroe, Asa; Morrical, Arthur, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Munden, Charles. McProud, Wilbur C., Monmouth, Ill.; Norris, Francis A.; Parker, Robert H., 825 S. Franklin street, Shelbyville, Ind.; Payne, Harry, barber, Lawton, Okla.; Pegg, Harry, 127 E. Court street, Indianapolis, Petro, John L., Muncie, Ind.; Petor, Samuel L., died at Modoc, Ind., December 1, 1898; Phelps, Lawrence; *Peirson, Grant U., laundry, 1156 W. 3rd street, Dayton, Ohio; *Platt, Harvey M., 324 N. 18th street, Richmond, Ind.; Reath, Theodore P., dead; Rhodes, Ollie, died in Winchester. *Rinard, Rollie G., Parker, Ind.; Rogerson, Frank, dead; Ross, Charles M.; Ruby, Edward T., foreman Atlas, 1646 Arrow avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.; Sasser, Walter T., W. 8th street, Muncie, Ind.; *St. Myer, George, Winchester, Ind.; St. Myers, James, F., Maricopa, Ariz.; *Sims, Charles A. (9) farmer, Elnora, Ind.; Scott, Hugh J., Grassy Lake, Alberta, Canada. *Shep-

ard, Ozro O., Union City, Indiana; *Somerville, Bruce A., Farmland, Ind.; *Stanley, Pleasant H., contractor, Winchester, Ind.; Staples, John M., 439 W. Ohio street, Indianapolis, Ind.. Taylor, Marshall, died at Indianapolis, Ind.; Vestal, Eugene G., 1507 W. 48th street, Los Angeles, Cal.; Walrod, Claire R.; Warrum, Mack, sheriff, Greenfield, Ind.; Watkins, John P., died in China; *Wigmore, Fred W., Winchester, Ind.; *Williams, Otis W., contractor, Winchester, Ind.; Workman, Charles A., 2613 W. Walnut street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Recruits were: Burris, Clyde W., Farmland; Chenoweth, Henry, Lynn; Cunningham, Walter, Winchester, Ind.; Clear, William J., Union City; Daly, James E., Lynn; Edwards, Jesse, Winchester; Edwards, Frank O., Ridgeville; Flood, Elisha, Farmland, Ind.; Hollingsworth, Frank, Lynn. Hinshaw, Stephen E. Rurla; Hill, Daniel M., Winchester; Jones, John L., Clark P. O.; Lewis, Edward J., Winchester; Mann, William R., Spartanburg; St. Myers, James F., Lynn; McProud, Wilbur C., Farmland; Norris, Francis A., Ridgeville; Payne, Harry, Winchester. Petro, John L., Modoc (10); Phelps, Lawrence, Fountain City; Pierson, Grant U., Spartanburg; Platt, Harry M., Lynn; Rinard, Kelly G., Winchester; Scott, Hugh J., Winchester; Somerville, Bruce A., Farmland; Shepard, Ozroe, Parker City.

(1) Promoted from sergeant July 25. (2) Transferred to hospital corps June 27. (3) Promoted from corporal July 7. (4) Promoted from private July 7. (5) Transferred to band June 14. (6) Appointed August 20. (7) Discharged August 13. (8) Discharged August 8. (9) Discharged September 4. (10) Discharged August 16

The company served through the war with Spain and on the reorganization of the guard the former members of the company reorganized it and were assigned to their old regiment with the same letter. The company was mustered in June 13, 1900, with the following roster:

Captain, Will O. Jericho; First Lieutenant, U. G. Daly; Second lieutenant, Morton L. Hunt.

First Sergeant—Curtis, Will F.

Sergeants—Bourquin, Alva C.; Longfellow, Perry A.. Davis, Charles G.

Corporals—Lewis, Ed J.; Stout, Clyde; Getter, Fred W., and Conyers, Tom B.

Musicians—Haggett, Wilbur and Simmons, Will C.

Privates—Benson, Charles N.; Bartholomew, Charles W.; Chenoweth, John B.; Chenoweth, Benjamin H.; Cox, Raymond G.; Coffin, Edward M.; Conyers, Fred I.; Cummins, Fred; Daly, George W.; Darrah, Joe W.; Darrah, William H.; Diggs, Raymond M.; Edwards, Clinton B.; Ford, Oscar S.;

Fisher, William E. (deserted); Gray, Oliver B.; Huffman, Oliver M.; Huffman, Alonzo L.; Hageman, Hamlen M.; Harris, Lewis F.; Hunt, Charles F.; Hickman, Waldo R.; Hiatt, George W.; Hinshaw, Clark C.; Ilbinger, Christian; Jones, George A.; Longfellow, Howard F.; Myers, Edward B.; Mauzy, Nathan; Miller, Alva C.; Mincer, William F.; Murray, Marcus L.; May, Albert; Pierce, Gilvie; Pike, Thomas A.; Paver, Frank A.; Ran, Ora; Shepard, John J.; Simmons, Everett E.; Starbuck, Wendell G.; Summers, Joseph E. (deserted); Stump, Percy G.; Williams, Fred C.

Other officers of the company have been:

Captains—John R. Wright, Walter H. Daly and William O. Jericho.

First Lieutenants—Grant C. Markle, Walter Daly, William Jericho and Ulysses G. Daly.

Second Lieutenants—Walter Daly; William O. Jericho; Harry G. Conklin; W. H. Ziegler and Morton L. Hunt.

Company I was mustered into the service of the state of Indiana at Union City, on March 20, 1900, and was designated as the nineteenth separate company, until the regimental organization previous to the annual camp of instruction, when the company was assigned to the Second Battalion of the Second Infantry, and given the letter I.

At the time of the organization and muster-in of the company the complement of commissioned officers consisted of Captain John W. Arthur, First Lieutenant James R. Griffis, Second Lieutenant Don P. Shockney.

Captain John W. Arthur resigned April 21, 1900, and Captain Edwin A. Anderson was elected to succeed him April 23, 1900. Captain Edwin A. Anderson resigned October 9, 1900, and First Lieutenant James R. Griffis was commissioned captain, and First Sergeant Edward G. Evans was elected First Lieutenant, October 15, 1900. First Lieutenant Edward G. Evans resigned February 6, 1901, and Second Lieutenant Don P. Shockney was elected first lieutenant, February 11, 1901, First Sergeant Charles C. Early being elected second lieutenant, February 11, 1901.

Capt. James R. Griffis had served during the Spanish-American war as a member of the first regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Captain Griffis died at his home in Cleveland in 1913.

The roll of the company in 1901 was: Captain, James R. Griffis; First Lieutenant, Don P. Shockney; Second Lieutenant, Charles C. Early; First Sergeant, Rosko L. Whisler; Sergeants, Daniel P. L. Bupt, Frank Read, Charles S. Hoover; Corporals, Curtis Coby, Edward J. Kaucher, Harry J. Sutton and George T. Crawford; Musicians, Claude R. Bolen and Amos Underwood; Privates, William F. Bailey, Leolon Black; William E. Bannon, Charles A. Brown, George W. Cumrine, Frank E. Dunn, Oliver S. Dennison,

Troy Doherty, James H. Eib, Jesse Fowler, John W. Farabee, George J. Fowler, Edward L. Fouts, John S. Gerstner, Archie H. Horine, George W. Henry, Warren S. Hook, John Hinsky, Herschel Hormire, Harry H. Johnson, Resh Kemp, George W. Kaucher, Lonnie E. Koon, Oren G. Lindley, Archie J. Lanter, Herbert Murray, William McKenzie, Henry Oyler, Simeon E. Puterbaugh, John O. Puterbaugh, James H. Snyder, James O. Sharitz, Ernest C. Sutton, Melvin Straley, John M. Tibbitts, Russell F. Thompson, Albert R. Tritt, Joseph C. Underwood, James Vicks, George B. Wiggins, Herbert B. Williams, George Welker.

This company remained in existence only a short time, being mustered out ————.

Company F of Winchester has maintained its organization and is at this time, 1914, as follows:

Company F, 2nd Infantry, Indiana National Guard, Winchester, Ind., May 1, 1914.

NAME.	DATE ENLISTED.	PREVIOUS SERVICE.
Ernst E. Chenoweth		6-26-01 to 11-14-04 Pvt. & Q. M. Sgt. C. O. since Nov. 17, 07 C. O. 7-11-13
Ulysses G. Daly, 1st Lt.		C. O. 10-30-13
Franklin Fouse, 2nd Lt.		6 yrs., 4 mo.
Clyde M. Laisure, 1 Sgt.	2- 1-12	
McIntyre, Frank A., Q. M. Sgt.	11-15-11	
Jones, Cecil O., Sgt.	7- 1-13	6 yrs.
Baird, Chester L, Sgt.	1- 1-12	
Kenan, Lute Sgt.	1- 1-12	
Roosa, Lester R., Sgt.	4- 4-12	
Wight, James, Sgt.	4-18-12	
Hendrickson, Elmer, Corpl.	5-30-12	
Darrah, Fred M., Corpl.	7-13-13	3 yrs.
White, Harry, Corpl.	11- 6-13	5 yrs.
Snyder, Collie, Corpl.	5-15-13	
Kenan, Earl W., Corpl.	1-20-14	
Davisson, LeRoy S., Corpl.	4-10-13	
Laisure, Wesley, Corpl.	7- 9-12	4 yrs.
Alexander, Leon, Cook	4-18-12	
Baldwin, Clifford, Cook	7-20-13	8 yrs.
Burres, Clarence, Musician	5-26-11	
Grooms, Forest R., Musician	7- 8-12	

NAME.	DATE ENLISTED.	PREVIOUS SERVICE.
Ennis, John G., Art	11- 6-13	6 yrs., 8 mo.
Blansett, Clyde, Pvt.	7-11-12	
Baird, Clarence E., Pvt.	5-12-13	
Bradburn, Jesse B., Pvt.	7- 6-13	
Cox, Leonard B., Pvt.	4-18-12	
Comer, John, Pvt.	4-10-13	
Delong, Albert J., Pvt.	1- 8-14	1 yr., 3 mo.
Davidson, Raymond, Pvt.	5-29-14	
Engle, Ray D., Pvt.	5-20-13	
Grubbs, Denver, Pvt.	5-25-11	
Graves, Loren, Pvt.	7-12-12	3 yrs.
Goff, Benjamin F., Pvt.	2-12-14	1 yr., 7 mo.
Goff, Gilbert B., Pvt.	4-20-14	
Hiatt, Lawrence D., Pvt.	5-20-13	
Inman, Lee, Pvt.	4-18-13	
Jones, Fred L., Pvt.	7- 6-13	
Keys, Vernie, Pvt.	5-30-12	
Keys, Joseph, Pvt.	5-16-13	
Kellar, Bernard E., Pvt.	5-20-13	
Ludwick, Thomas E., Pvt.	5-19-13	
Moore, Fred H., Pvt.	2-21-12	
Meier, Clifford S., Pvt.	4-10-13	
Oyler, Orville, L., Pvt.	4-10-13	
Parker, Onie A., Pvt.	5- 4-12	
Puckett, Cecil A., Pvt.	3-29-13	
Puckett, Erman W., Pvt.	6-19-13	
Roberts, Paul F., Pvt.	3-20-13	
Rupe, Frank B., Pvt.	5-17-13	
Slonaker, Richard L., Pvt.	2-21-12	
Sterling, John, Pvt.	5-17-13	
Shafer, Thomas, Pvt.	7-30-13	2 yrs., 6 mo.
Thompson, William H., Pvt.	7-20-13	1 yr., 2 mo.
Wolfe, Leo S., Pvt.	2-23-12	
White, Geo. A., Pvt.	4-19-14	
Hutchens, Chester, Pvt.	5-20-14	

Company F has the distinction of being one of the oldest companies in continuous service in the state of Indiana. Its officers have been men of

ability who have commanded the respect and confidence of those under its charge."

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The heroic deeds and sacrifices of the soldiers of Randolph county was to be commemorated in another way other than to live in the hearts of all loyal people of the county.

It remained for James Moorman, a man of Quaker faith and conscientiously opposed to the settlement of disputes by war to start a fund with which to build a monument in honor of the union soldiers.

Mr. Moorman bequeathed a fund of $2,000.00 to be used for this purpose, and named Capt. J. R. Jackson, J. W. Macy and Capt. William W. Macy as trustees of that fund. The people of the county highly appreciated this gift but felt that something more than a $2,000.00 monument should be erected and to this end a petition was presented to the county commissioners March 9, 1889, in which "the undersigned petitioners citizens and voters of Randolph county, Indiana, respectfully pray your honorable body to appropriate out of the funds of said Randolph county a sum of money which, with the two thousand dollars devised for that purpose by James Moorman, deceased, added, will be sufficient to build a suitable monument in commemoration of the services and patriotism of the soldiers who fought and died in defense of this country during the late rebellion and in defense of the union of the states and the rights of man, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana entitled "An Act Empowering County Commissioners to Appropriate money for the Erection of Soldiers' Monuments," Approved April 11, 1885, and your petitioners will ever pray."

This petition was signed by "J. W. Macy and 3,913 others."

The county examined the petition carefully and after having found that the majority of the voters of the county were 3,756 and that the petition had been signed by 3,914 voters granted the prayer of said petition and appropriated the sum of $25,000.00. At this same meeting they appointed an advisory committee to act with the board of commissioners and the trustees named in the will of James A. Moorman, deceased, to select plans and a place for the erection of the monument and to assist in the contracting and constructing of the work. The committee thus appointed was composed of A. O. Marsh, David Fudge, Edmund Engle, John W. Hill, Dr. Henry Hunt, William Kerr, Alexander A. Knopp, Lewis N. Cook, William A. W. Daly, Elza McIntire and T. F Moorman.

The county commissioners, trustees and advisory committee met in Win-

chester on Tuesday the 7th day of May, in a special session and considered and inspected designs for the monument.

On the 2nd day of their deliberations they adopted the designs shown by A. A. McCain, of Indianapolis. Mr. McCain was paid $100.00 for the designs and specifications. On the 22nd of May Isaac Hogston was contracted with to make an excavation twenty-eight feet square and eight feet deep for the foundation. The same day Luther L. Moorman was contracted with to put in the foundation. The contract for the erection of the monument was let to A. A. McCain on the 18th day of July, 1889, at $23,000.00. The corner stone was laid August 15, 1889, by Charles Travis, department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. The monument was to have been completed October 1st, 1890, but was delayed by changes made in the design.

The original design called for a bronze statue of Mars at rest ten feet high from bottom of feet to crown of head with spear and eagle but this was later changed to the American color bearer.

"The design of the architect was to build a monument in honor of the memory of the union soldier that would be military, not only in its ornamentation, but in the character of its architecture, something entirely different from the common style of shaft or pyramid. The base is twenty-seven feet square, with four cannon muzzles on each front, at each corner of the parapet of the base are placed four bronze figures representing each of the four branches of the service, infantry, cavalry, artillery and navy; these figures are six feet six inches in height and are natural positions. The infantry man at the northeast corner, stands erect, as if looking for the enemy, his gun held firmly, and ready for instant use; the artillery man, at the southwest corner stands erect with his rammer held firmly as though ready for work. The sailor at the southwest corner is setting on a capstan in a very natural position, as if on the lookout for an enemy. The cavalryman stands on the southeast corner, his right hand rests on an unsheathed sword, and he is heavily booted and spurred, as though ready to mount for the fray."

On the southwest and north sides are Grand Army badges, below which are to be found on bronze tablets in raised letters are following inscriptions:

The one on the south side being:

"And the same land that gave them birth, has caught them to the breast,
And we will pray that from their clay full many a raise may start,
Of true men, like you men, to act as brave a part."

The one on the west side being:

"In the God of battle trust, die we may—die we must, but O where can
dust to dust be consigned so well
As where heaven its dues shall shed, on the martyred patriots bed
And the rocks shall raise their heads of his deeds to tell."

The one on the north side being:

"On fame's eternal camping ground their silent tents are spread
And glory guards with solemn round the bivouac of the dead."

"On the east front of that portion of the monument set apart for patriotic sentiment on the die thereof there shall be a tablet of bronze, on size sufficient to properly fill such space upon which shall be the following inscription in raised letters, said inscription to be in the order as given herein, to wit:

'JAMES MOORMAN.'

'A member of the society of friends and conscientiously opposed to war but recognized the great value of the services of the union soldier to our country and to the cause of human liberty, by his last will and testament contributed $2,000.00 to the erection of this monument.

In commemoration of the services and patriotism of the soldier who fought, and died, during the late rebellion, in defense of their country, the union of the states, and the rights of man, the board of commissioners of the county of Randolph on petition of a majority of the voters of said county had erected this monument.

Erected A. D. 1889-1890.

JOHN R. PHILIPS,
ADAM R. HIATT,
WILLIAM C. DIGGS,
Commissioners.'"

A. A. MCCAIN, Designer.

The story is told that when the artist was seeking a model for the artilleryman that he discovered a man who afterward posed. This man was an iron worker in Chicago. During the time in which the statue was being made it was found he was a first cousin to John Brown, the hero of Osawatomie.

Above these G. A. R. badges encircling the tower is a sheet of bronze six feet wide and twenty-four feet in circumference, covered with reliefs of

scenes in a soldier's life, while engaged in battle, the whole making a continuous picture where infantry, artillery and cavalry are all engaged. The monument is fifty-five feet high, the standard, eighteen feet, which makes the height, from and including the base, seventy-three feet.

This monument is not surpassed anywhere in originality and design and durability of construction and it will stand for ages to commemorate the glorious deed of the heroic sons of this grand county who went forth to battle and to die that this nation might live.

The corner stone was laid the 15th day of August, 1889. Of this we quote the following from the *Winchester Journal* of August 21, 1889:

"It was on the programme for the G. A. R. to form on west side, the S. of V. on the east side, and the W. R. C. on the south side of the monument. But by some oversight, no steps had been taken to preserve these spaces for them and when the procession arrived at the monument, the people had crowded up so solidly that all semblance of order was lost, and comparatively few members of either of the three orders participating in the ceremonies secured positions to either see or hear the ceremonies at that place. On the platform were Department Commander, C. M. Travis, Senior Vice-Commander, P. D. Harris, Junior Vice-Commander, D. B. Campbell; Assistant Adjutant General, I. N. Walker; Officer of the day ———— Armstrong, I. P. Watts, Chaplain, representing department of Indiana, G. A. R., Luther Puckett, representing the army in marching order, including a chicken on his bayonet, Will Chapman, representing the navy, in full naval uniform with small ship, Guard of Honor, representing the G. A. R., Capt. J. W. Newton, representing the Sons of Veterans, Mrs. Maggie Ginger, representing the W. R. C.

The corner stone was laid by Department Commander Travis, assisted by the department officers above named in accordance with the ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic.

As the flag was hoisted on the staff by Comrade J. S. Hiatt, the Miller Band played the 'Star Spangled Banner,' rendering the 'Red, White and Blue,' while the stone was being placed in position.

The Sons of Veterans having no ritualistic work, Capt. J. W. Newton responded for that order as follows:

The Sons of Veterans, deposit within the receptacle formed in the corner stone of the northeast corner of this foundation, upon which are to be erected, artistic columns in commemoration of the noble deeds of the fallen heroes, a roster of the various camps of this county, together with a ritual of our tenets and teachings, and a badge of our membership.

If this depositation shall be found by the people of future ages, when all animate representation of the loyal soldier, and that grand order of the Sons of Veterans shall have passed away, it will evidence the fact that in the time past there were soldiers loyal and true and there existed the order of the Sons of Veterans.

The pages of history will teach that those Sons of Veterans were all American born citizens, and that the Sons of Veterans enjoyed that noble distinction of being Sons of Veterans by birth and by organization.

As the veteran soldier and sailor marches step by step toward the final camping ground, where he will hear the last bugle call, let him be assured, that the union he fought to preserve, will, by the Sons of Veterans, be fully maintained.

As the soldier and sailor preserved our flag unsullied, without a star obscured so will the Sons of Veterans preserve it in its original glory.'

The W. R. C. having no ritualistic work, Mrs. Maggie Ginger, speaking for that order, said:

In behalf of the Woman's Relief Corps of Randolph county, I deposit this ritual and badge. The department of Indiana was organized September 17, 1884, and has a membership of 3,253. May heaven's choicest blessing rest on the organization.'

The following is a list of the articles placed in and sealed up in the tin box placed in the corner stone:

Names of all union soldiers who enlisted from this county.

Roster of each Grand Army post in the county.

Roster of the camps of the Sons of Veterans.

A ritual and badge each of the G. A. R., S. of V., and W. R. C.

A copy of the last issue of each paper published in the county.

Names of the Grand Officers, Department of Indiana.

Names of all union soldiers residing in the county at the present time.

The procession then reformed and marched to the fair grounds, where the following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers for the ensuing year:

Commander, Edmund Engle; Vice-Commanders, C. B. Edwards, White River township; D. M. Thorn, Washington; J. W. Hill, Greensfork; Elza McIntyre, Stoney Creek; J. W. Hunt, Nettle Creek; J. C. DeVoss, Green; William Conklin, Ward. E. Clough, Jackson; R. J. Clark, Wayne; George W. Worl, Monroe; William M. Hites, Franklin.

Winchester was selected as the place and the second Wednesday in August, 1890, as the time for holding the next annual reunion of the Association."

The change in the design and other unlooked for troubles were such that the monument was not completed until April, 1892. The unveiling ceremonies were held Thursday, July 21, 1892, with the following program:

"The Little 44 Battery, Jno. R. Wright, commanding, will fire 44 rounds at sunrise from the mound on the Fair Grounds.

ASSEMBLY CALL AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.

Exhibition Drill ----------Little 44 Battery
Music ---------- Band
Invocation ----------Chap. I. P. Watts.
Music ---------- Band
Address----------N. J. McGuire, Com. Ind. Div. S. V.
Adjournment

ASSEMBLY CALL AT 1:30 P. M.

Music ---------- Band
Invocation ----------Chap. W. O. Pierce
Chorus ----------School Children
Address of Welcome----------Capt. A. O. Marsh
Music ---------- Band
Unveiling and Dedicatory ceremonies----------
----------J. B. Cheadle, Dept. Com. G. A. R. and staff
Chorus ----------School children
Address ----------Gov. Ira J. Chase
Music ---------- Band
Address----------Capt. W. R. Myers
Music ---------- Band
Adjournment

ASSEMBLY CALL AT 7:45 P. M.

Music ---------- Band
Invocation ---------- Chaplain
Camp Fire Opening----------J. B. Black, Indianapolis
Addresses----------Hon. Thos. C. Boyd, Noblesville
Recitation ----------Minnie Ryan
Army songs, speeches from old comrades."

The following account of the unveiling is taken from the Winchester Journal of Wednesday July 27, 1892:

"Last Thursday was a day long to be remembered in the annals of this

county. On that day the beautiful monument erected to the memory of the men who went from this county, to battle for the rights of men and to maintain the best government on earth, was unveiled and formally dedicated with impressive ceremonies. The governor of our state and the highest officer of the Grand Army of the Republic and part of his staff, honored the people of this county and the men in whose memory the monument was erected by their presence on that occasion.

The day was a perfect one, the rain of the previous evening having laid the dust and relieved the immense throng of people from all discomfort from that source. All teams and vehicles were excluded from the streets around the square, hitching places having been arranged for elsewhere. This may have worked some trouble in a few cases, but the wisdom of it was generally acknowledged, and all concede that it was the proper thing to do. People began coming in at an early hour and the trains on both railroads were crowded, the Big Four running a special train from each direction to accommodate its patrons. Little Battle 44 had fired the national salute from the mound in the fair ground at an early hour, returning to town in time to open the programme of the day's exercise with an exhibition drill. The boys did well as they always do, and surprised their large audience by their proficiency, and were heartily applauded. After music by the band invocation by Chaplain I. P. Watts and a song by the school children, Newton J. McGuire, Commander Indiana Division, S. of V's., was introduced and delivered a very patriotic and eloquent address. This closed the forenoon exercises.

Gov. Chase arrived from the west soon after noon. He was met by the band and old soldiers and escorted to the Irvin House for dinner. The Governor and the Department Commander and his staff were escorted to the east side of the public square by the G. A. R. where a very large audience was waiting for them, and promptly at 1:30, several martial bands present, furnished some soul-stirring music that reminded the older people in the audience of the war, after which Captain A. O. Marsh called the assemblage to order. Rev. R. D. Spellman, formerly Chaplain of the One Hundred and First Indiana Volunteers, made a very impressive invocation. This was followed by the little girls singing the hymn, 'America', in such an impressive manner they were applauded. Captain Marsh then made a brief and appropriate address in which he gave a short history of the monument and stated the purpose for which it was built. It is representative in every respect. It's stones were laid at Gettysburg and Mission Ridge, in the sacrifice of the blood of so many patriotic men, and they are cement-

ed with the tears of widows and orphans. It stands a memento to the noblest cause that a people ever fought for—of the grandest struggle the world has ever known. In conclusion he introduced Department Commander J. B. Cheadle, and requested him in the name of the loyal people of Randolph county, and of the Grand Army of the Republic of Indiana, to dedicate the monument.

Commander Cheadle was received with applause, and before beginning the formal dedicatory services as laid down in the ritual of the Grand Army, delivered a short but effective address appropriate to the occasion. In behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic of Indiana, he congratulated the patriotic people of Randolph county for erecting a monument which will stand for all time a silent but enduring memento of the most decisive crisis in the history of the world's progress and to the devotion and self-sacrifice upon which rests constitutional and popular government. It tells a story of a people who dropped their vocation of peace, which they loved and subjected themselves to the harsh discipline of the camp and the danger of battle to preserve free government and perpetuate popular institutions. Other ages have built monuments in honor of kings or events of interest to kingly rule, but those like the present are the first to be raised to tell the story of the devotion of a whole people to a government of a people. Mr. Cheadle spoke eloquently of the men for whom this monument stands, and urged upon those present to impress upon the plastic minds of the young the great value of the government and the institutions which were saved with the victory of the union cause. We need to teach a higher Americanism. Let us appreciate the privileges of our government and institutions, to the end that the government of the people, for the people and by the people shall live.

The impressive ceremonies of the dedication then followed, which were performed by the Department Commander with Captain W. D. Stone as Senior Vice Commander; O. R. Weaver, Acting Junior Vice Commander; Rev. John A. Moorman, Department Chaplain, and Adjutant General Irvin Robbins; Colonel M. B. Miller, Officer of the Day; I. N. Stratton, Officer of the Guard; O. M. Mills, Wm. Chapman, Samuel Fox, Isaac Sipe, W. P. Miller, Shed McLain; Geo. F. Addlerman, A. J. Woods, N. McFarland. J. W. Ginger, Stephen D. Warwick and E. W. Bond, Guards. At the conclusion of the ritualistic services, O. M. Mills, representing the infantry; Isaac Sipe, the Cavalry; Samuel D. Fox, the Artillery, and Wm. Chapman, the Navy; took their places on the monument, each at the statuary of that branch of the service he represented. Mrs. Allie Mills took her place at the bronze tablet encircling the monument. At a given signal the flag was raised on the flag

staff, at the southwest corner of the monument, the K. of P. band playing the 'Star Spangled Banner' amid enthusiastic cheering. The vast audience had risen to their feet and faced the monument, and when Adjutant General Robbins gave the signal, Mrs. Mills pulled the cord, which unveiled the bronze encircling the monument, and the representatives of the branches of the service, loosened the flags that covered the statutes. The little girls sang 'The Flag of the Free', and thus ended the formal part of the dedication. Captain Marsh then introduced Governor Ira J. Chase. The Governor was given a very enthusiastic welcome. When the applause had subsided the Governor said that, 'Three generations have beheld the dedication services. Thus two generations are educated in regard to the issues and results of the war, and know the story of patriotism and devotion which that epoch called forth. The boys and girls who witness this service will tell it to their children when they are older, and even to their grandchildren, so that four or five generations, at least, will know the story as handed down from parent to child. Therefore, four or five generations, at least, will be inspired by the story of patriotism, and when these have passed away the monument, decade after decade, will mutely point to the page of history which will glow for all time with the patriotism of the men and the sacrifice of the women of the Civil war period. Thus these monuments are better to preserve the government of the people than standing armies. As it is a source of boundless satisfaction to me to know that my ancestors fought for the country in the Revolution and the War of 1812, it will be cause for congratulation to the Sons and Daughters of the Veterans from Randolph county who can point to that monument and say, with elation, 'It was built to commemorate the services of my father'. These monuments teach that it is the greatest thing in the world to be an American—that to have a citizen who served his country in the hour of danger, and in peace, to have been true to the highest interests of the nations, is comparably better than to wear a title which has been inherited and to be a burden to the people. Wars in the old world have made men no better because they have been for conquest, but the greater part of the men who fought for the union are better men, better citizens, now than they would have been without such service, and their example has given a new birth to the love of country. The temperance women have their motto, 'For God, and home, and country,' better for God, country, home for there can be no good happy home in a wretched, turbulent and impoverished country. Thank God, the work of the war of 1861 was so well done that no one here will witness another war in this land. It has taught the lesson of

patriotism and the equally important lesson of respect for and obedience to constituted authority, and for the rights of all, white and black." He passed on to pay a tribute to women of war period, and noted the fact that large numbers of women were present on these occasions. 'It is not,' said he, 'too much to say that the spirit of patriotism never dies in the heart of women, as a sentiment. People talk of the fires of liberty on the mountain tops—better burn them in the hearts of the people. I ask one thing of you who are parents and teachers and that is to grind into the very being of your children what the war for the union was fought for; that that monument stands because the men and women of 1861 were true to God, country and duty, and because they were faithful; that starry flag is tossed by the bright sun this afternoon.'

"When the Governor told of the elderly lady who left her home and came twenty miles to see the old flag of the Eighth Indiana, which was carried by her husband, and who died with it in his hands, and how they left her alone with that, there were very few dry eyes in the large audience.

"Captain W. R. Myers was on the programme, but wrote the Committee that he was advised by his physician and dentist not to attempt public speaking yet, and his place was filled by Irvin Robbins, a prominent Democratic soldier, of Indianapolis. Mr. Robbins had a very short notice that he was expected to speak but he gave a very fine address, showing what the Grand Army had done in securing the building of monument, erecting soldier's asylums and homes, and passage of pension laws. The order has kept alive the spirit of patriotism by its meetings and its camp fires, and he appealed to every soldier to join the order."

THE CAMP FIRE.

"The simple announcement that there would be a camp fire held in the evening kept a large part of the audience in town, as the camp fires are justly regarded as the cream of all soldier's reunions and meetings. The Committee was again disappointed by the failure of Judge James B. Black and Hon. Thomas Boyd, who were advertised to be present. Governor Chase, Commander Cheadle and Commander McGuire were prevailed upon to remain and make short speeches.

"The camp fire was opened by music by the band and prayer by Elder I. P. Watts; Governor Chase was introduced and after expressing his regrets at the absence of so many of the expected speakers, delivered a most pleasing address, pleading eloquently for a higher type of Americanism,

and drew many lessons from the history of the war that were very interesting. He was followed by Department Commander Cheadle, who like the Governor, was a private soldier, and spoke from that point. He gave a graphic history of the battle of Richmond, which his regiment was engaged in before they had drilled or was instructed in the manual of arms. His story of the young English boy who was killed in the battle and the death of a widowed mother, of a broken heart over that only son, was very affecting, and was only an instance of thousands of the tragic incidents growing out of the war.

"N. J. McGuire followed in behalf of the Son's of Veterans in an eloquent speech, earnestly appealing to all sons of men who fought in the battles and won the victories of the great war to unite in perpetuating the glorious deeds of their fathers and preserving the government and principles for which they fought.

"Chairman Marsh then announced that he had noticed a boy on the streets that was wearing a bronze button and wanted him to explain how he came by it, and called upon J. L. Lafollette to rise and explain. Mr. L. responded and began by saying he was not surprised that Marsh didn't know he was in the army, as he went in the army so late and came out so early that one of his best and most intimate friends and fellow-townsmen, Col. J. W. Headington, didn't know that he had been in the army at all, until he applied for admission to the G. A. R. He made an eloquent speech, telling how the farmers of Jay county used to hitch up to their wagons and bring their soldiers to Winchester, that then being their nearest railroad station, to the trains, on their way to the seat of war. For that reason the people of his county felt a warm interest in the grand monument unveiled today, and more than three hundred of them were present to witness the unveiling, despite the busy time with the farmers.

"Mr. Marsh stated that he had his eyes on a man in the audience who was so lazy that Hood's entire army couldn't make him run at the battle of Franklin. Of course the audience knew by the description that he meant Col. M. B. Miller, and in response to calls that gentleman worked his way to the stand. He said that somebody had to be the laziest man and that it might as well be him as anybody else. He had by steady adherence to his rules acheived the reputation and he wasn't going to injure his reputation by making a speech. The Col. managed to get some fun out of his laziness and created a great deal of merriment, both at Marsh's and his own expense, before closing. But we want to say that the Col. laid everything aside and worked early and late to secure the monument and deserves credit for it.

"We failed to state that Miss Minnie Ryan recited, 'I am the Son of a Veteran' in good style and I. P. Watts sang, 'Marching through Georgia', and both were heartily applauded. This closed the regular programme, and I. P. Watts responded to calls with one of his usual happy talks. Fremont Garrett talked for the Son's of Veterans, Watts sang, 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic', Rev. D. S. Davenport pronounced the benediction and it was nearly half past ten o'clock when the camp fire was extinguished, and yet the large audience seemed loath to disperse."

To every citizen of the county is due a portion of the great credit in the erection of this monument in the memory of Randolph county heroes, but especial mention should be made of the untiring efforts of J. W. Macy and Col. Martin Miller. Mr. Macy engineered the circulation of the petition and it was largely due to his personal influence that the matter was pushed to such a glorious end. This monument stands today one of the finest in the state, an honor to one of the most loyal counties in the state.

CHILDREN BEING LOADED AT McKINLEY, WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER IX.

SCHOOLS.

Just as surely as the night follows the day, schools followed the establishment of a settlement in any part of the county.

The earlier settlers were from Virginia and the Carolinas, where the benefit of school had long since been established. Education was deemed a necessity and even before schools of the crudest kinds were established the children were taught in the cabin home by the father or mother or some traveler. If the home itself did not have any one capable of teaching the children some mother or daughter of the neighborhood more intelligent than the others, would gather about them the few children of the community and teach them the simple arts of spelling, reading and arithmetic. Education did not wait for the school houses any more than did religion wait for the church but its influences were established just the same.

The mother found sufficient time from her numerous cares and duties to spend a short time in the enlightenment of her family. True, she was limited perhaps, to the Bible or some rare book, but this served sufficiently to accomplish the end in view.

As the settlements became more populated schools were established in buildings prepared for them or in some private home.

Before the organization of the state all education was conducted from private resources and indeed, many years after the state had been organized and a school fund amply provided for the receipts were so little that the "subscription schools" were practically the only means of an education.

Often times the teacher knew little or nothing except to "keep school," but this at least served the purpose of an organization. "The first teachers in Indiana were mainly from Ireland, or Scotland with a few from New England and occasionally one from Virginia or Tennessee. The first school houses were log cabins with puncheon floors and seats. Generally one end of the house was taken up by a fireplace, where huge logs furnished warmth and smoke. The windows were small, consisting generally of four or six panes of glass about eight by ten inches in size. In these uncomfortable houses school was taught usually three or four months in the year. Text-books were

not to be had and the scholars took to school such books as the family might have brought with them from the older states. The New Testament was the approved book used for teaching reading. The course consisted of reading, writing and arithmetic, with now and then a class in geography and grammar. The teacher was always provided with a good supply of switches, and a heavy ferule or two, with which he pounded learning into the scholars. The teacher was an autocrat, and his word was absolute law, both to parents and children.

All studying in schools was accompanied by loud vocal noises from the scholars, until a school with twenty-five scholars resembled a modern political meeting, more than anything else. This method was deemed the only one by which students could be made to think for themselves. The idea was that studying and thinking amid such confusion and noise best fitted the student for business in after life. This custom prevailed in most of the schools until long after Indiana had become a State in the Union. The method of recitations followed very closely that of studying, and most of the lessons were recited in a monotonous, sing-song tone. One of the main requirements of a teacher was the ability to teach penmanship. In those days penmanship was a very laborious, tedious, and painful exercise. It was really pen-printing. The scholar was compelled to write very slowly and with the greatest precision. Spelling was another of the specialties in those days. Generally the classes stood around the room and "spelled for head." The last afternoon of each week was usually devoted to a spelling-bee. The school would divide and each try to spell the other down. When schools became more numerous, and within easy distance of each other, it was a common thing for one school to challenge another to a spelling match, which would be attended by as many of the adults as could find the leisure. These were great occasions for the adults as well as for the children of the whole country side, and were generally followed by a country dance or some other amusement common in those days." The above is taken from Smith's History of Indiana.

Nor indeed was spelling the only pleasure and lesson taught upon these occasions as many a young man and maiden could testify, the spelling bee was the social part and the "longest way home was the nearest and best."

The masters of these schools ruled them with an iron will. No teacher was considered as fit unless he could give promise of being able to thrash any boy in the school. Eggleston's picture of primitive school life in his "Hoosier School Master" is not very greatly over drawn and many a patron of that time was a firm believer in the pedagogy—"No lickin', no larnin', says I".

Pete Jones' were common throughout the country but were soon put to flight by the Hannah Shockys and Bud Means'.

The school houses were crude affairs, built of poles with greased paper windows on one side, and mammoth fire places filling "rooms one end" puncheon floors, split log seats, which were made by splitting logs and boring holes in it in such a way that wooden legs were put in it, the desk was a crude affair and the only ornament of the room was the bunch of hickories hung above the master's chair.

The main fire place was fed by logs pulled into the house by the bigger boys. The wood to maintain the fire was cut in the nearby forest frequently by the boys themselves during the school period. It is easy to see how those near the fires would roast and the pupils farther away would freeze their toes, but woe unto the boy or girl who allowed such a thing as a frozen toe to interfere with his "books", for the school-master was very willing and seemingly eager for the opportunity to display his ability to "lick".

But good came out of all this, simply being a step in the evolution of the greatest system that has ever been devised.

School had made but little progress when the first constitution of the State was adopted in 1816 and to establish the great system that we now have that instrument contained the following article:

"Knowledge and learning generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country being highly conducive to this end, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law, for the improvement of such lands as are, or hereafter may be granted by the United States, to this State for the use of schools, and to apply any funds which may be raised from such lands or from any other quarter, to the accomplishment of the grand object for which they are or may be intended: but no lands granted for the use of schools or seminaries of learning shall be sold by the authority of the State prior to the year eighteen hundred and twenty; and the moneys which may be raised out of the sale of any such lands, or otherwise obtained for the purposes aforesaid, shall be and remain a fund for the exclusive purposes of promoting the interest of literature and the sciences, and for the support of seminaries and public schools. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a State University, wherein a tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all. And

for the promotion of such salutary end, the money which shall be paid as an equivalent by persons exempt from military duty, except in times of war, shall be exclusively, and in equal proportion, applied to the support of county seminaries; and all fines assessed for any breach of the penal laws shall be applied to said seminaries in the counties wherein they shall be assessed."

The following is taken from Smith's History of Indiana:

"Notwithstanding this ample provision in the constitution the cause of education advanced very slowly. There were many obstacles in the way. The settlements were small and widely scattered; there were no funds with which to erect school houses, and there was apathy on the part of some, and very decided hostility on the part of others. The cause of education, however, had many staunch friends, and they did not let the matter rest, but kept up the agitation from year to year. The General Assembly of 1816 made provision for the appointment of superintendents of school sections, with power to lease the school lands for any term not to exceed seven years. Each lessee of such lands was required to set out annually twenty-five apple and twenty-five peach trees until one hundred of each had been planted. Between the years 1816 and 1820 several academies, seminaries, and literary societies were incorporated. In 1821 John Badollet, David Hart, William W. Martin, James Welsch, Daniel S. Caswell, Thomas C. Searle and John Todd were appointed by the General Assembly a commission, to draft and report to the next legislature a bill providing for a general system of education; and they were instructed to guard particularly against "any distinction between the rich and poor." The commission set about their work conscientiously, and when it was completed submitted it to Benjamin Parke, who had been at one time a delegate to Congress, and was then the United State Judge for Indiana. The bill so reported was enacted into a law, and became the first general law on the subject of education passed by the Indiana General Assembly. It was passed in 1824, and bore the title: "An Act to incorporate congressional townships and providing for public schools therein."

After providing for the election by the people of each congressional township, of three persons to act as school trustees, to whom the control of the school lands and schools generally was to be given, the law made the following provision for building school houses: "Every able-bodied male person of the age of twenty-one years and upward residing within the bounds of such school district, shall be liable to work one day in each week until such building may be completed, or pay the sum of thirty-seven and

one-half cents for every day he may fail to work." The same act described a school house as follows: "In all cases such school house shall be eight feet between the floors, and at least one foot from the surface of the ground to the first floor, and be furnished in a manner calculated to render comfortable the teacher and pupils." The trustees were required to receive lumber, nails, glass, or other necessary materials at the current prices, in lieu of work. No funds were provided for the pay of teachers, so the schools were not free, but they were made open to all, black as well as white. It was not until about 1830 that colored children were excluded from the schools, and then the exclusion arose from a prejudice excited by the slavery agitation. Under the law of 1824 the schools were kept open just as long each year as the patrons could or would pay for their maintenance.

At nearly every succeeding session of the General Assembly some law was enacted on the subject of education, but still no general system was adopted. There was always an opposition that would find some way to get the laws before the courts, and thus hamper the attempts to establish schools. Private citizens did much for the cause, however, and public meetings of citizens did more, but little could be accomplished in a public way. School officers had no fund with which to erect houses, or to pay teachers. They could not levy a tax, except by special permission of the district, and even then the expenditure was limited to $50 by the act of 1834. The friends of public schools worked on and hoped on, striving to overcome every obstacle and put down all opposition. At last their day of triumph came, but even in their triumph they came near being defeated, and their noble efforts were for some years neutralized by the stupidity of a supreme court. The friends of education planned and worked until at last they found a way to provide for one of the most magnificent public school funds in the Union. It has already been noted that the General Government gave to the State the sixteenth section of every township, for school purposes. This was made the beginning of the grand school fund to be built up by the State."

The three "R's", "Readin', 'Ritin', and 'Rithmetic" were the basis of all early schools. It was the privilege of the children to study any or all of these subjects as long as they desired.

Spelling was the fundamental and the first thing taught all children. No child was expected to read until he was able to spell all the words of Dillworth, Webster's, or a little later, McGuffy's. It made no difference whether he knew the meaning of any of the words, or had the remotest idea of their application, he must spell it, any how. Spelling was frequently taught by having the children sing as they spelled and many an old lady

today can sing "b-a ba, b-i, bi, b-o, bic a bo". To be a good reader meant that he must be able to pronounce rapidly all the words found in the book being read which was frequently "Life of Washington", "Life of Franklin", the Bible, or any book that could be found in the home.

Poetry was always read in a sing-song tone with special attention paid to the emphasis and inflection at the end of each line, in imitation of the way in which hymns were "lined" by the minister.

Along with the reading went the "speaking a piece" on Friday afternoons, or the last day of school, being a great occasion for each and every district.

Arithmetic was, however, considered the most important of all subjects because of its being regarded as the most practical. The fundamental processes were taught to all children, many, however, never advancing beyond the attainment of being able to add, subtract, multiply and divide. If a pupil shows special inclination towards mathematics he might be able to get to the single rule of three or even so far as the double rule of three, or if he was extremely ambitious he would be shown into the mysteries of "vulgar fractions".

The clap-board and charcoal in time gave way to the slate and pencil, which was considered an enormous improvement. The single slate was later supplanted by the double one, thus enabling the child to "do the sums" and have it protected from erasure. Black-boards were unknown in the early schools. The first of these to be used were made by painting some smooth surface and wall black, later on these were coated with a prepared slating which in a few days' time wore "slick" which made it almost impossible to make a mark or to see it after it was made.

Grammar was introduced into the schools many years after the other subjects. No one was expected to study grammar unless they expected to be a Latin or Greek student. Many of the early pedagogues, however, were from Ireland and Scotland or from the classic halls of some New England college and were Latin and Greek students. If a boy could be induced by these men to study grammar they had high hopes of later making a teacher of him.

History was introduced into the course at a later period than grammar. An old text were simply tables of facts and dealt little or nothing with great National or State movements, which are of course the underlined principals of all history.

Geography had but little attention given to it in the early schools and when it was studied was regarded as being extremely foolish and full of

statements wholly out of harmony with the thoughts of the back-woods people of the time.

Barnabus C. Hobbs, a very distinguished educator of Indiana, and one of its State Superintendents of Public Instruction, who was really a great man, in speaking of the early teaching of geography said:

"I can well remember when Morse's geography came into the State. It was about the year 1825, it created a great sensation. It was a period in school history, before this but few had a clear idea of the earth's rotundity, many could not understand the subject well enough to reason upon it and many were emphatic and persisted in repudiating the absurd idea that the world is round and turns over. Debating clubs discussed the subject, and to the opposition it was perfectly clear that if the world turned over we would all fall off, and the water in the ocean would be spilled out. Morse's geography cleared away the fog and when Comstock's Philosophy, with its brief out-lining of astronomy, was introduced the school boy could understand the subject well."

In this early day geography was very much opposed because of the reasons above cited. Men would put a bucket of water on a stump to find the water there the next morning which to them was ample proof that the bucket had not been standing wrong end up over night. They further argued that if the world turned over that we would go so fast that no one could stick to it. As an evidence that we did not turn they would cite the fact that the same side of the tree was always north and never in any other position, more than that, if the earth was round the Mississippi river would have to flow up-hill to empty its water into the Gulf and "any fool knew that water would not run up-hill."

The feeling became so great that in some communities the "heresy" was preached upon from the pulpit, many an early minister taking the view that it was against the teaching of the Bible, for indeed did the Bible not say in Isaiah: "And he shall set an ensign for the nations and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel and gather together the dispersed of Judah from four corners of the earth," in Revelations when John said: "I saw four angels standing on the four corners of the earth," and how indeed could the earth be round and have four corners? The apple was a physical proof that such teachings were absurd and out of harmony with divine revelations, therefore the earth must be flat.

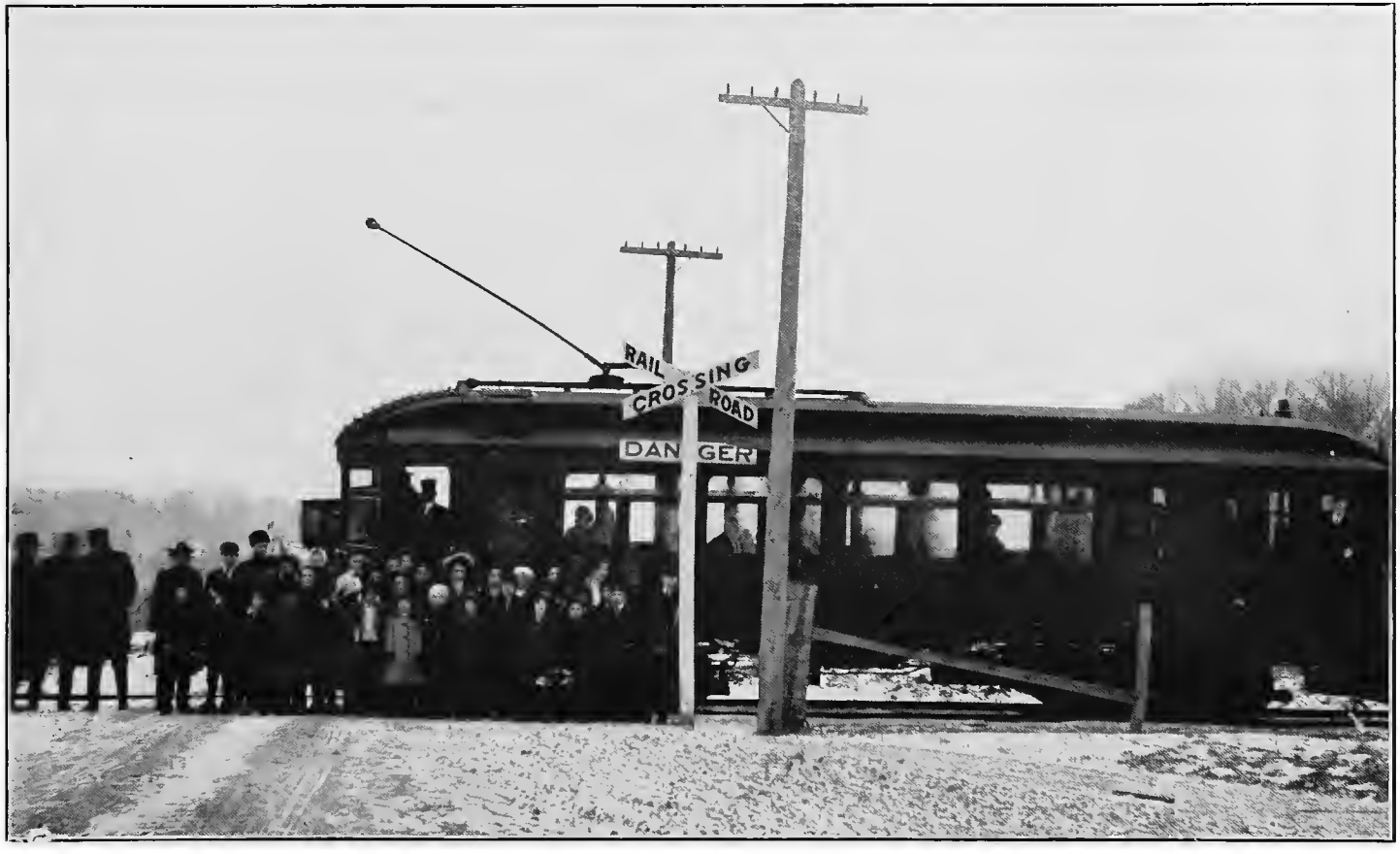
The last of the common school subjects to be added to the curriculum was physiology. The first science to be developed by man was astronomy and the nearest object he could study in that was the moon, thousands of miles

away. Later his attention was given to botany and physics, studies of objects about him. It seems strange that his last subject to be studied and investigated would be the one to him the most important and the greatest of all creations,—himself. The storm of opposition that arose to the study of grammar, history, or geography, was mild, indeed, to the tempest that broke forth when it was suggested that physiology be taught in the schools. It seems almost impossible that people should ever object to this study, but they did. It was thought that physiology should be studied alone by doctors and that the child should know nothing about his "inards." Many people looked upon it as unwise, indiscreet and even immoral to study the composition of one's own temple. But, like all other objection made to modern thought, the objection to the study of the human body had to give way. Later the study of physiology and anatomy gave way largely in the schools to the study of hygiene and sanitation, perhaps of the greatest benefit of any subject now taught in our schools.

As has been before noted, the writing of the early day was a very laborious task. No lead pencils were to be had and the writing must be done with the pen. No teacher could get along without a sharp knife, which, from its size and purpose to which it was put was known as the pen knife, for it was with this knife that the teacher made the pens for the children to use. The child would perhaps pick up a goose quill or turkey feather on the way to school and from it the teacher would form the pen to be used that day. The typical master of that period is always pictured as having the pen stuck behind his ear. The juice of the poke berry served as ink for schools. Commercial ink, of course, could be purchased. Ink purchased at that time was usually of splendid quality, as is shown by the early records. The first record made in this county, in August, 1818, is as clear today as on the day on which it was made (due, of course, to the quality of the ink and the paper).

It has long since been said that "as the teacher so is the school." This saying is largely true, but it is no wonder that the schools of that period were crude if they were to have the same state of culture as the teacher. As we have said before, the teachers were often people who had come west through the spirit of adventure and were, Micauber like, "waiting for something to turn up," and in the meantime teaching school. This naturally brought people of all conditions.

Judge Banta, in his early "Schools of Indiana," printed in the Indianapolis *News*, in 1892, says: "A few years ago I had occasion to look into the standing and qualifications of the early teachers of my own county, and in looking over my notes I find this statement: All sorts of teachers were em-



ORPHANS' HOME CHILDREN BEING TRANSPORTED TO THE LINCOLN,
WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

ployed in Johnson county; there was the 'one-eyed teacher,' the 'one-legged teacher,' the 'lame teacher,' the 'teacher who had fits,' the 'teacher who had been educated for the ministry but, owing to his habits of hard drink, had turned pedagogue,' and the 'teacher who got drunk on Saturday and whipped the entire school on Monday.' "

A paragraph something like this might be truthfully written of every county south of the National road and doubtless every one north of it. The lesson this paragraph teaches is that whenever a man was rendered unfit for making his living any other way he took to teaching.

Owen Davis, of Spencer county, teacher, took to the fiddle. He taught what was known as a "loud school," and while his school roared at the top of their voices, the gentle pedagogue drew forth his fiddle and played "Old Zip Coon," "Devil's Dream" and other inspiring profane airs with all the might and main that was in him.

Thomas Ayres, a Revolutionary veteran, who taught in Switzerland county, regularly took his afternoon nap during school hours while his pupils, says the historian, were supposed to be preparing their lessons, but in reality were amusing themselves by catching flies.

One of Orange county school masters was an old sailor who had wandered out to the Indiana woods, and under his encouragement his pupils spent a large part of their time, it is said, roasting potatoes.

What is true of the school of which Judge Banta speaks was true of all the schools, Randolph county being no exception.

Laughable, indeed, were some of the attempts at school-keeping in those old-time "wood colleges." In many cases, "readin' and spellin' " were the limits of what the school master dared to undertake. And the books and the classes—they were wonderful in their variety. Whatever a pupil brought, that he used; and no high-fangled teacher nor nosing school committee interfered to "shut down" on the pleasure of parents or of pupils; but, as in the days of Israel of old, "every one did that which was right in his own eyes." It might chance, indeed, that a presuming youth, fresh from the schools of "Yankee land," (though such an event was almost never known), would venture, with his armful of books, to enter the school room door, thinking that his "Yankee books" would surely "pass muster out west." But no; the teacher would examine briefly, and bluntly say, "Them ar books ain't no use—take 'em home and keep 'em thar."

One of the prominent men of the county gives an amusing experience in this respect. His parents had just come to the West from "Old Massachu-

setts." The boy, perhaps ten or twelve years old, marched proudly to the sylvan temple of wisdom with his armful of New England books—Colburn's mental arithmetic and Adams' new arithmetic, those mathematical gems of olden time; Greenleaf's grammar, Goodrich's reader (perhaps), Smith's geography, etc. The teacher, a long, lank, gaunt, ungainly fellow, rapped on the window. The children suddenly ceased playing, and crying, "It's books! it's books!" ran pell-mell into the log school house. School began. The teacher came along, eyeing askance the formidable pile of books; and fingering the one that lay on top—"Old Zerah Colburn," he opened the volume, and, leafing it over a while, broke out, "Boy, take that ar book home and tell your 'pap' to burn it up. The man what made it did not know what he was about and couldn't do the sums." (The work has no answers.) Taking up the grammar, he said, "That seems like it mought be a good enough book, but grammar ain't teached here, and you kin take that home, too." Next came Adams' new arithmetic, at that time one of the best text books on arithmetic in existence. Turning the leaves over one by one, he drawled out, at length, "This is some better, the man knows how to do about half his sums. But, see here; take that ar book home, too, and tell your 'pap' to send Pike's or Talbot's 'rethmetic. Them's the kind we use." And so with the rest. He made a clean sweep of the books, and the poor, crest-fallen boy, chagrined beyond measure that his "Yankee books" had thus summarily passed under utter condemnation, went home at night (or perhaps at noon) and made report to his astonished father of the reception which had been accorded to the books he had so proudly lugged to school in the morning.

We are told of one early teacher in Randolph county whose greatest diversion was in seeing how far from the wall he could stand and spit through a crack in it.

Another, whose farm adjoined the school house, punished the boys (and they did not have to do much to be punished) by sending them into his nearby clearing and compelling them to pile brush.

Of another teacher it is said that he brought yarn to school, out of which, for certain minor offences, he would compel the grown-up girls to knit his socks.

No doubt many of these stories told are exaggerated, but the fact remains that the teachers as well as the schools were very crude affairs, but the old school master with his iron will, his hickory rods and "repressive teaching," soon gave way to the more refined spirit brought about by the introduction of lady teachers in the school, but with all that many a man owed his strength of

character to habits formed in those primitive schools. The teacher had to have but little qualifications so far as law was concerned to teach school. If he were able to satisfy the three "good district fathers," whose duty it was to "run the school," that he was able to manage the big boys, he was almost sure of a job. Frequently no examinations were held at all by them, and if any at all were held they were of little, if any, consequence.

In time the state organized the school systems in such a way as to ascertain the qualifications of applicants to teach. The township trustees conducted the examination. Mr. Hobbs, before referred to, tells this amusing experience of his first examination for a teacher's certificate:

"The only question asked me at my first examination was, 'What is the product of 25 cents by 25 cents?' We had then no teachers' institutes, normal schools, nor 'best methods' by which nice matters were determined and precise definitions given. We were not as exact then as people are now. We had only Pike's arithmetic, which gave the sums and the rules. These were considered enough at that day. How could I tell the product of 25 cents by 25 cents, when such a problem could not be found in the book? The examiner thought it was 6¼ cents, but was not sure. I thought just as he did, but this looked too small to both of us. We discussed its merits for an hour or more, when he decided that he was sure I was qualified to teach schools, and a first-class certificate was given me. How others fared, I can not tell. I only know that teachers rarely taught twice in the same place."

Later on the state provided for a county examiner, whose duty it was to ascertain the qualifications of teachers. Frequently they were but little better for this purpose than the trustees had been, for they were appointed by the county commissioners, who had a habit of appointing lawyers, doctors, and more commonly preachers. As to the character of these examinations the following stories will speak for themselves:

When James S. Ferris, who was prominently identified with the early educational interests of Randolph county, came into the state he applied for a position of teacher in Henry county. The county examiner was a "Pennsylvania Dutchman," noted more for his loyalty to Pennsylvania than for his academic training. Mr. Ferris, like all other applicants, knew of this loyalty and immediately proceeded to acquaint himself with the geography and history of Pennsylvania. When he presented himself for the examination the old German seemed to be very happy to meet him, and upon being informed by Mr. Ferris that he desired to take an examination told him he would give him an oral examination. His first question was: "How many counties are

there in the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania?" Mr. Ferris was "loaded" and, as luck would have it, knew the number of counties in Pennsylvania and immediately gave the examiner the required number and, to the surprise of Mr. Ferris, the examiner told him, "You need not answer any more questions, for any one that knows that much about the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania can teach school in Henry county." Whereupon, Mr. Ferris was issued a first-class license.

It must be remembered that no time was fixed by law for holding these examinations, but the examiner could hold them at any time and any place, which was usually at his home and at any time an applicant or applicants would present themselves.

Mr. S. M. Cougill, now living in Randolph county, had the following amusing experience on his first examination:

Mr. Cougill lived north of Parker two miles and rode horseback to Winchester for the purpose of taking an examination. When he arrived he went directly to the home of the examiner, J. G. Bryce, commonly called "Daddy" Bryce, for the examination. Mr. Bryce was a minister and was preparing at that time, it being Saturday forenoon, to start on his circuit. Being in a hurry, he told Mr. Cougill to take his horse to the livery stable, get his dinner and return at his earliest convenience, as he desired to start on his trip. Mr. Cougill presumed that the examination would be a very difficult one and that Mr. Bryce would give him a series of questions to answer that would take the remainder of the afternoon. Upon presenting himself, however, he was given the problem known in Stoddard's arithmetic as the fish problem. Mr. Cougill was a student at Liber College, where mental arithmetic was one of the principal things taught, and, like all other young men of the time, knew Stoddard's arithmetic from start to finish. Mr. Bryce offered him paper on which to solve the problem, but Mr. Cougill informed him that he was used to solving problems from memory. This, no doubt, was done because of the fact that the problem and its solution had been committed to memory long before. Mr. Bryce gave the problem and Mr. Cougill of course solved it very readily, whereupon Mr. Bryce commented upon his ability to teach school, and being in a hurry to get on his circuit wrote Mr. Cougill a first-class license for his trouble.

Scores of other such incidents could be told of the early examinations in Randolph county, which was no exception to all the counties of the state at that period.

Concerning these same things, Mr. Tucker, in his history of Randolph county, says:

"Somewhere in this volume may be found a racy sketch of a 'woods school' in Randolph county, taught by no less a personage than Hon. N. Cadwallader, late senator and banker of Union City, Indiana, said school taught by our worthy fellow-citizen in the year of grace 1845, only thirty-five years ago. But the sketch is so rich that it will bear reproducing, and we will tell the story again, partly in his own words:

" 'I taught in an old log building in a clearing. It had once boasted a (clay and puncheon) fire-place and a stick chimney; but the house at that time had neither, for the chimney and fire-place were wholly gone, and the end of the house was all open. The books were anything that the parents happened to have at hand at that time—Bible, Testament, Marion, Washington, Franklin, spelling book, Murray's Sequel, or anything else; and each one used what he brought, be it what it might. School book uniformity was not in vogue then in that institution, but glorious liberty was the order of the day. Of course, classification was out of the question, but each urchin was head (and foot, too,) of his own class.'

"In discipline, Mr. Cadawallader was unique. One day he had four undergoing, all at once, on the puncheons, the solemn penalty of violated law. Two were standing face to face, with a stick split at each end, and one end snapped to each boy's nose. One had been thrown astride of a naked joist-pole overhead, while a fourth was stationed with his hands behind his back and his nose plump up to the wall. Was not all that a sight? The state can never know how great is her loss in not having appointed Mr. C. state school superintendent, for that original bent of genius would have wrought wonders ere this in the line of methods of instruction, of architecture, or discipline, of amusement. At any rate, such was 'school-keeping' thirty-five years ago in our beloved Randolph, full thirty-one years after its first settlement."

COUNTY SEMINARY.

In 1824 a law was passed providing for higher education in each county. This institution of learning was to be known as the county seminary. About fifty counties in the state took advantage of this law and established county seminaries. Randolph was one of these.

These schools were supported by private tuition fees, and the scarcity of money at that time kept many a child from attending who might otherwise have done so.

We have been unable to learn when the county seminary was established

in Randolph county, but are sure it was before May, 1827, as on the 8th day of that month we find "Robinson McIntire is reappointed trustee of the county seminary for the county of Randolph for and during the term of three years from and after this date." Evidently the seminary had been formed before that time, but this comes in the period of which the records of the county are lost. We find many items of interest concerning this school. Mr. Tucker, when writing his history of the county, gave the subject no little attention, and has the following to say concerning it:

"At a called meeting of the trustees of the county seminary of Randolph county, on the 7th day of May, 1839, present, Hiram Mendenhall, John J. Peacock and Edmund B. Goodrich:

"Ordered, That Carey S. Goodrich be appointed clerk of the board.

"Ordered, That E. B. Goodrich be appointed treasurer, and that he call on Zachariah Puckett, late trustee of the county seminary, for all books, notes, bonds, papers and moneys in his hands as trustee aforesaid; and that the said Edmund B. Goodrich report to this board at their next meeting.

"The board hath this day conditionally purchased of David Heaston a lot in the town of Winchester for the purpose of erecting a county seminary, the aforesaid purchase subject to the supervision of the county commissioners."

And then the board adjourned until Monday, the 14th inst.

Hiram Mendenhall, Carey S. Goodrich (clerk), John J. Peacock, Edmund B. Goodrich, Seminary Building Trustees.

Board met May 14, 1839.

Considered that the fund at command is not large enough to warrant the erection of a county seminary; therefore,

"Ordered, That the funds be loaned so as to be due May 1, 1840."

Board met February 29, 1840, and voted to commence the erection of a county seminary, and they directed George W. Goodrich to draft a plan for a building, with dimensions as follows:

Size, 35x45 feet; first floor at least three feet from the earth; first story, twelve feet in the clear; second story, ten feet in the clear.

Board met March 13, 1840, and ordered the house to be only one story.

Board met March 18, 1840, and directed advertisements for bids for building the seminary, to be put up at Winchester, Windsor, Spartanburg, Mendenhall's Mill and Deerfield.

House to be finished May 1, 1841, and to be built of brick.

Board met April 10, 1840, and let the erection of the building to George

W. Moore for $2,300, that being the lowest bid, and ordered that $20 be paid George W. Goodrich for draft and specifications.

June 1, 1841, board met and voted to borrow from the surplus revenue fund $1,000, under a law then lately passed.

June 10, 1841, board ordered the letting of two jobs: 1. Digging well, erecting pump, building privies and leveling yard. 2. Making and fixing forty-nine desks in the school room. Both jobs were to be done by October 1, 1841.

June 10, 1841, board met, opened bids, and let the jobs as follows: First, to George W. Goodrich, for $170; second job, to Ernest Strome, for $124.

December 18, 1841, board met and accepted, with some slight reservations, the seminary and ordered the contractor to be paid for the same $2,200.

January 1, 1842, board met and adopted rules for the care of the school building and other property and for the behavior of the students.

The rules adopted were quite precise and somewhat strict, e. g.:

Section 1.—Be it ordained that any person or persons who shall break any glass or shall break any locks, hinges, or latches, or break or lose any keys, or any of the sash, cords, or pulleys, or springs, or shall tear any of the curtains of the windows, shall be fined as follows:

For each glass, 50 cents; for each lock broken or key lost, $4; for each latch or hinge broken, 50 cents; for each light or sash broken, 50 cents; for each pulley cord broken or torn loose, 25 cents; for each pulley string broken, 37 cents; for each tearing window curtain, 37 cents; for injuring desk, seats, etc., not above 50 cents for the first offence, to be doubled for any subsequent offence; for scratching the wall, etc., not over $3; for breaking or injuring the gates or fences, not above 50 cents, to be doubled upon repetition; for injuring trees or shrubbery, not above $1, doubled for repetition.

The studies allowed were orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, algebra, geometry, surveying, philosophy chemistry and latin.

March term, 1842, seminary trustees' report to the board of county commissioners as below:

Receipts, $3,145.02; expenditures, $2,857.82; balance on hand, $287.20.

August 30, 1842, board ordered payment to George D. Moore $200, for building of the seminary.

The seminary opened in the spring of 1842, under the charge of Prof. James S. Ferris.

Mr. Ferris was an acceptable teacher, and the school grew and prospered

under his instruction. He remained several years, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Spencer.

Mr. Spencer continued for several years, and his successor was Prof. E. P. Cole, who retained connection for three or four years. During his administration much was done in procuring library, apparatus, etc., for the use of the school, which, however, was all sold back to him in liquidation of debts due him as principal of the seminary.

The school, on the whole, was flourishing and prosperous, and did excellent service in furnishing the opportunity of higher education to the youth of the county and the region.

The county seminary plan would seem, indeed, to have been a wise provision, and might well have been continued. Under the constitution of 1851, however, the county seminaries were closed, the property sold, and the avails applied to the general school funds.

During their existence very many youths were aided in their efforts after knowledge. Most who have been prominent since that time, who were then in their youth, attended the seminary more or less.

Schools were kept for a while in the building by private enterprise, but it was finally sold by the trustees and employed as a woolen factory by the Carter Brothers, and afterward by another as a wagon shop.

The instructions given in that institution were of a kind of which those who gave them had no need to be ashamed. Modern educators appear to imagine that before them was nothing, and after them shall be—what? And echo answers, What? Yet, it is nevertheless true that the methods practiced and the results obtained by the gentlemen who presided over the labors of that seminary in those early years were good enough even for an age so fastidious and boastful as the present.

One instance must be given to show that the teachers in the Winchester Seminary knew how to perform thorough work, and to make the pupils do the same.

It was the custom in that school—and not by any means a bad one, either—to have classes examined separately, and whenever any class might chance to be ready, and then to call upon a teacher of the region to conduct the examination. An arithmetic class was ready, and a neighboring professor was summoned to the work of finding out how much that particular group of youngsters knew about "figures." The method of examination was this:

The subject of arithmetic, as found in "Rays' Third Part," was divided into topics. Each topic was presented under sub-heads, adapted to bring out

fully and clearly its true nature, and the mutual relation of each to all the rest.

Slips of paper were prepared, each containing the matters belonging to a distinct topic. The class was numbered, and the professor, knowing no pupil in the class, assigned to them by number the topics simply by chance. Each pupil took his topic, and, with no opportunity for preparation by text-book or otherwise, going to the board, put the needful work thereupon, and, when his time came, explained, in a clear and connected manner, the whole subject assigned him (or her), since several of the class were females. No questions were asked; none were needed. The examiner merely sat and listened. In fact, the subjects were presented so clearly, so fully, so exhaustively, that, as the professor sat gazing on their work, and hearing their recitations and explanations, the lines of Goldsmith, adapted, might be applied:

> And still he gazed, as still the wonder grew,
> How that bright class had mastered all they knew.

He had witnessed and conducted many examinations before, as he has done many since, and some that were by no means poor nor unworthy; yet he is, in candor, obliged to declare, that, for completeness, for thoroughness, for clearness and uniformity of knowledge, for absence of failure, for lack even of hesitation on the part of the pupils concerned, for excellence in general and in particular, that performance stands unrivaled within his knowledge. Some dozen pupils were in the class, but not a poor one among them all. Half-grown boys and timid girls alike stood the test, and went through their work calmly, smilingly and triumphant. The author would be glad to record the names of the members of that class as a slight token of admiration for their instructor and themselves, as he feels sure that a group, who, in boyhood and youth, could pass so heroically such an examination as that to which they, on that eventful day, submitted themselves, could not fail, in the coming years, to be otherwise than men and women of mark in the life struggle into which they were so soon compelled to plunge. But the examiner knew not then whom he was examining, nor does he to this day. All honor to the faithful, earnest, enthusiastic, laborious, successful instructors of that olden time. By the great teacher it was said, thousands of year ago, "By their fruits ye shall know them," and well and confidently may the educators of "Auld Lang Syne" appeal to the apparent, unquestionable results of their laborious energy in triumphant vindication of their faithfulness, and of their wisdom and their practical skill as well, in the department of instruction."

We have at this time an organization in the city of Winchester known as the "Old Seminary Girls," which organization is inspired by the many happy associations while attending this school. True, they were among the last to attend this famous institution, but, nevertheless, they caught the spirit of higher learning while attending there. No doubt much of the educational interests to be found among the citizenship of Winchester today is due largely to the influence of the old seminary.

The first school or association for school purposes, so far as we know, was formed by some citizens of Winchester and the immediate vicinity, record of which is made in 1827. These gentlemen, whose names were: Thomas Wright, Jr., William Wright, Paul W. Way, Abner Overman, David Heaston, Caleb Odle, Thomas Hanna and Jonathan Hiatt, Jehu Robinson, David Hayworth, Aaron Dolby, John Odle, John B. Wright, Jonathan Hiatt, Sr., Albert Banta, James Davis, Jonathan Edwards, William Edwards, John Wright, Jacob Porson, David Wright entered into the following agreement:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Indiana, and of Randolph county, being aware of the importance of school education, do mutually covenant and agree to and with each other, to form ourselves into a society, under the name of the Winchester School Association, and to elect out of our body three trustees to manage the business of the society. August 21, 1827."

There was evidently some connection between this school association and that of the county seminary, as Winchester, then a mere village, could not, under any condition, support two schools. Each of these schools were supported by private subscription and by tuition collected from those attending. While we presume the schools were conducted as one school we have been unable to find any authentic relation existing between them.

The county seminary was intended to be and to a great degree became "The College of the Poor Man." It was the intention that one was to be established in each county of the state. This was almost realized, as seventy-three really were established.

No one can estimate the good done by these institutions and no doubt the cause of free education in later years was made possible through their influence.

Indiana did not vote upon free education until 1848, and it is a matter of history that the vote was heaviest for free public schools in the communities where the seminaries were most popular.

Public libraries were maintained in connection with the seminaries, and this, indeed, became the "disseminators of public knowledge." The seminary

was democratic in its organization and reached out to every one who had a desire for higher education. Even at that remote period no one could, with truth, claim lack of opportunity for not having an education.

The culture about this institution was high and the scholarship of the professors good; the morality of the student body well cared for and protected by the stability and honesty of those connected with this institution of learning.

They were the direct forerunners of the present high schools of the country and have always been looked upon by all the educators as the real "pioneers of learning."

Prof. Richard Boone, in his history of education in Indiana, pays this high tribute to the old county seminaries:

"After the extremest criticism has been passed upon the deficiencies of the means of general public education during the period, it must be said that more efficient teaching, more generously supported considering their resources, or more generally appreciated, than in the supplementary institutions that made the state honorably famous just prior to and following the middle of the century. On a frontier not yet freed from the swamp and thicket, where there was little wealth and less leisure, in more than a score of towns and country neighborhoods, were well-known and prosperous centers of the severest classical and disciplinary culture. No compromise was made with the practical. Their training was altogether 'liberal' and general. They imitated the older East in the curriculum, and rivaled it in method and efficiency. The really classically educated, both among pupils and teachers, were relatively far more common than now."

In August, 1848, by vote of the people of the state, free public schools were established in the State of Indiana and the seminaries soon gave way to these great institutions. It is interesting to know that in the election where the question to be determined was "shall we maintain free public schools?" Randolph county's vote was in the affirmative. It may seem strange today that the vote was not practically unanimous, but it carried in this county by only about 6 per cent. The heaviest vote for it was in and around the communities whose center was "The Quaker Church."

UNION LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The influence of the Quaker belief and the influence of the Quaker church as exemplified in the lives of its members, was shown in as marked a degree in the early schools as it was in the church.

These great and good people believe in following the dictates of their own conscience and obeying the faithful injunctions made known to them by the "moving of the spirit," not only in private life but in public life as well and in the school as well as the home and the church. All honor must be given to these men and women, simple in faith, who had the courage as well as conviction to do something for their fellowmen.

In the quietude of their home deliberations or the spiritual environment of their week-day meetings came a convicting desire to put into effect what seemed to them to be the Will of God. Under such environment and desire to be of service to a down trodden race a few members belonging to the "New port Meeting" conceived the idea of endowing an institution for the high and noble purpose of carrying knowledge and learning within the reach of those who desire it.

With this end in view, Nathan Thomas, William Clemens, David Wilcuts, Eli Hiatt, Jacob Hackett, Henry H. Way, John Randle, Daniel Hill, Thornton Alexander, Albert Smith, William Davidson, John H. Bond and Charles Clemens were selected by the donors as the board of managers of the new institution of learning to be established in the Edgewater colored community of Randolph county.

At the first meeting, 9th month 4, 1845, of the board, William Clemens was elected president, and Daniel Hill, secretary. The next day they met again and resolved, "That this institution be called the Union Literary Institute."

They immediately proceeded to arrange for what they hoped to be a great school, and appointed "Daniel Hill, John Randle and Thornton Alexander a committee to superintend the building of a hewed log house thirty feet long, twenty feet wide and two stories high" and to "finish it off for the accommodation of a school."

These men were actuated by the highest of motives and sincerity and lost no time or opportunity in the execution of the trust placed upon them.

They immediately appointed a committee to prepare a constitution for the government of the institution. In this they were aided by Mr. James S. Ferris, of Winchester, a man of scholarly attainment. Mr. Ferris was elected to the board of managers in 1845. In April, 1846, they arranged definitely for the organization of the school. "On motion, resolved that we open a manual labor school on the 18th of next month and that Nathan Thomas and Thornton Alexander be permitted to report at this meeting at what age pupils shall be admitted and the length of time they shall be required to labor each

day." After retiring a short time the committee reported that students be admitted into the manual labor department at the age of fourteen, be required to labor four hours per day." This is, perhaps, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, vocational schools of the state.

Every effort was made to get a suitable person for principal of the school. It depended largely upon Oberlin College, and in June, 1846, they secured the services of Ebenezer Tucker, a graduate of that institution, "for the term of eight months for the sum of two hundred dollars, the school to commence on the 22d of June." They immediately entered into an agreement with Mr. Tucker to teach the school and agreed to furnish a team to assist in moving him from his residence in Ohio to the institution. Thus it was that Mr. Tucker became an early factor in the education of Randolph county. Mr. Tucker's influence was always for the best and he succeeded in building up an institution that was known far and near, as one of the very best. It attracted attention, not only throughout this county, but as far east as the New England states; in fact, the success of the institution was due more to Mr. Tucker than to any other one man. We shall have more to say of him later on.

"At a general meeting of the contributors to the Union Literary Institute, held in Friends Meeting at Newport, Wayne county, tenth month, first, 1846, a report of the proceedings of the board of managers the past year was read, accompanied by an essay of a constitution for the government of the institution."

The earnestness with which the managers considered their work is shown by the fact that the constitution was discussed all that day, and, desiring to give it due deliberation, "adjourned until early candle lighting tomorrow evening to re-discuss the matter." The meeting assembled according to adjournment and considered and adopted their constitution. Their high ideals and purposes are fittingly set forth in the preamble, which is as follows:

PREAMBLE:

"Whereas, a number of benevolent men and women have given lands and contributed money and goods for the purpose of building up and sustaining a Manual Labor School. Principly for the benefit of that class of the population whom the laws of Indiana at present preclude from all participation in the benefits of our public school system and further for the purpose of placing the blessings of an education in the higher branches of science within the reach of all who have not the means and facilities for the acquisition of

scientific knowledge, which are always at the command of the wealthy. Now therefore that the greatest possible good may be derived to those whom the munificence of the donors was designed to reach and bless. To secure and employ for the same benevolent end all gifts, grants, contributions, devises and donations that may hereafter from time to time be made in furtherance of this laudable and christian enterprise. To provide for the due and proper application of the same, according to the true interest and design of the donors. And to define and fix some general principles for the good government and promotion of the best interests of such school and collegiate institution as may grow up on the foundations. We do ordain and establish the following:"

The constitution itself is rather an able document and in many of its articles shows the true motive back of the promoters of the institution. Article 1 affirms the name "Union Literary Institute." Article 6 gives a majority of the board "power to make rules and by-laws for their own government, and that of the school in all matters relating to discipline and manual labor. Fixed rates of labor, board and tuition, to contract for necessary buildings, to employ teachers, tutors and professors, to provide suitable libraries, philosophical and chemical apparatus." Article 8, 9 and 10 are worthy of special interest, as they show the attitude of that institution toward slavery and religion.

"Art. 8th. There never shall be tolerated or allowed in the Union Literary Institution, its government, discipline or privileges any distinction on account of color, rank or wealth.

Art. 9th. In all matters relating to ecclesiastics each person connected with the school, either as teacher or pupil, shall be left to his or her denomination preference: nor shall any teacher be employed or other instrumentalities used, to favor one church organization sect more than another; but the authority of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments and the divinity of the Christian religion shall be maintained inviolate; and no person known to hold contrary opinions shall be admitted to any official station in the Institution.

Art. 10th. The incompatibility of war and slavery with the Christian religion shall be a leading principle in the Institution."

After their constitution was adopted they immediately planned to build a boarding house in connection with the school and appointed a committee, which presented the following plan:

"A frame house with two wings, each fifty feet long, one twenty-six and the other thirty feet long and two stories high."

This building was completed in a short time and was placed under the charge of the superintendent of the school.

Naturally rules were necessary for the control of the students who made their homes in this building. We are informed by Mr. Bass, of that community, that the second story had the sleeping apartments on each side of a long hall which went through the entire building. The girls occupied the rooms on one side of the hall and the boys' rooms on the other side. This made the matter of discipline somewhat of a difficult one and Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, who had charge of this building for a great many years, proved themselves equal to all needs. The "code of by-laws" for the regulation of the school is another evidence that the founders of this institution intended it to be one of worth and force and one which the student body must respect.

The following are some of the rules laid down:

"No student shall absent himself, unless by leave from the principal nor be excused from any lesson or any school exercise except by the principal. No student shall at any time or place use any intoxicating liquor as a beverage. No member of the institution shall play at cards, checkers, chess or any similar game of chance or skill. No student shall burn gun powder in or near any of the institution buildings except by leave of the principal or superintendent. Students are required to be at their rooms by 10 o'clock p. m. and after 9 p. m. to avoid everything which may disturb repose. Students shall not be allowed, upon pain of expulsion, upon any pretense to visit the other sex at their rooms or receive them at their own except by special permission of the principal or the superintendent in cases of serious illness. Every student upon the age of fourteen years shall, unless he be prevented by sickness or shall for other reasonable cause be excused by the superintendent, perform manual labor under the direction of the superintendent four hours per day. Every student shall, unless prevented by ill health or other reasonable cause, rise by 5 o'clock a. m. Study hours shall compromise from five and one-half o'clock a. m. til 12 m. and from 1 p. m. to 5½ p. m. and from seven to nine p. m., allowing one hour for breakfast and provided that requisite time may be taken for manual labor so far as necessary from the above prescribed hour of study. All students of sufficient age and advancement shall engage in study at his room (or other proper place by permission of the principal) during the hour of study hours. The laws of the Christian morality shall be binding on every member of the institution and any breach of them shall be regarded a violation of these laws. No distinction shall be allowed on account of complexion and especially every member of the institution shall carefully avoid

unkind, reproachful or approbrious names or languages. Quiet shall be observed on the first day of the week by carefully avoiding any unnecessary noise and no unnecessary labor shall be done by students or others at the boarding establishment. And the students shall (except such as may be regularly excused) assemble twice in the day, morning and evening, in company with the principal or superintendent to read or hear read portions of the scripture. The students shall be required to furnish bed and other necessary accommodations for their rooms; to keep their rooms clean and decent, to mop the floors at least once in three weeks, to take it by turns to keep the hall, alley and stairs clean and to take care that all the rooms be arranged, beds made, floors swept, etc., by the first breakfast bell so that the hall, alley and stairs may be put in proper order before breakfast. Smoking tobacco shall not be allowed in any of the rooms of the institution. The sexes shall refrain from spending time with each other—provided that the public sitting room shall be free for such as choose to occupy it on first day (Sunday) from one to three p. m. and from half past six to half past seven on Thursday evening. Males and females may walk out in company only by permission of the principal or male or female superintendent. Students shall not spend time in the kitchen except when engaged in necessary labor."

The attitude of the institution toward slavery is manifested on all occasions; in 1847, at a meeting in the Friends Meeting House at Newport, "Ebenezer Tucker was invited to address the meeting on the condition of people of color, which he did in an able and interesting manner."

Lewis Coffin, a great leader of the under-ground railway, was at that time made one of the members of the board of managers. Mr. Coffin was instrumental in making the community about this institution one of the leading stations on the under-ground railway.

In 1848 they asked for a charter from the Legislature of the State and were granted it. A mistake was made in the charter by calling the institution "The University Institution" instead of "Union Literary Institute," and the board asked the Legislature to change the name to the correct one and it was done in 1849.

The institution was supported from the income of the land which had been donated and from donations made to solicitors or agents for the institution. The board had its regularly authorized agents, who traveled through the entire United States soliciting aid for the institution. These agents made claim, and truthfully so, that the institution was primarily in the interest of the

GREEN TOWNSHIP BUILDING.

children of slaves or ex-slaves and was maintained as a philanthropic institution for these people .

Statements as to the financial condition were published annually in such papers as the Pre-territorial Sentinel, Cincinnati Weekly Globe, Rochester, N. Y., North Star and now and then a Boston paper.

The solicitors received ten per cent. of the amount collected for their services. All kinds of donations were acceptable and the records show such donations as "one day's work," "one horse collar," "one steel trap," "five pounds coffee," "6 pounds sugar," "fifty pounds flour," "four bushels wheat," and in fact most any kind of articles that could be used in the institution.

The report of James Moorman, treasurer, May 8th, 1850, shows the receipts from October 5th, 1847, to May 8th, 1850, $375.18; disbursements, $375.22. Receipts, however, sometimes went as high as $600.00 for four or five months. The highest collections were during the year 1850, and to show the scope of territory covered we shall give the report of William Beard, agent:

"To the Board of Managers, U. L. I.:

"I hereby present the following report of my collections and services as General Agent for the U. L. Institute from my appointment as such agent up to the prst. time.

8th mo. 24th, 1850:

Collections made before going to Cincinnati	$ 57.00
Collections made in Cincinnati	95.00
Collections made in Philadelphia	841.00
Collections made in New York	560.90
Collections made in Germantown	45.00
Collections made in Providence, R. I.	52.00
Collections made in Fall River	15.00
Collections made in Nantucket	92.00
Collections in New Bedford	41.00
Collections made in Boston	70.00
Collections made in Salem	25.00
Collections made in Lynn	31.50
Collections in various places not elsewhere set down	54.50
Total in cash	$1,979.90

Collections made in books principally at wholesale prices towit:

At Cincinnati	$ 40.00
At New York City	240.00
At Boston (sent by ship by New Orleans and not arrived)	68.00
At Philadelphia (inc. $17.00 Belleville)	130.10
At Boston, pair globes	15.00
At New York 1 box axes	8.00
	$501.10
	1,979.90
Total in cash and sundries	$2,481.00

William Beard Agent Cr.

By cash sent from Cincinnati	$ 85.00
By one check sent by N. Thomas	250.00
By one check sent by N. Thomas	65.00
By one check	150.00
By one check	200.00
By one note on S. W. Taylor, Phila.	75.00
By cash on freight (of books etc to S. W. Taylor on acct. of L. Coffin Cin	10.00
By one check Franklin Bank Cin. Ohio	250.00
By one check Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania	86.00
By cash paid for expenses in serving board	150.00
By ten per cent charged (accs to contract of Board) for collection of $2400.00 the percent on $81.00 being omitted on account of unsalable books 240 dollars one hundred dollars of which is donated to the Institution Balance	140.00
By one bill bearing interest at six percent amounting to	508.90
	$1979.90

The books, axes and globes were duly forwarded, those from Boston having been sent by ship by N. Orleans which latter are expected to arrive about the first of tenth month next. All of which is respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers as a full and accurate report of my proceedings collections & disbursements etc., as agent.

(Signed) WILLIAM BEARD, Agent.

Newport 8 mo. 24th 1850.

The higher ideals of the board and their anticipation of a glorious future for the school is shown in the organization of what they called a "Professorship Fund." By this fund they hoped to have an endowment that would, in the future, support "the principle teacher of the Institute." This movement, however, met with little encouragement as only $250.00 was donated to that fund.

The success of the school was for a long time very marked as many as ninety pupils at one time being in attendance. As we have said before the success of the Institution was largely due to the individuality of Ebenezer Tucker. The school lost in attendance very rapidly upon his removal in 1850 and regained somewhat of its former prestige upon his return in 1873. Prof. Tucker, however, was never able to put the school upon a very solid foundation after his return. The spirit of giving had given way to the spirit of receiving. The old records show the time, money and services were always donated but later records show that the trustees, managers and all others who performed services for the Institution demanded and received pay for the same.

The Institution rapidly deteriorated and it soon became necessary to support the school partially by public funds. Politics entered into the control of the Institution. The Indiana and Ohio members became antagonistic, each trying to gain control of the Institution. The Indiana side finally gained control. The Ohio contingency brought suit to gain control of the Institution. The case was taken to Wayne county for trial which resulted in the Courts assuming control and appointing thirteen Trustees for the management of the Institution. The land had been sold and the proceeds squandered. The Board of Trustees were able to re-purchase a part of the land and the Institution now owns one hundred ninety-three acres.

While they were undergoing this it became necessary to build a new barn, new house, new fences and to do a great deal. This completely exhausted all resources and the township was compelled to assume control of the school. This they did by maintaining a district school in the "seminary building" until 1910. That year the trustee found that they had nothing to maintain the school so the next year, 1911 they had enough money to pay a portion of the expenses. School, however, had in the meantime, been abandoned because only eight colored pupils remained in the district.

At this time, 1914, the trustees of the Institution transport the children of this school to the Spartanburg consolidated school.

What will be done with this one time noble institution is entirely prob-

lematic and it can only be hoped that some way can be devised by which the original intent of the founders of this institution will be carried out.

Through the leadership of Prof. Tucker the school did a world of good to many who were entirely worthy of its beneficience. The influence of the Institution has been for the best and will no doubt last for generations to come.

Prof. Tucker in his history of Randolph county has the following to say concerning this school:

UNION LITERARY INSTITUTE.

After some years of pioneer school work, a new aid to education arose in the county in the shape of the Union Literary Institute, near Spartanburg, and literally "in the woods." There was the green stump of a huge oak, four feet through, not ten feet from the schoolroom door; and the immense tree trunk lay there, prostrate, just as it fell, with its huge body for the children to run on, and to play over and across. And the boarding house stood above several green stumps, to make room for the house.

Prof. Tucker, its first principal, and his goods, had been brought from Central Ohio, 160 miles, in big open wagons, by two teamsters from Wayne county, Ind., who went clear through by land to bring the young professor, his wife and their infant child, and his few household goods, all lonely and solitary, into the Indiana woods; and to that hewed-log schoolhouse in the forest, and to the boarding house, made of timbers cut and hewed wholly from the green woods, with home-shaved shingles and studding split, like rails, from a tree, with rafters and sleepers and joists all hewed from logs, made ready with the broad-ax, the Hoosier and the Buckeye lads and lasses began to come; and, as years rolled, they came still more and more, and, during eight years and more, nearly five hundred persons from many counties and several states were at some time members of the institute.

And, as those days come up in memory, and the picture of those old-time scenes is renewed, the question presses, Why did those young men and maidens flock into that boarding house, working for their daily food, and living almost literally on bread and water at that? And the more one thinks, the more the wonder grows. Why did they come? But come they did, and for eight long, but happy and fruitful years, did the work of that school go on, under the shadow of the wilderness, till, from sheer exhaustion, the professor gave up his task, and pushed still farther west upon the untrodden prairie, feeling that not for the best farm in the west would he repeat the labors of those eight

years, since he felt literally worn out. And well he might be. For months his days were spent thus: One recitation at home before breakfast; at 7 a. m. algebra and geometry before school; at 8 p. m., school began, and classes recited solid, without intermission, till 12 or 12:30; school 1 p. m., and recitations solid again till 6 p. m., sometimes two at once; and then at home, through the evening, till 9 p. m., classes in his own room, making fully twelve hours of solid teaching every day. This labor went on day after day and night after night for months and months. Not seldom would two classes come forward at once and both would be put through their "paces" at the same time. It was once said of him by a friend that he could hear three classes explain a problem in algebra and read the newspaper all at the same time. This, of course, was a terrible exaggeration, but the labor undergone during some of those years in that forest college was "fearful." These lines are written today not in the least by way of boasting, but simply to give the present generation some faint idea of the way in which were laid, in days gone by, the foundations of knowledge and wisdom in the Randolph woods. But the years fled apace, and the last came, and the farewell word was spoken, and that dear old spot was left to the care of other men; and those pioneer days are gone, and cabins and hewed-log buildings are used as schoolhouses no more. And the teacher of today may be glad that it is so, yet he may beware not to despise those low and humble beginnings, for truly, unless those old things had been in those years long ago when this whole region was a wilderness, the present happy and better times could never have come to pass. The change, indeed, is wondrous; from a rude log cabin, with rough puncheon floor and split-pole seats, with greased-paper cracks for light, puncheon desks against the wall, and huge fire-places, with heaps of wood piled on, sled length, and roaring in full blaze on the hearth, and $7 a month, to the comforts and even luxuries of today, with the princely wages that now prevail. Forty years ago, it was no uncommon thing for a teacher to go to his school-room by sun-up, and to begin to teach, even at that early hour, those who were already in waiting to take up the labors of the day. Eight hours were the regular and expected time, and that whole time had to be spent, and not seldom, ten, and even twelve hours were put in each day in the work of the school-room.

And all this for the mere pittance that now would hardly suffice to pay a boy to watch a gap in the fence!

But the question remains still unanswered—Why did those students in those old times flock to that hewed-log schoolhouse in the Indiana woods?

The answer, however, is easy. A fountain of knowledge had been

opened in the wilderness, and these young people were thirsting after wisdom, and they came to slake that burning thirst.

They were determined to rise, and they pressed eagerly forward to sieze the means put into their hands for that purpose.

Ah! to teach in those by-gone times was a pleasure, rather than a burden.

So anxious, so eager, so earnest were they all, that the instructor could wish the day to be forty hours long, that he might have time enough to teach his longing, hungry pupils all they desired to learn.

No urging heedless dunces, no pushing, no forcing, were needed. The eager students, hungry for knowledge, had to be held back, to be restrained, lest they should study themselves to death.

One feature of this institution, unique for those times, was that no distinction was made for race nor color nor sex. Black and red and yellow and white, male and female, have from the very beginning, even to the present hour, been welcomed without distinction to its advantages.

Established by the munificence, chiefly, of some anti-slavery friends, and managed by a board chosen from several religious denominations, and of both colors, race prejudice and class favoritism have been utterly banished from its walls. Even the distinction of sex, on which is founded, throughout the land, so widely varying systems and methods of training, made no difference here. Whatever a boy had to do, that a girl had to do. And the same practice the same instructor has maintained through more than forty years of his life, spent in the business of teaching. His motto was and is, "Give to each and all the best possible chance, and let each make the most and highest that he can."

And times have changed, also, for the "nigger college." In place of the hewed-log house, built among the green stumps, now stands a comfortable, sightly brick edifice, that, for five and twenty years, has opened its doors, with no warmer nor more kindly welcome, indeed, than did its predecessor in previous years, yet gladly and freely, to receive the youth of all colors and conditions, both from near and from far, inviting them, without prejudice and without distinction, to partake, without money and without price, of all the riches of knowledge that it has to offer.

Prof. Tucker left the institution in 1854, returning, however, in 1873 and remaining till 1879. After being under the management of various instructors—Messrs. Parker, Housh, Bagby, Smothers and others—the school was for a time mostly intermitted, and the chief part of the landed estate sold, the proceeds being vested in a fund, the income of which has been and is to

be expended in maintaining the school. Some of the land sold has come back into possession of the institution, and they own at the present time forty acres, with the schoolhouse, teacher's dwelling and a farm residence.

The Trustees of the institution originally were Daniel Hill, John H. Bond, John Randle, John Clemens and Nathan Thomas, and besides these William Beard, William Peacock, Richard Robbins, William H. McKown, Reuben Goens, Ebenezer Tucker, Jesse Okey.

The school has a charter from the State of Indiana, vesting the property in five trustees. The constitution of the company provides for a board of thirteen directors, five of who are the five trustees, and eight more are chosen by the donors to the institution, four annually, to hold for two years, and till their successors are elected and qualified."

Into this short article must be read, between the lines, the influence of that truly great man, Ebenezer Tucker, whose modesty prevented him from telling the entire truth.

"Rev. Ebenezer Tucker, Congregationalist, Union City, born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., in 1819, attended common schools and Cherry Valley Academy, 1826-29; Oneida Institute, New York, 1836-40; teaching winters, and manual labor summers; Auburn and Oberlin Theological Seminaries, 1841-44, graduating at Oberlin in 1844; married Lois Patchin, North Gage, Oneida county, New York, September 25, 1844; Fredericktown, Ohio, 1844; pastor Congregational church eighteen months, 1844-46; principal Union Literary Institute, near Spartanburg, Indiana, 1846-55 (school mainly for colored youth, established largely by Anti-slavery Friends); farmer, Nora, Illinois, 1854-59; president Liber College, Jay county, Indiana, 1859-68; principal Union City one year; lamp agency, 1869; New Orleans, professor in Straight University, 1870; Tougaloo University, Mississippi, 1871-72; missionary, Raymond, Mississippi, 1872-73; Union Literary Institute, Spartanburg, Indiana, 1873-79; Union City, 1879. He began teaching April 5, 1835, and taught, in all, a time equal to forty-two years of eight months each. He has been a clergyman since 1844, preaching mostly without compensation, being pastor eighteen months at Fredericktown, Ohio, and nine years at Liber, Indiana. His teaching has been laborious and exhausting, but not without power for good. About four thousand youth have been members of the schools under his charge, and great numbers of young men and women in Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, Louisiana, New York, etc., ascribe to his counsels and instructions an impulse toward light and knowledge which has urged them onward to grander heights of wisdom and usefulness. He has had six children (four living), as follows:

Granville Clarkson, Caroline Amelia, Julius Edson, Laura Frances, Charles Finney, Philo Andrew. G. Clarkson, farmer, teacher, soldier, miller, died 1882; Caroline A., died, Nora, Illinois, 1858; Julius E., carpenter, miller, cabinet-maker; Laura F., teacher, milliner; Charles F., teacher; Philo A., telegrapher. G. C. married Mary A. Pomroy—Emma Teagle; Julius E., married Sarah Ellen Knight—widower; Charles F. married Cinderella Maria Campbell; Philo A. married Janetta Clapp. Ebenezer Tucker's parents were both of New England descent, his father having been born in Vermont. His maternal grand parents were natives of Connecticut, the grandfather having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War at Stonington, Connecticut, and an early and active pioneer of Cherry Valley, New York. His father's father was born in Marlboro, New Hampshire, about 1740, and his father's mother in Roxbury, near Boston, in 1747, fifteen and eight years before the French and Indian War respectively. His father was one of twins who were the youngest of nineteen children by one marriage, many of whom were born in the state of Vermont. Being married at sixteen, the mother bore nineteen children by one husband, and lived to be ninety-three years old, dying in Cherry Valley, New York, in 1840. They were married at Roxbury, Massachusetts; kept house several years in Keene, New Hampshire; moved into Vermont, hauling their goods with oxen, and the married couple riding on the same horse two hundred miles into the Green Mountain land. In about 1790, they set out for what was then called New Connecticut, and now Western Reserve, in the winter, upon a sled, with two horses, the group consisting of husband and wife and nine children, two being twins a year old. They crossed the Green Mountains; the snow left them, and they left the sled and kept on with the two horses. One horse died, and they still pressed forward with the other. They pawned their things as they went on, the last thing disposed of thus being the woman's shawl, seventeen miles from where they finally stopped. They quit traveling, because—because—well, because they could get no farther, ending their wearisome journey in Montgomery county, New York, removing shortly to Otsego county, New York, about fifty-five miles west of Albany. There they settled, and there they resided till they left the scenes of mortality, the husband in about 1822, and the wife in 1840, at the great age of ninety-three. Poor and destitute, they reached that hard and rugged region, and poor for forty or fifty years longer they continued to be, during their whole sojourn in this sublunary sphere; that poverty and destitution made deeper and more desperate by the sad fact that twice in that country their house was burned to the ground, the last time escaping barely

in their night clothes, losing everything in their dwelling. Thus did emigration take place, and thus did emigrants live in those olden times in that Eastern land. Such a group as the one described—man, wife, nine children, one poor, woe-begone horse, wandering, strangers in a strange land—would be a sight to behold! Yet of the great crowd of descendants of these poor emigrants, scattered east and west, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, the great body have always been, and are to this day, upright, thriving, respectable, industrious, intelligent, and by far the larger portion of the whole number God-fearing people. The tree was good, and the fruit has been good for many generations. God bless and prosper the poor, but hardy and virtuous, emigrant, and let all the people say, Amen! Let no man despise the poor and the lowly, but let all conspire to favor and to encourage the humble and desolate, for out of such shall come, in the following years, through successive ages and generations, those who shall become the strength and substance of the nation, and the pride and glory of the land! The region of New York to which they came is famous in the annals of the Eastern land. Cherry Valley was settled in 1740, one hundred and forty-two years ago, by intelligent and pious people from Scotland. The winter after their establishment of the colony, the snow lay in immense depth for months upon the ground, and they came near starvation. A friendly Indian discovered their condition, and kept them alive by successive trips to the settlements on the Mohawk river, some fifteen miles distant, traveling upon snow-shoes and carrying provisions upon his back for their sustenance, persevering in his friendly work till the return of spring enabled them to obtain their own supply. In the Revolutionary war, the town was burned, and the inhabitants were either killed or carried captive to Canada. One person, who was then an infant in his mother's arms, became afterward the distinguished Judge Alfred E. Campbell, of Cooperstown, New York, who became the author of the work entitled "Annals of Tryone County," embracing the whole of New York west of Albany county, a most valuable and interesting treatise, and crowded with information concerning those olden times. Cherry Valley was burned near the same time with the massacre of Wyoming, in Pennsylvania, both being in the Susquehanna valley, the former town being at the head of Cherry Valley creek, one of the sources of that river, and Cooperstown being the residence of Judge Fennimore Cooper, the famous novelist, who immortalized that whole region by the productions of his vigorous and fertile brain. Some of the families of the original settlers one hundred and forty-two years ago still occupy the homesteads of their ancestors.

The Campbell family in particular still remain where their progenitor established his home in 1740, after crossing the stormy ocean-wave from the rocks and mountains of his native Scotland. One of his sons was a colonel in the Revolutionary army. General Washington, in his Presidential tour through New York and New England, was a guest at the Campbell mansion, and one little boy, a lad of some ten years, who saw President Washington at his father's residence at that early time, lived to be more than ninety years old, and had the honor, in General Grant's administration, to be able to say that he had seen the first president and the last. Wheen President Grant visited Troy, in the state of New York, to attend the funeral ceremonies of General Wool, Mr. Campbell, then above ninety years of age, made a journey from his home to Troy on purpose to have it say that he had seen the first president and the last. He saw and was glad, and in a short time he lay down to take his last earthly sleep, and was gathered to the sepulchers of his fathers. The ancestral graveyard in that village is, indeed, a most interesting spot, containing, as it does, the tombs of several generations. In the fall of 1880, a centennial celebration was held, attended by perhaps twenty thousand people, and addresses were delivered by Governor Horatio Seymour and other distinguished personages of the state and region, commemorating the capture and burning of the town by the Indians under the famous Mohawk chief, Thayandanega, or Brant, and the cruel Tory partisan, Col. Walter Butler, who, in merciless ferocity, exceeded the savages themselves, and who was himself shot and tomahawked on the banks of Oneida creek by an Indian, who cried, in answer to Butler's appeals for mercy as the avenging savage took his scalp, "Remember Sherry Valley! Remember Sherry Valley!" The subject of this sketch was an early Abolitionist, joining that much abused and maligned group of men and women in his early youth, in 1835. He attended the Oneida Institute at Whitesboro (near Utica, New York), the first collegiate school in the United States which opened its doors to colored youth. While there and at Oberlin, he became acquainted with many of the young men of color who have since became famous in the country. Among them were Messrs. Freeman, Sidney, Loguen, Whitehorne, Day, Garnett, Crunmell, Rogers, Vashon, Allen and others not now recollected. He graduated with the class of 1840 a member of which class was Rev. Highland Garnett, then and ever since—till his death in Liberia, in 1882, whither he had gone by presidential appointment as consul to that African commonwealth—an energetic, talented, influential and greatly successful clergyman, being, from his youth, remarkable for his oratorical ability. It is an interesting fact that Mr.

Garnett was the first colored person who was permitted to speak in the United States Hall of Representatives, which he did, to a crowded assembly, on the 12th of February, 1865. He was pastor of a church in Washington City at the time, and their choir also officiated upon the occasion. The spacious hall was crammed, both upon the floor and in the galleries, and the vast audience hung spell-bound upon his lips. One who heard the memorable discourse concludes an account of the remarkable scene as follows: "It is needless to say more. Men who went to the house to hear a colored man, came away having heard a man in the highest and fullest sense. Many who went there with feelings simply of curiosity came away wrapped in astonishment. Not only a man, but a great representative man, had spoken, and they were amazed. In fact, Mr. Garnett was the finest colored orator in the land—far superior, not, indeed, in reasoning power, yet, in dignity and impressiveness of personal presence, in the graces of finished oratory, and in the grandeur of natural and cultured eloquence, to the far-famed Fred Douglas, for so many years a prominent personage before the American public." As stated, Ebenezer Tucker graduated in 1840 from Oneida Institute, the class numbering eleven, most of whom are still living, after a lapse of forty-two years, but not one of whom he has ever seen in the flesh since the morning after the commencement, when that band of earnest young men took the parting hand and separated to their life-work for Christ and for the welfare of the human race. His business has been chiefly teaching, and, during the larger portion of the more than forty years spent in that employment, his work has been in institutions fully and warmly open to the youth who have been guilty of the heinous crime of possessing a "skin not colored like our own;" fifteen years Principal at Union Literary Institute; nine years President of Liber College; and nearly four years in Straight University, New Orleans, and at Tougaloo University, Mississippi, bringing him thus in connection with some thousands of young persons of color, many of whom have since become prominent among their people and before the country. And, though still poor in purse, he feels rich in the reward of the esteem and affection of his pupils now of the olden time, and the conviction that his hands have been enabled to scatter seed upon the furrows of the great world-field, which is even now yielding, and shall, in the growing future, continue still more largely to yield an abundant harvest for the garner of eternal life."

The above article was written by a close friend of Mr. Tucker and appears in his history of Randolph county.

Upon the death of Mr. Tucker, April 11, 1885, Mr. I. P. Watts, a very

intimate friend of Mr. Tucker, wrote the following concerning him, which no doubt reflects the universal opinion of all who came in contact with him:

"From 1844 to the day of his death, he was a minister of the gospel, preaching most of that time for very little compensation. He was a man of great will power and untiring energy and perseverance; a man of strong convictions, and radical on all reform questions; a man who never councilled expediency or trimmed his sails to catch the popular breezes.

"He has inherited a strong and vigorious constitution from his hardy ancestors, and was temperate in all things (except mental labor).

"He never acquired much property, and was poor in this worlds goods, but he was rich in having a contented disposition which made his life full of sunshine to those who surrounded him. The best days of his life were given to the education and elevation of the then despised and downtrodden black man. From boyhood he had been an earnest advocate of the equal rights and equality of all men before the law, and for this cause he went to Mississippi after the war, and right in the hotbed of secession, he bore the persecution and sneers of his own race, simply that he might aid the freedmen in acquiring knowledge, and no question of dollars and cents ever drove him from this, his chosen path of duty.

"He was of that type of man who honored God by serving men who are the salt of the earth, and one of the pillars that supports the cause of truth and justice.

"Socially he had few equals. His long life of studious habits had filled his mind with a wonderful fund of general knowledge on all subjects, and he was a most interesting conversationalist to those who sought his company. Especially to the young he was like a new book, full of light and knowledge, mingled often with wit and humor.

"For his old students, many of whom are now the heads of families in this and adjoining counties, he always cherished the warmest feelings of love and friendship, and to many of them he seemed more a father than friend. With him he said the "old friends were the best friends, and the old days were the best days," and in his later years he loved to talk of the days of toil that had passed. His life was a labor of love, and few men have done more for the cause of humanity, for so little pay, as Mr. Tucker. But he has the reward of all good workers in the fact that in the hearts of those who knew him best, the memory of his bright example will leave a halo of blessed light so long as memory lasts.

"The brightest tribute to his memory which loving friends can give, is

the testimony of his christian character. He was emphatically a man of faith and a man of God.

"While, to some, he appeared to be gruff and austere in his manners, yet a kinder, more tender and loving-hearted man never lived. "He loved righteousness, and he hated iniquity," but he had that charity which is first pure, then peaceable and easy to be entreated. He was a pure man in his thoughts and in his conversation. No one ever heard him utter a vulgar or profane word, or indulge in idle talk or foolish jesting. In this respect his life is a blessed example to all who would live Godly in this present evil world.

"He was a man of prayer, and such pathos and eloquence in simple prayer as he possessed is seldom the gift of mortals. There were no vain repetitions, no stereotyped phrases, no set forms, but his whole soul was full of fervent sweet prayers, ready to gush forth at all times in loving tenderness and supplication, and his words fell like a heavenly benediction on the heads of those who heard.

"As a minister of the gospel, his prepared sermons were models of eloquence logic and gospel combined. His power to touch the heart was most felt when he spoke extemporaneously, which he often did with great effect for good. He was a man who lived out his religion in his daily life. He literally walked humbly, he dealt justly and loved mercy, and his life was devoted to the interest of the poor, for he had walked in the same pathway from boyhood.

"He never was rocked in the cradle of luxury or sought for the easy places. He was literally a son of toil, but he was 'strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might.' 'He fought the good fight; he kept the faith and henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of righteousness which the Righteous Judge shall give.'

"He died as he had lived at peace with God and men. He rests his labors and works to follow. Let us thank God, who hath given him victory our Lord, Jesus Christ. I. P. WATTS."

Mr. Tucker was buried in the cemetery at Union City but upon the death of his wife in 1901 was taken to Fountain City where his body now rests.

RIDGEVILLE COLLEGE.

Another institution of great importance which the county has had was the Ridgeville College. This institution was located at Ridgeville and for

many years gave promise of becoming one of the principle institutions of the state.

In their catalogue of 1896-1897 we find the following history:

"About the year 1867, Rev. John Collier and other Free-Will Baptist ministers, together with a few enterprising citizens of Ridgeville, conceived the idea of founding a college, to be under the control of the Free-Will Baptist denomination. The erection of the large building now in use was commenced soon after, but was only recently completed.

The hope of the founders of the school was that the denomination would recognize the institution by act of their General Conference, and properly equip and endow it. In these things they were sorely disappointed from the fact that the denomination already had more schools than they could furnish with the means necessary for aggressive work. From the first the college was crippled and weak from the lack of funds, and, in spite of the heroic efforts of Presidents Collier and Bates, the actual endowment never reached $20,000. While the attendance at times was encouraging, the fact became more and more apparent that the Institution must cease to exist, or pass into other hands.

In August, 1891, a correspondence was opened between the Prudential committee and Rev. E. D. Curtis, D. D., Superintendent of the Congregational Home Missions in Indiana. The object in view was the transfer of the college to the above named body. At the request of Superintendent Curtis, Rev. C. A. Gleason, of Angola, Indiana, visited Ridgeville and held a conference with the college authorities, the result of which was a call for a joint meeting of the trustees of the school and representatives of the Congregational churches, to be held at Ridgeville, September 13 and 14, 1891.

After a careful study of the situation, a second meeting was arranged for, and held on November 3rd and 4th. The trustees and delegates of the Salem Free-Will Baptist Quarterly meeting voted in favor of the transfer, and in this were enthusiastically supported by the citizens of the town and vicinity. From the first, the secretaries of the Congregational Education Society, Rev. J. A. Hamilton, D. D., and Rev. T. Y. Gardner, heartily favored the enterprise and pledged the sympathy and aid of their society.

The third and final meeting was held in the college building, January 19 and 20, 1892, when the entire property, valued at $40,000 was transferred to the Congregational churches of Indiana. A new board of trustees was elected, with Rev. E. D. Curtis, D. D., President and Rev. C. A. Gleason, Secretary.

That the Congregational churches of Indiana are in sympathy with the

college may be readily inferred from the following resolutions passed by the General Assembly at Marion in May, 1895.

"Resolved, That the relation of this school to this association requires thorough work and exercising the highest moral and Christian influence, and therefore worthy of our hearty co-operation.

"Resolved, That the relation of this school to this association requires of us that we all, so far as we can, exercise our influence in encouraging young people to attend the college, and to help it in all other reasonable ways.

"F. E. KNOPF,
"J. H. CRUM,
"W. A. BELL, Committee."

Thus we see the college passing from its originators to that of new hands. This was, in a way, best for the Institution, yet it must have been disappointing to the originators, principally to that of its first president, John Collier. Mr. Collier was one of those self-sacrificing men who labored for the benefits of his fellow men. It is said during the years of his presidency of this college that he thought not of himself but of others, wholly. It is even said by those who knew him, that he literally starved himself in order that the Institution might live and grow. Such spirit of sacrifice and devotion can only exist in the heart of a man who feels the burden of his fellow men.

It is pathetic that the efforts of this great man were seemingly lost in the death of the Institution.

The first catalogue of the Institution was issued for the year 1871-1782. At this time Prof. S. D. Bates became president; I. D. Atkinson, assistant; William Reed, professor mathematics; Mrs. I. D. Atkinson and Warren S. Montgomery composing the faculty. Elisha B. Wood was the graduate of that year. Benjamin E. Boyer, a senior; Marcus Bosworth and Tillman A. Howell sophomores; the freshman class was composed of Benjamin F. Boltz, Benton Webb, Henry Kitselman, William A. Long and Russell W. Vaughn. The "Ladies Course" had as its students Ruth Bosworth, Jennie Higgins and Ida Marot. The "Practical Course" enumerated as its students James J. Eagy, David Odle, Asa Orcutt and Eli Wickersham. The Trustees at that time were H. B. Vaughn, Lagrange; Arthur McKew, Edbert Payne and William J. Shoemaker, of Ridgeville; E. C. Clough, Jordon; David Pollt, Union City, and Stephen Straley, Westchester. That year they enumerated one hundred thirty students. The following year one hundred seventy were enumerated.

In 1875 Prof. John M. Davis, now president of Rio Grande College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, became a member of the faculty.

Elias Boltz became professor of mathematics in 1878. President Bates was succeeded in 1886 by E. O. Dickerson, A. M. B. D. In 1890 the college was reorganized under the name of "Ridgeville College and Indiana Normal." Prof. Dickerson remained as its president and J. E. Souers became principal of the normal school, with P. S. Tracy an assistant.

This year the school became somewhat pretentious in the number of courses offered, as their catalogue of that year advertised a College of Music, College of Oratory, College of Business, College of Shorthand, College of Typewriting, College of Pen Art and a College of Telegraphy.

In 1892, as we have seen in the above history, the school was put under the control of the Congregationalists of Indiana, with Edward D. Curtis as president of the board. Charles A. Gleason, secretary, William Charles Kruse, A. M., became the acting president. Mr. Kruse remained as president until 1896, when he was succeeded by Prof. George Hindley, B. D. Prof. Hindley was a very strong man, but the lack of financial support and the limited number of Congregationalists from which to draw as a church school, and the growth of other educational institutions about it made it impossible for him to build up the college. He was succeeded in 1899 by H. C. Garvin, P. H. D., of the University of Munich. Mr. Garvin battled against fate for two years, when he married Miss Westrader, a member of the faculty, and left the Institution May 30, 1901. Mr. Garvin was a strong professor and a profound student, but was unable to make any headway whatever with the institution. He was a man of unusual training, but cared little for any other subject than his chosen subject of philosophy. It is said he cared so little for his diplomas of various colleges that he bound books with them.

It is an unfortunate thing for the county that an institution like Ridgeville College must not be maintained. The influence of such a school was broad and many of our best citizens found their inspirations for higher ideals and training within the halls of that institution. The school, as such, has been lost, but the school as an influential factor of society will live in generations to come.

These are the only educational institutions other than the common and high schools that have ever gained any footing in this county.

THE LINCOLN, WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

A few years ago it was the custom to have summer school or local normal school for students preparing themselves to teach or for the teachers wishing further help in their work. It was the custom for the county superintendent, together with one or two helpers, to conduct such a summer school or normal school during the summer. Mr. Dan Lesley was one of the first to undertake this movement, conducting a six-weeks' term at Winchester. The next year the school was conducted at Union City and the following year two schools of a like nature were held in Union City, one in Indiana and one in Ohio. Since that time schools were held in Winchester almost each year until 1896. Many teachers attended these schools simply to be able to pass an examination. The county superintendent was at the head of the school and it was the custom at the close of the term to hold an especial examination for teachers' license. It is easy to see why they attended. This privilege became so badly abused over the entire state that the Legislature passed a law making it impossible for a county superintendent to have anything whatever to do with summer normals. This sounded the death knell of the institution.

Some of the teachers who have taken part as instructors in the summer schools of Winchester are Messrs. Butler, Ault, Wood, Caldwell, Bowers and Baker, superintendent of the Winchester school, Driver, of the Winchester High School, Bosworth, and Branson, of Farmland, Lesley, Denney and Paris, county superintendents, and many others who were teachers in these schools.

Much good was no doubt accomplished in this school, but it was supplanted by the larger and better institutions all over the state.

Another factor that has entered into the schools of the state is the Township Institute. These institutes were originally voluntary associations on the part of the teachers, whereby they would come together and discuss questions of professional interests to them and their schools. It is said that Prof. E. P Cole was an enthusiastic supporter of this movement and many such meetings were held by him and his teachers. The movement grew throughout the entire state until eventually the teachers were paid for attending the institute, the Legislature feeling that the public would be sufficiently benefited to justify the expense.

In 1865 a larger institute, the County Institute, was organized by the Legislature of the state. The first of these institutes was held by Pleasant Hiatt, then county examiner of this county. These institutes have continued

and grown in influence and importance until now they are looked forward to as the educational institute of the county.

The Randolph County Teachers' Association and voluntary association of teachers held upon Friday and Saturday following each Thanksgiving, was organized in 1897 by the teachers of the county. This association has been held each succeeding year and is attended by every teacher of the county, each teacher being allowed pay for attending this association.

The most modern and progressive movement that has been instituted in the schools of Indiana has been that of the consolidated schools. It has long since been observed by all those who have given the question study, that the child in the small district school does not have the advantage that it has the right to demand of the state. The small number of pupils in the school does not afford the social intercourse demanded by every child and through which culture is largely attained. The few pupils found in each class removes the element of contest which is the inspirator and invigorator of every child. Then, it is impossible to have teachers of special ability in special subjects, such as music, drawing, manual training, cooking, sewing, which today is regarded as very essential to the life of every child.

As to the consolidation of schools in this county the following article appeared in the report of the state superintendent of public instruction, 1911-1912:

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS IN RANDOLPH COUNTY—BY SUPT. L. L. DRIVER.

It is not the intention in this article to discuss the question of the superiority of consolidated schools over the district school, as that question has been settled by comparison in scores of consolidated schools all over the state. We wish to show, especially, the influence of these schools in the enrollment and attendance of the eighth year graduates. Randolph county, like all others of the state, for years depended solely upon its district schools, and we should not in any degree minimize the great work of these schools, for through them alone is the present high efficiency made possible.

Consolidation first began in this county by the school building at Losantville, in Nettle Creek township, having been condemned by the state board of health. The school authorities thought it wise to transport two small district schools to this place. Although this brought about a storm of opposition, the experiment was tried and has proved a great success. The building was built in 1905 and is of concrete, costing $14,000, and has since been equipped at a cost of about $300, not including desks, globes, maps and library. For the first time in the history of the county schools the flush system of closets was

installed in a township building. A high school was established with a three years' course of six months each. This has been increased to a four years' course of seven months and is now a certified school. From the very first this school has been a success, which is shown by the fact that 94 per cent. of the eighth year graduates have entered high schools.

The school corporation of Lynn was laid down and the township took charge of its school and built a six-room building at a cost of about $24,000. At the dedication of this building Doctor Hurty, in making an address, spoke of the "large and commodious building, sanitary in every part, large enough to meet the needs of the community for years." The people of the community, realizing the advantages of such a school, abandoned two of the district schools and it became the duty of the same Doctor Hurty to condemn the building because of its lack of room in 1909. A four-room addition was built to meet the growing needs of this school, but again we find an insufficiency of room, as the building is now crowded in every part. Laboratories for physics, botany, agriculture, manual training, sewing and cooking are installed and efficient work is being done in all of them. From a school requiring six teachers and having a high school course of three years it has grown to a school requiring thirteen teachers and is commissioned. The enrollment of eighth year graduates has increased from 80 per cent. to 97 per cent.

In 1912 five districts in the north part of this same township petitioned the trustees to abandon the district schools and consolidate them. To this end a $15,000 five-room building was erected in 1912. This school, "Beech Grove," is accredited.

In 1908 a four-room dilapidated, unsanitary fire-trap of a school house in Greensfork township gave way to a modern eight-room building. This building is not only sanitary and modern in every particular, but is an architectural beauty. It is situated in a maple grove near the center of the township and accommodates the pupils from six districts.

The high school maintained here has grown from a three years' course of six months to a four years' course of eight months and was commissioned in 1911. The per cent. of attendance of the eighth year graduates has increased from 80 per cent. to 97 per cent. since the erection of this building.

In 1908 the trustee of White River township found himself facing the problem of several small schools and poor buildings in the western part of his township. It was deemed advisable to build a consolidated school. To this end a four-room building was erected at a cost of $14,000. Many people looked upon it as a foolish undertaking, as it is situated entirely remote from

any town or village. In fact, at the dedication of this building, known as the "Lincoln," prophets were heard to say that the time would never come when the building would be half filled. This school began with an enrollment of forty-three. Its advantages were soon seen by the people of the surrounding districts and the following year three heavily populated districts petitioned to be abandoned and transported to this school. Many others from surrounding districts also seeing its advantages transported their children, at their own expense. This reduced the attendance in other schools until three went down for lack of attendance. The high school was established in 1910 and was commissioned in 1913. The experiment was so successful and the attendance so large that the building soon became inadequate. As some of the high school children were transported from the east end of the township it was thought that the situation might be relieved by building another large building in the eastern part of the township. This was done in 1911. but so great was the demand and need of more room in the "Lincoln," 97 patrons out of 101 petitioned the trustee and advisory board to double the capacity of the school building. This was done in the summer of 1912 and instead of a failure, as was predicted by some, we find it an eight-room building equipped for botany, agriculture, manual training, sewing and cooking, attended by 237 pupils.

The other building referred to in the above paragraph is known as the "McKinley" and is situated one mile east of Winchester. It is a seven-room building, costing $28,000, modern in every particular and fully equipped for all the needs of a modern school. Seven schools are transported to this building. The enrollment for the current year is 176. The high school maintained here is commissioned.

For five years previous to the establishment of the township high schools in this township the enrollment of eighth year graduates had been 53 per cent. Since these high schools have been started, 93 per cent. of the eighth year graduates are enrolled in high school.

In 1909 Parker abandoned its school corporation and its management was assumed by Monroe township. A new building was necessary. Four acres of ground near town were purchased by the trustee and a building costing $34,500 was erected. This is also equipped and maintains a commissioned school having twelve teachers. The children in the western half of the township are transported by wagons and interurban to this school. This building is equipped for manual training, sewing, cooking, botany, agriculture and physics. There yet remain four district schools. The per cent. of attendance of eighth year graduates has increased from 67 per cent. to 90.

The banner year for school house construction was 1910, as three townships erected buildings that year.

Green township erected a six-room $19,000 building upon a three-acre school lot in the center of the township. This is the first township in the county to have complete consolidation as all of the eight schools are now abandoned and transported to the central school. For five years previous to the establishment of this school but 21 per cent. of its eighth year graduates enrolled in high school. This low per cent. is perhaps due to the fact that no high schools were near this township. The growth of this school has been remarkable, and a four years' commissioned high school is maintained. The per cent. of attendance of the eighth year graduates has increased from 21 to 92 per cent., every member of the class of 1911 enrolled. This school is commissioned.

Jackson township is another that built in the year 1910. Its building was erected in the center of the township and, like the others, is modern in every particular. It has five rooms and was built at a cost of $18,000. Two rooms were occupied the first year, but this year, 1912, finds every nook and corner filled. Every indication points to the building of an addition in the very near future. Five schools are centralized at this place, and the enrollment of eighth year graduates has increased from 31 to 95 per cent. In 1913-1914 the Jackson was commissioned and was the fourth largest high school in the county.

Ward township had a high school at Saratoga previous to the year 1910, but Saratoga is in the extreme corner of the township, which made the high school inaccessible to most of the children of the township. Two schools abandoned for lack of attendance, together with three abandoned by petition were centralized in the "Jefferson," near Deerfield, in the western part of the township. This building has four school rooms and two recitation rooms and was built at a cost of $17,000. The high school is now certified and is growing very rapidly. The attendance of eighth year graduates in the territory covered by this school has increased from 31 per cent. to 92 per cent. It is only a question of a short time until this building must be increased.

In the spring of 1911 the board of health condemned the joint school building between Nettle Creek and West River townships at Modoc, and the trustees of these townships built a five-room building at a cost of $18,000. During the summer three district schools petitioned to be abandoned and consolidated with the school at Modoc. The high school, which had been a two years' course of seven months, was put upon a commissioned basis immediately, and has grown from an attendance of 15 to 40. The school is now

certified, and the per cent. of enrollment of eighth year graduates in the territory covered by this school has increased from 68 per cent. to 96. It is now equipped for botany, agriculture, manual training, sewing and cooking.

At the same time in which the Modoc school building was condemned another building in West River township at Huntsville was also condemned, but the board of health realizing that a township would be burdened by building two buildings during the same year extended the time for condemnation to 1912. In the summer of 1912 a four-room building was erected at Huntsville at a cost of $15,000. This school, like the one at Modoc, has been increased from a two years' course of seven months and placed upon a commissioned basis. Three abandoned schools are transported to this school, leaving only two district schools in the township. The eighth year enrollment has increased from 68 per cent. to 92 per cent.

In the spring of 1912 four districts in the central part of Wayne township petitioned to be abandoned and consolidated in a central school. To this end five acres of ground were purchased and a contract let for a seven-room building at a cost of $23,000. The Wayne is the only school to have a residence for the use of the school. The high school is upon a commissioned basis and gives every evidence of being as successful as the others of the county. But 44 per cent. of the eighth year graduates for the past five years have entered high school.

In mentioning the number of rooms in each of the buildings named above we have made no attempt to enumerate such rooms as might be termed recitation, library, laboratory, rest or playroom. Each building has from two to six of such rooms which are as valuable in their place as the rooms mentioned in the description.

These buildings have been built according to the rules and regulations of the state board of health, as to lighting, heating and ventilating. The heating is by furnace and steam, the ventilation being by fans. Automatic regulation is installed in most of these buildings, thus insuring a constant temperature. The flush system of toilets is made possible by cess-pools which are easily drained and which have proved very satisfactory.

The cost given is in most cases the contract price and does not include any improvements or equipment.

In some cases the old school buildings are used for barns and in others new barns are built. These are used for the horses of the hack drivers and of children who furnish their own transportation.

These barns are constructed so that by removing a temporary stall the school hacks may be stored during the summer.

The greatest problem in consolidated schools is the transportation of the children. This can be best done only by the best men as drivers with the best teams to be had, and these attached to the best hacks possible. Too great care cannot be taken to insure the best service in this line. The hack routes must be as short as possible so that children may be in the wagons for a minimum period only. The hacks should be commodious, warm and well ventilated. To this end the trustees of this county are purchasing only hacks that have glass sides and ventilators. They should be heated by coal stoves and thus eliminate any fumes.

The glass sides give good opportunity for ventilators and insure plenty of light, both of which are not only essential to good health but are conducive of good deportment. Hack drivers who formerly drove the hacks with curtained sides report that the discipline in the modern hacks is much better. This is due largely to the fact that the hacks have plenty of light and that the children can see over the country as they pass along. This is also an insurance against accidents while crossing railroads.

The hacks used here have double floors, which also adds much to the comfort of the children.

Good roads are also a necessity to successful transportation. Since these hacks have to go over the roads at all times of the winter they are equipped with wheels having two and a quarter inch tires to prevent any unnecessary wear upon the road. Hack routes, like mail routes, bring about good roads, as the best service is only possible under the most favorable conditions.

Only men of the highest moral worth should be employed as drivers. As much care should be exercised in the selection of a hack driver who has charge of the children to and from school as in the teacher who has charge of them while in school. The best of men can only be secured when the position pays the price demanded by a first-class man. Bids for driving a hack should never be taken by a trustee, as this brings about unsatisfactory complications.

The rules and regulations of the hack service should be a part of the contract into which the hack driver enters and in which he gives bond for the successful performance of the work. The contract here shown is the one used in this county and attempts to reach and overcome some of the difficulties encountered in the past.

Each hack driver is required to make a daily report to the principal of the school. This not only secures his co-operation but the children in this way learn of their responsibility to the driver. A report is also required of each driver to the county superintendent so that official may be made acquainted with prevailing conditions.

These buildings are constructed for a broader purpose than merely school buildings. Many of them have become the centers of community interests because of their facilities for the accommodation of public gatherings. Many of the townships have no other public buildings of sufficient size to accommodate general meetings of the community. Without exception these buildings have auditoriums which are made by combining two to four rooms, and sometimes the corridor. Folding doors of unusual height are used for this purpose. These auditoriums vary in size, depending on the size of the building, but in most instances will seat from 300 to 400 people. These facilities have brought about many entertainments such as are given in lecture courses of high quality. Commencements, township institutes, both teachers' and farmers', political meetings, Sunday school conventions, farmers' organizations, parents' and teachers' meetings—in fact, all meetings found in any high grade community are being held in these buildings. This has brought about a closer relation between patrons, children and the schools, and this alone is well worth the extra cost of any auditorium.

These schools have brought about a higher appreciation of school work in advance of the eighth grade. Families are now represented in the high schools of the townships which were never represented before. Children no longer are discussing the question of stopping at the eighth grade, because they have in their own midst an institution of higher learning. We know of no more convincing proof of the above influences than a reference to the statistical report of this county. In 1908-1909, the year before these schools were started outside the towns, this county had 371 eighth grade pupils enrolled, 191 high school pupils. In 1911-1912, by a strange coincidence, the report shows the same number of eighth grade pupils, but the enrollment in the high school has increased from 191 to 417. Seventy-one per cent. of the pupils of the townships of the county are in consolidated schools.

During the school year of 1913-14 the increased activity was more marked than ever before.

The township high school enrolled during that year 539 pupils, all of whom in addition to the regular academic work had the advantage of sewing, cooking, manual training, and agriculture. Seventy-three per cent. of all the pupils in the townships were in graded schools and 94.7 per cent. of the eighth year graduates of the year previous were in high school during that year. This is a phenomenal record when one considers that the average for the state is by far less than one-half that amount.

The schools of Randolph county were far in advance of what is known

JEFFERSON, WARD TOWNSHIP.

of the vocational movement in schools. This movement was brought about by the Legislature of 1913 passing the "Vocational Educational Bill," whereby it was required to teach agriculture, sewing, cooking and manual training in all the certified high schools of the state. This Randolph county had been doing and the school year of 1913-14 found all its consolidated schools equipped completely for all the vocational subjects mentioned.

Randolph county's schools today stand among those at the head of the great educational system of Indiana, and the fight for better schools has been a difficult one and has been met by the opposition of those who are not in the progressive spirit of the present school age and has been met with the threadbare statement that "the old schools were good enough for me and my father, therefore they are good enough for my children." In spite of all this the growth has been phenomenal and will result in a higher citizenship, an asset beyond value. As one reflects upon the schools of the past and compares them with those of the present, with all their advantages the question arises, "What great things are in store for the children of the next generation?"

The county schools at this time are under the management of the county board of education, composed of G. Walter Hiatt, White River township; Henry Nichols, Washington township; George O. Wise, Greensfork township; Clarkson Puckett, Stoney Creek township; Robert Lumpkin, Nettle Creek township; Smith Lee, West River township; Emanuel Zimmerman, Green township; Albert Delong, Ward township; W. P. Noffsinger, Jackson township; G. C. Shultz, Wayne township; Daniel Grove, Monroe township; Albert Zimmerman, Franklin township, trustees; Thomas C. Hinton, president Ridgeville school board; Samuel Miller, president Farmland; W. J. Purdy, president Winchester, and Theodore Shockney, president Union City.

At the present time White River township has two consolidated high schools, the McKinley, one mile east of Winchester, and the Lincoln, four and one-half miles west; six district schools, and has abandoned sixteen district schools. Wayne township has two consolidated schools, the West Union and the Wayne; has four district schools and has abandoned seven district schools. Greensfork township has two consolidated schools, the Witter and Spartanburg; has four district schools, and has abandoned six district schools. Washington township has four consolidated schools, the Lynn, Beech Grove, Bloomingsport and Carlos, and has abandoned eight district schools. West River has one consolidated school, the Huntsville, and a joint consolidated school with Nettle Creek at Modoc; has two district schools and has abandoned nine district schools. Nettle Creek has a consolidated school

at Losantville, four district schools and has abandoned four district schools. Stoney Creek township has at this writing no consolidated schools, but has one two-room graded school at Windsor and six district schools; however, at the present time a majority of the patrons of that township have petitioned the trustee to establish a consolidated high school; this, however, is being opposed by a certain element and it will take court decision to determine it. We fancy that in a few years from now the children of the opponents will wonder why their parents were so short sighted. Monroe township has one consolidated school, the Monroe; has three district schools, and has abandoned five district schools. Green township has but one school, the consolidated high school, the Green, in the center of the township; they have abandoned eight district schools. Franklin township has one consolidated school; has three district schools, and has abandoned three. Ward township has two consolidated schools, the Saratoga and Jefferson; has six district schools and has abandoned five district schools. Jackson township has one consolidated school, the Jackson; four district schools, and has abandoned six district schools.

Were we to offer a prophecy concerning the school situation it would be that in fifteen years from now there will not be a district school in Randolph county.

In addition to the township school excellent schools are maintained in Winchester, Union City, Farmland and Ridgeville. The first of these four towns to have schools was Winchester.

It is impossible at this time to know where the first school was located, as no records have ever been kept of it. No doubt, however, it was a private school located in the cabin of some enterprising, intelligent citizen who taught a subscription school.

The first school house of which we have record was "built of logs with the ends projecting at the corners." This description would indicate that it was built of poles rather than of hewn logs, but be that as it may, it was built some time prior to 1830, and stood upon Broad street (Washington) and East street just north, across the street, from the present site of the Friends church. Jacob Henderson was teaching school in this log cabin when it was burned down in 1836. Nothing was saved from the building, hence the pupils lost "all the books." This perhaps was not a very heavy loss, because no child was known to have over three books, seldom two, frequently only one and occasionally none.

Mrs. Smith, daughter of Jacob Elzroth, was a girl eight years old when they moved to this county in 1833. Mrs. Smith attended school in this log building and has the following to say concerning it:

"The house was built of logs and stands where Dr. Hunt's office now stands; it was a one-room building, not very large; the door faced the east, and windows on the south side were made of ten small glass placed side by side as if a log had been left out and this put in its place; there was also a window on the west side. There was a large paddle fastened to the wall by a string hung near the door. This paddle had the word "out" printed on one side and the word "in" printed on the other, the rule being that when the child left the room the paddle was changed so that the word "out" would show and upon their return the paddle would be turned. We would get full of mischief sometimes and fail to turn the paddle and in that way two or three of us would get out at the same time and have a good time. The seats were made of big slabs with pegs in them and reached clear across the room. Polly Heaston was the only pupil who had a slate and Polly received a great deal of attention from the other pupils because of this. The slate was borrowed by as many pupils of the school as could find time to use it. The only book we used was a spelling book and no other book was used until we got to the upper grades. There weren't many books burned when the house burned because there weren't many there, but we had a good time in the old school. My father taught one term because he did not want to see the children go without an education; he had young men and women come to him who were almost of age, who didn't know their a-b-c's."

The school was next held in the old Methodist church, which stood on Main street, one square south of where the county jail now stands. The school was moved from this site to the old seminary, which stood on West Franklin street. Later on a brick building, which is still standing, was built on the north side of Will street, east of the G. R. & I. raliroad. This served as a building for public schools, for a number of years, when it became necessary to build another building. This building was built on North Main street and north of Third street, and it is now used as a residence. This served their purpose until the year 1867, when the schools, having become better organized, and the needs much greater, it was found necessary to build a new building.

The town (whose schools were conducted by the township), was fortunate in having as the township trustee a man of indomitable courage and determination to give the boys and girls splendid facilities for school. This man was Thomas W. Kizer. Mr. Kizer, in spite of the opposition of those opposed to higher education, persisted in carrying out his plans and built the "Central" school building, which was finished in 1867, at a cost of about

$22,000.00. This building was one of the best-equipped and approved structures of its time. Few men would have had the courage to build such a building, but, thanks to Mr. Kizer, the community was given this splendid edifice. School was opened in this building on March 9, 1868. A short time after this Winchester incorporated for school purposes and the building became the property of the town.

The school held in the old seminary was transferred to this building and Prof. James S. Ferris became the first acting superintendent of the city. Mr. Ferris acted as superintendent until June, 1870.

For the history of the schools from this time until 1888 we shall copy a history compiled at that time by Superintendent C. H. Wood and printed in the Winchester *Journal*. Mr. Wood, however, has said nothing in this article concerning the erection of two new school buildings, commonly known as the North and South wards. These buildings were built about 1879 and were located, one on Orange street, between Main and Meridian, and the other on the corner of East and Third streets.

The earliest records found in the superintendent's office show that in the month of June, 1870, John Cooper was appointed superintendent of the schools and that he entered upon his duties in the month of September following. The teachers were T. S. Gordon, Daniel Lesley, Miss L. E. Lamme, A. Wells, E. Abshire and Mrs. Emma Thompson. The school was known as the Winchester Graded and Normal Schools, and the board of trustees consisted of T. W. Kizer, Joseph Edger, J. W. Diggs, J. B. Routh, Hon. T. Ward and General A. Stone. The course of study did not differ materially from that of the present day except in the order in which the subjects in the high school succeeded each other. Trigonometry then appeared in the tenth grade, and the graduating class studied evidences of christianity, moral philosophy and political economy.

The next year the board of education remained the same except that Hon. E. L. Watson was substitute for Joseph Edger. The new teachers were Thomas Hiatt and Misses L. Erlougher and Mollie Hutchens. The length of the school was nine months. There was an increase of five pupils in the number enrolled and an increase of sixty in the average daily attendance. There were thirty-two cases of corporal punishment.

The next year the board of education seems to have consisted of J. W. Diggs, township trustee, and T. W. Kizer, director; the other three members were the same as those of the year previous. Lee Ault was this year made principal of the high school and the other new teachers were Misses Libbie

Fay, Kate Williamson, Mary Lamme and Elva Witt. Logic was added to the work of the senior class and some other subjects dropped. As the statistical reports were not left on the record this year it is impossible to give those facts.

The next year, 1873, Lee Ault was elected superintendent, with J. M. Hodson as principal of the high school, and the other new teachers were Misses Rebecca Weaver, Jennie McClure and Emma Henderson. The board of education consisted of A. J. Stakebake, president; A. R. Hiatt, secretary, and T. W. Kizer, treasurer. The course of study remained materially unchanged, except that Natural Theology appeared in the senior year in the place of logic; surveying, leveling and navigation had been taught for several years previous. The number of pupils enrolled was 540, and the daily attendance was 270, just 50 per cent. of the number enrolled, you will observe. The superintendent was paid a salary of $1,500 and the janitor $235. The average per diem of teachers was $2.37½.

For the next year, 1874-75, James Clenny and J. W. Polly were the new teachers added, the latter being the principal of the high school. At the close of this school year, among the names of pupils promoted from the first to the second grade, we happen to recognize Mamie Frankenstine, Emma Engle, Lou Jaqua, Linkie Reinheimer, Eddie Ludy and Rosa Bosworth. We give the names as they appear upon the record, and ask you, dear readers, to recognize them if you can.

From the second to the third room, among many others, we recognize Stella Way, Rosa Frankenstein, Minnie Evans and Eddie Diggs. Promoted from the third to the fourth room, we find among a few others, Eddie Riley, Annie Tooker, Leroy Chapman and Gracie Watt. We preserve the spelling of the record scrupulously. In the fourth room we find Willie Edger. Do you recognize the staid Deacon? Percy and Jimmy Goodrich, and Frank Kizer. And here are all the names that appear in the fifth room as having merited promotion. The figures following the names indicate their average per cent. for that year of 1874-75: George Neff, 87; Charles Yunker, 89; Allie Pennington, 89; Ina Watts, 97; Hortence Robinson, 95; Bell McNeil, 96; Ida Teal, 96; Minnie Wright, 90. The whole number enrolled was 475, a decrease of 65 on the previous year, but the average daily attendance was 269, thus lacking but one of being as many as the year previous. The number of cases of tardiness this year was 762; the superintendent was paid $1,500, and the average pay for the teachers was $442.50. This year the first graduating exercises of the high school were held, the class consisting of W. E. Monks.

The next year, 1875-76, Alice Kizer was added to the list of teachers and the board of education consisted of W. E. Murray, F. M. Way and T. W. Kizer. The number enrolled was 529 and the average daily attendance, 273. The salary of the superintendent is given at $1,500, and that of the janitor, $230, while the teachers average $442.50. The school property and apparatus was valued at $22,500. The record says that in the month of February the school was seriously injured by the smallpox. In room one, among those who were examined and promoted, we recognize the following with the average per cent. indicated by the numbers following their respective names: Charles Arbaugh, 90; Philip Kayser, 93; Charles Kelley, 93; Ivie Ginger, 98; Lee Bosworth, 98; Clara Swain, 93; Lillie Swain, 88; Eddie Preston, 90. In the second room we find such smart boys as Omar Tripp, 100; Willie Preston, 100. Also Ida Favorite, 95; Gracie Carver, 98; May Chenoweth, 96; Willie Cheney, 95.

The next school year, 1876-77, we find that Miss Flora Steele was added to the list of teachers, the board of education consisting of William Moore, F. M. Way and J. L. Stakebake. One more grade was added to the school, and it was taught in the basement of the Friends church by Mary Lamme. The per cents made by the different pupils this year and the names of those promoted are not recorded. The salaries of the superintendent and teachers remained the same, but the board economized by reducing the janitor's salary five dollars.

Next year, 1877-78, the teaching force was as follows: E. H. Butler, superintendent; H. W. Bowers, principal of high school; Alice Kizer, Mary Lamme, Clara Crane, Flora Steele, Rebecca Harker and Emma Henderson. For the eight succeeding years E. H. Butler remained superintendent, and the following persons, in addition to those mentioned above, were at different times employed as teachers in the schools: B. F. Marsh, Jennie Will, Alice Nichols, Kittie Nichols, A. L. Nichols, Alice Henderson, Emma Williamson, Cora Frist, Lizzie Moon, Rosa Frankenstine, Annie Tibbott, May Wiseman, Ella Bowen, Annie Tooker, Lyda Hadley, Vina Moorman, Mary Swain, Jennie Penland, C. H. Wood, F. S. Caldwell, Charlotte Hill, May Chenoweth, Chloe Lesley, J. T. Day, Emma Engle, S. A. Canada, and perhaps some others. During the nine years Mr. Butler held the position of superintendent, there were fifty-four graduates from the high school, the enrollment increased from 547 to 630, and the number of teachers from seven to thirteen; also the north and south ward buildings were erected.

Miss Phillipine Kerwer was employed to teach German in all the grades

during the year 1883-84. In 1881, W. S. Montgomery was employed to teach music. He held this position two years when he was succeeded by James McKeever. After teaching a few months the latter gentleman resigned and the following year Professor Davis, of Union City, filled this position, and he in turn was succeeded the next year by Annie Tibbott.

In June, 1886, C. H. Wood was elected superintendent, and immediately entered upon the duties of the office. School opened September 20th with the following teachers: F. S. Caldwell, Misses Annie Tibbott, Elma Brooks, Mrs. Lizzie Moon, Misses Rosa Frankenstine, Emma Williamson, Allie Henderson, Lizzie Nichols, Mrs. Mary S. Swain, Misses Toda Frist, Emma Engle, May Wiseman, Myra Ross. Janitors: Oscar G. Puckett, Archie Arbaugh and David L. Stine.

For the past two years the high school has been under the principalship of F. S. Caldwell, who has rendered faithful and efficient service. He was recently offered the superintendency of the public schools of Miles City, Montana, at a salary of $1,500 per year, but our board would not let him go, as it would be absolutely impossible to fill his place.

We desire to say to the young people of Randolph county who may be preparing for college, or the duties of life, that no pains will be spared to give those who may attend this school, facilities for acquiring a sound education surpassed by no other schools of this grade in the state. The enrollment in this department of the school last year reached eighty-three, an increase of nine over the previous year, and the number graduated was six. It is very gratifying to know that there is a commendable interest on the part of the pupils to complete the high school course of study. The studies pursued have been selected with special reference to the wants of pupils in practical life, while it does not ignore those who desire to prepare for college. The State University at Bloomington and DePauw University at Greencastle admit graduates from the regular high school course without examination, and it is likely that any of the higher institutions of the state would do the same.

Several graduates of the high school are enrolled in various institutions of learning, among whom we might mention: John R. Commons, senior, Oberlin; John J. Wilmore, senior, Purdue; Grant C. Markle, sophomore, Wabash; Thomas Ward, Jr. Preparatory, Oberlin; R. J. and L. U. Bosworth, sophomores, Indiana; F. G. Keller, freshman, Indiana.

The board this year very wisely determined to require all pupils of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth year grades to take Latin. Satisfactory results have not been obtained in this study in past years, for the reason that as the

course has heretofore been arranged, pupils who, of their own accord, chose to take Latin were all the time laboring under the disadvantage of having one more study than their less ambitious classmates. Consequently many of our graduates who have gone away to enter the various higher institutions of learning of this and adjoining states, have been compelled to make up the Latin which should have been given them in their high school course. It is gratifying to notice an increasing interest among those who are going out from the Winchester high school to secure the benefits of a college education, hence the necessity of a strong course in Latin. This year the pupils use "Smith's Principia Latina," part one. Next year they will be able to take Caesar and perhaps some Virgil. This will leave one more year for Cicero or some other authors.

Some of the higher classes last year having shown the inability of the pupils to reason logically, or to obtain mathematical results mentally, the board, at the beginning of the second term, ordered mental arithmetic taught daily in grades six, seven and eight. The beneficial results obtained from this partial course last year have warranted its continuance as part of the regular course of these grades.

Special attention was paid to the teaching of reading last year. Stories adapted to the capacities of the pupils of the different grades, were selected by the teachers or the pupils of the higher classes, and rewritten in words of one syllable. These were then printed on the typewriter by the janitors and used in the different rooms as lessons in sight reading. The results obtained were very satisfactory and sight reading as well as good supplementary reading of all kinds, is made a prominent feature of this year's work.

For the last three years we have had but two lessons per week in each grade in vocal music, but it is this year ordered by the board that instruction be given in this subject in all the grades every day, that all pupils be required to take this study and pass the examinations, just as in other branches of the course. Further, the per cent. obtained in the examinations in music will be held equal in value to that obtained in any of the other studies, in determining the standing and promotion of pupils, and no pupil will be excused from taking the course in music except by consent of the board.

Professor Williams is a teacher of more than fifteen years' experience in this and adjoining counties of Eastern Indiana, and the work this year so far has been very satisfactory.

The teachers hold their regular meetings every Tuesday afternoon from four to five p. m., in the superintendent's office, for study and consultation

McKINLEY, WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

regarding the wants of the school. They are taking the "Indiana Reading Circle Work."

My predecessor fought heroically for nine years against tardiness, which evil had grown to terrible proportions before he took charge of the schools. This evil he in a great measure subdued. Our greatest difficulty now seems to be to get the boys and girls of the town to enroll. With an enumeration last year of one thousand and thirty-three and an enrollment of six hundred and thirty-seven, we surely have a serious state of affairs staring us in the face—an enrollment of not 62 per cent of the young people of school age who are entitled to school privileges; and so far as I know none of those boys and girls were receiving any instruction except such as the streets afford. Parents, you will some day wake up with alarm, to the terrible consequences that must ensue to your sons and daughters whom you have raised in ignorance despite the great Indiana free school system. Every good citizen, every one who has the welfare of our common country at heart should urge upon careless parents their obligations in this regard, not only to their own children but to their native land.

The record of every pupil who enters these schools is carefully preserved in the superintendent's office, and these records are open to the inspection of visitors at all times."

Mr. Wood remained as superintendent of the schools until the year 1891. He was fresh from college and enthusiastic in his work and under his charge the schools made rapid progress, in fact, Mr. Wood made such a record for himself and school that he was offered the superintendency of the New Harmony schools, among the oldest and best schools of the states and accepted that position. He was afterwards city superintendent of the schools at Valparaiso. During Mr. Wood's administration it became apparent that a new building must be built to accommodate the growing needs of the city. A great deal of strategy and diplomacy had to be used to accomplish this purpose and Mr. Wood's skill was shown in handling the matter.

The school board at that time was composed of J. T. Chenoweth, W. W. Canada and A. R. Hiatt. Mr. Hiatt was very much opposed to the building of a new building and was even more opposed to high schools. Fortunately for the new project a crack appeared at this time in the old "Central" building. Immediately the report was circulated that the building was unsafe and that it had been condemned, however, it was never condemned except as Mr. Wood puts it "by the members of some sewing society." This however, was done for effect and Mr. Hiatt gave his consent to the building of a new build-

ing and for this reason the building is known yet as the "East Ward" building. The building was completed and used for school beginning in the fall of 1891.

Mr. Woods served as superintendent in this building one year only, when he was succeeded by F. S. Caldwell, who had been principal of the high school six years previous to that time. Mr. Caldwell who was one of the most popular teachers the school has ever had, was equally as efficient and popular as a superintendent, however, Mr. Caldwell did not desire to make school work his life work and resigned at the end of his first year to take up the practice of law, at which he has been equally as successful, being at this time a member of the Appellate Court of the State. Mr. Caldwell was followed in 1892 by superintendent H. W. Bowers, who remained for three years, at which time he resigned to take charge of the Union City schools which position he held one year. He was then elected superintendent at Union City remaining five years in that position, at which time he moved to Portland to take charge of the schools of that city.

Mr. Bowers was succeeded in 1895 by Mr. O. R. Baker, who had been principal of the high school three years previous to that time. Mr. Baker immediately proceeded to put the schools upon an entirely different plan from what they had been heretofore. The second story of the high school building was remodeled, an assembly room was made and class rooms arranged for so that the school might be put upon the departmental plan. Amos C. Maple was selected principal with Victor Hedgepath and Esther Conway as assistants. The departmental plan was at that time a new one in the school but Mr. Baker was far sighted enough to see the benefits from it and was fortunate enough to have good support both of the faculty and the people to make it a success.

The policy of the Winchester school has been to keep a teacher, principal or superintendent so long as they desire, provided they have made good. This has added greatly to the efficiency of the school. No doubt due largely to the splendid plan which was really inaugurated by Mr. Baker.

Mr. Hedgepath resigned at the end of his second year as teacher in mathematics and botany and was succeeded by Lee L. Driver who succeeded Mr. Maple as principal of the high school two years later, and continued as such until his election as county superintendent in 1907. Mr. Driver was followed as principal of the high school by C. E. McKinney who had been a teacher of Latin in the high school during the school years of 1903-04 and 1904-05.

Other teachers of the high school, other than those of the present time,

have been, Emma Engle, Fuller Combs, W. C. Hunter, Delmar Owen, Isabel Bush and W. F Regan.

Winchester is the only corporation in Randolph county to maintain a free kindergarten. This institution has been under the management of Miss Flora Steel and Miss Belle Edger since its organization and has proved to be one of the most popular divisions of the Winchester schools. The kindergarten has had the loyal support of the patrons of the school and is looked upon as essential in the life of the child as any other division of the work.

The east ward building, which was built in 1890, was destroyed by fire in 1898 during the school year of 1898-1899. School was then held in the old Central school building, the high school being located in the third story. The next year the new building, which is the present high school building, was occupied and is one of the best school buildings in the country.

The growth of the city made necessary the building of a new grade building which was done in 1906. This building is located in the southwest part of the city and is known as the "Frances E. Willard." This is a splendidly equipped building costing twenty-seven thousand dollars and at the present time the vocational work of all the schools is done in this building. Upon the completion of the new building the south ward building was abandoned and the building sold.

At the present writing, 1914, the North ward and the "Central" buildings have been condemned by the State Board of Health which of course will necessitate the building of new buildings to take their place.

Winchester has an enviable reputation as to the number of its graduates attending college, which of course is due largely to the influence of the teachers with whom these boys and girls came in contact.

UNION CITY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Ebenezer Tucker being a resident of Union City when writing his history paid especial attention to the schools of that city and was very diligent in his research concerning it.

Mr. Tucker has given especial attention to Union City schools and covers a period up to 1882.

Mr. Tucker has the following to say about them:

Union City.—The first school was taught by Miss Mary Ensminger, in the fall of 1853. The first public school was taught by George W. Brainard, 1853-54. Next, was a school by J. T. Farson, in the "Bee Line Boarding Car," standing near the old Presbyterian church. Next, Mr. and Mrs. Osborn

taught in the little brick house on the state line, north of Mr. Dixon's. Also, Miss Anderson in a house lately occupied by Mr. E. Bunch, Columbia, north of Oak. Pinneo Case taught in White's Ware House, where Branham's restaurant now is. That ware-house, with all the books, etc., was burned in 1857. During the next two years (1857-59), N. Rowe taught in a building now owned by N. Moore, on Pearl street, and Messrs. Hitchcock and Dady, in a building opposite the former *Eagle* office. In 1858, a brick public schoolhouse was erected, the east part of the present main building. Mr. and Mrs. Gray taught the first school in that building, and after them, William A. Wiley, with an assistant. In the winter of 1860-61, Wright and Russell opened a select school in Paxson's Hall, and Miss Amanda Farson taught a school in 1861. In the winter of 1862-63, Levi Wright and wife taught the public school. Pupils enrolled, 168; compensation, $2 and $1.13 per day. Mr. Wright continued till 1864 (April). The statistics of the last term are as follows: High school, L. Wright, $2; Intermediate school, Simon Hedrick, $1.50; Primary school, Mrs. Wright, $1. Enrollment, 201. Teachers in the following years: 1864, Mr. Frash and three assistants; 1865, William D. Stone and three assistants; 1866, J. S. Leckbider and three assistants; 1867, Elias Loofbourrow and four assistants; 1868, Ebenezer Tucker and four assistants; 1869-70, Della Posey and four assistants; 1871, Ariston Dwinell and four assistants; 1872-73, W. B. Page and four to six assistants; 1874-78, J. C. Eagle and seven to eleven assistants; 1879, G. F. Meade and ten assistants (died in February, 1880); 1880-81, F. Treudley and ten assistants; 1881-82, F. Treudley and eleven assistants.

The following is the account of teachers in Union City schools since 1866:

1866—Principal, J. S. Leckbider, $4.50; Ella Fisher, $2; E. E. Anderson, $2; Minnie Swain, $1.

1867—Elias Loofbourrow, $3; Jennie Baldwin, $2; Joanna Knapp, $2; Rebecca Wharton, $2; Mattie Wharry, $2.

1868—Ebenezer Tucker, $5.75; Mary M. Wright, $3; Miriam Grist, $2; Joanna Knapp, $2; Jennie Baldwin, $2.

1871—Principal, Ariston Dwinell. We have no account of his subordinates.

1872—Principal, W. B. Page, $5; E. P. Connor, $2.50; Olive Williamson, $2.25; Flora Rush, $2.25; Alice Parent, $2.

1873—Principal, W. B. Page, $5; M. J. Swayne, Lizzie D. Starbuck, Ella R. Ferguson, Lizzie Williamson, Jennie D. McClure, Olive Williamson, Mattie B. Powers, $2.25 each.

1874—Principal, J. C. Eagle, $1,000 a year; J. V. Stewart, $4 a day; Jennie L. French, Sallie E. George, Martha A. Wilson, Emma A. Marshall, Alice Kemp, Ruth Hutchinson, $2.50 each.

1875—Principal, J. C. Eagle, $1,100 a year; Daniel Lesley, $4.75 a day; Lizzie Meredith, H. S. Foster, $2.50 each; Cyrus Woodbury, Mrs. Willson, $2.37½ each; Mollie Banks, $2.25.

1876—Principal, J. C. Eagle, $1,100; Charles W. Paris, $4; Lizzie Meredith, H. S. Foster, $2.50 each; Cyrus Woodbury, Mollie Banks, Martha A. Willson, $2.25; A. R. Kemp, Laura Palmer, Edith Leslie, Clara S. Crane, Nettie Wiggs, $1.75 each.

1877—Principal, J. C. Eagle, $1,100 per year; Lizzie Meredith, H. S. Foster, $2.50 each; G. Reynard, M. A. Willson, $2.12½ each; Joanna Torrence, Nettie V. Wiggs, Susie Bowersox, Ella Ferguson, $2 each. [Whether there were others we do not know.]

1878—Principal, J. C. Eagle, $1,100 a year; Olive Coffeen, $3; H. S. Foster, $2.50; Ella Ferguson, M. A. Willson, $2.12½ each; G. Reynard, $2.25; Mr. Torrence, Nettie V Wiggs, $2; Susan Bowersox, $1.75; Ella Dill, $1.50; H. R. Knauer (German and music), 30 cents per hour.

1879—Principal, Giles F. Mead, $1,000 a year; F. Treudley, $3; M. D. Ozias, M. A. Harlan, $2.50; J. C. Torrence, $2.25; Inez Bartholomew, Bell Dwinell, Susie Bowersox, Ella Ferguson, M. A. Willson, $2 each; Ella Dill, $1.50. Professor Mead died February, 1880, and Mr. Treudley took the vacant place.

Teachers for 1880-81: Frederick Treudley, superintendent, $1,000 a year; Mrs. M. A. Mead, high school, $540; M. A. Harlan, teacher of No. 9 and teacher of music, $720; Mrs. J. M. Knapp, No. 8, $450; Miss Aurie Hedrick, No. 7, $405; Miss May Meredith, No. 6, $360; Miss Bell Dwinell, No. 5, $360; Miss Libbie Reeves, No. 4, $360; Miss Ella Dill, No. 3, $360; Miss Ella Ferguson, No. 2, $360; Mrs. M. A. Wilson, No. 1, $450.

Enrollment for 1880: No. 1, 100; No. 2, 84; No. 3, 83; No. 4, 67; No. 5, 56; No. 6, 48; No. 7, 46; No. 8, 45; No. 9, 37; high school, 36. Total enrollment, 602 average for 1880, 388; highest monthly average, 446; lowest monthly average, 325.

The trustees of the Union City schools have been as follows: J. N. Converse, Nathan Cadwallader, J. M. Jaynes, Edward Starbuck, Henry Jackson, Tilghman Tritt, David Ferguson, W. A. Wiley, C. S. Hardy, L. D. Lambert, O. C. Gordon, Allen Jaqua, H. H. Yergin, John S. Starbuck, C. S. Hook, William Harris.

A regular course of study has been established, requiring twelve years for its completion. Ninety-nine hundredths of the pupils in attendance never go through the prescribed course, but drop out anywhere between No. 1 and the third high school year. A few, however, do persist in the arduous chase after their diploma, and succeed in capturing it at last. The graduates are given elsewhere.

Some efforts are now being made to obtain a library for the high school, but the attainment of that desirable end is yet mainly in the future. A good beginning, however, has been made, and some valuable volumes have been obtained. A praiseworthy enterprise has been inaugurated here and elsewhere to create a love for higher and purer literature, and with some success. The form the enterprise has taken has been chiefly the celebration of the birthdays of certain distinguished poets, as Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier and possibly others, by reading and reciting extracts from their works, writing essays and critiques, etc. The effect, both in this city and elsewhere, has been very good. The light of a new world of beauty and love and wisdom has dawned upon the minds of the young, and they are surprised to discover how vastly superior are Thanatopsis, Evangeline and the sweet and soft flow of the mild and gentle "Quaker Poet's" verse to the trashy dime novels, or even the blood and thunder stories or the love and murder tales of the *Ledger,* or the *Weekly,* or the *Saturday Night,* or any of the legion of sensational sheets that weekly spawn their noxious brood upon a gaping and astonished world.

The first schoolhouse in Union City was built in 1858, made of brick, with two stories and three rooms. The first addition was made in 1868, at a cost of $5,500, also built of brick, with two stories, two schoolrooms, two halls, a pump-room and an office. A second addition was made some years afterward, of wood, with two stories and two rooms. Another building has since been put up, made of wood, with two stories and four rooms. The main school building as now existing has the greatest amount of school room, with the smallest space of hall, entry and stairways, and withal, the most ready and convenient of access that we have ever seen. There are eight large schoolrooms and an office, with only one stairway, one lower entry and one upper entry, both small. There are no halls nor passage ways properly so called. A single teacher standing at the top of the stairs can oversee almost the entire ingress and egress of the pupils of all the rooms through the entries up or down the stairway and through the outer door of the building. The course of study as at present existing may be stated in substance thus:

First Year, D Primary—Reading, charts, primer and first reader; writ-

ing, print and script on the slate and board; spelling, words in their lessons; numbers, addition and subtraction, amounts not to exceed forty. Language and oral lessons.

Second Year, C Primary—Reading, second reader; spelling, words of the lessons. writing, slates, board and copy-books, with pencil; number, fundamental operations, not above three figures, signs, Roman numerals to C; language, short sentences, correct common errors, kinds of sentences, etc. Oral lessons.

Third Year, B Primary—Reading, third reader; spelling, words in the lessons; writing, penmanship No. 1; numbers, up to $1,000,000, subtraction, no carrying, multiplication to nines; language, review verb, subject, predicate, make sentences. Oral lessons.

Fourth Year, A Primary—Reading, fourth reader; spelling, McGuffey's speller to pages 50; writing, copy-book, no. 3; number, written arithmetic commenced; geography, eclectic no. 1, commenced. Language and oral lessons.

Fifth Year, B Intermediate—Reading, fifth reader begun; spelling, eclectic speller to page 71; writing, No. 3 copy-book; geography, eclectic No. 1 continued; arithmetic, mental and written continued. Language and oral lessons; no text-books.

Sixth Year, A Intermediate—Reading, fifth reader completed; spelling, eclectic speller to page 91; writing copy-book No. 4; numbers, mental and written arithmetic through reduction; geography, primary geography completed; language, continued; no text-book. Oral lessons.

Seventh Year, C Grammar—Reading, sixth reader; spelling, electic speller completed; writing, copy-book, No. 5; numbers, mental and written, to partial payments; geography, eclectic No. 2, begun; language, grammar (in text-book) begun. Oral lessons.

Eighth Year B Grammar—Reading, sixth reader; spelling, selected lessons; writing, copy-book No. 6; numbers, mental, through Ray's Intellectual; written, through Ray's Practical; geography, eclectic No. 2, completed; language, grammar continued. Oral lessons.

Ninth Year, A Grammar—Reading, sixth reader; spelling, selected lessons; writing, copy-book No. 7; numbers, higher arithmetic begun; history, begun; geography, physical, Cornell's; grammar, false syntax, analysis, parsing, composition. Oral lessons.

High School Course—First year, grammar, arithmetic, physiology, botany, algebra, German and book-keeping (elective).

Second year, algebra, natural philosophy, rhetoric, Latin, begun. Third year, geometry, Latin completed, chemistry, United States History, United States Constitution. Spelling, definition, composition, declamation, etc., through the course.

Recapitulation—Primary course, four years, Nos. 1 to 4, through fourth reader; intermediate, two years, fifth reader; grammar, three years; high school, three years; total course, twelve years.

If the great body of the pupils could spend twelve years in the pursuit of those courses, one might suppose they would thereby gain "oceans" of knowledge. As it is, one in a hundred "gets through," but where are the ninety and nine? And conjecture sadly answers, "I know not where, indeed."

The text-books are as follows: McGuffey's reader and speller—new series; arithmetic, Ray's; grammar, Harvey's; geography, Eclectic; geography, physical, Cornell's; algebra, Loomis & Ray's; history, Ridpath's; botany, Wood's; geometry, Loomis'; physiology, natural philosophy, chemistry, Steeles; Latin, Harkness'; Virgil and Cæsar.

The following are the graduates:

1876—Perry Shank, Webster Lambert, Preston Woodbury, Edna Thomas—four.

1878—Jessie Ruby, Winnie Scott, Flora Hutchinson, Ella Dill, Lizzie Wiggs, Flora Branham—six.

1879—Jennie Reed, Charles Proctor—two.

1880—May McNeal, Neva Harrison, Aurie Hedrick, Libby Reeves—four.

1881—Herbert Mitchell, Samuel Bartholomew, Alicia Fowler, Clara Hutchinson—four.

1882—Nettie B. Jackson, Clara Kavanaugh, Dora A. Clark, Jennie Hanlin, Anna Deem, Sarah A. Murray, Susan Stewart, Maynard B. McFeely, Morton H. Lambert—nine. Total, twenty-nine.

The commencement exercises, May 18, 1882, held in the capacious Methodist Episcopal church, were of a high order. The graduation essays and orations were well prepared and finely delivered in the presence of a crowded and deeply interested assembly, the music was splendid, the presentation address was excellent and impressive, and the whole performance was such as to reflect great credit upon all concerned in any way therein.

We have printed the above in full because Mr. Tucker was a man of broad school experience and this article shows what he considered the most advanced conditions of his time. The mention of the library for the high school is worthy of note.

Could Mr. Tucker again visit Union City and see their splendid library his heart would no doubt rejoice.

His idea of a school building seems to be that it should be constructed with as little space for stair ways and hall ways as possible. How different he would see things today were he to enter the present high school building with its many stairways, broad and commodious halls, ornamented by pictures and statuary, ample basement room and gymnasium. The schools of Union City like those of other cities of Indiana have made wonderful progress since 1880.

Mr. Treudley remaining in the schools for several years and started them upon a high plane. Mr. Treudley was followed by James R. Hart, who, in turn was followed by Mrs. Susan G. Patterson.

Mrs. Patterson has been a very successful principal and under her superintendency the schools made rapid progress. She was followed in 1896 by H. W Bowers who had been principal of the high school one year.

Mr. Bowers, through his interest and enthusiasm in the school was retained for five years as superintendent, when he was followed by Linnaeus Hines.

Mr. Hines during his five years as superintendent put the high school upon an entirely different basis from what it had been before—that of the departmental plan. Mr. Hines also aroused considerable enthusiasm in athletics. He was especially strong in school management and took quite an interest in the public library. It is largely through his personal influence that the splendid Carnegie library of Union City was instituted. Mr. Hines left Union City in 1906 to take charge of the Crawfordsville schools, which place he now occupies. He was followed in that year by Mr. O. H. Blossom who was retained for three years being followed by J. W. Stott.

Mr. Stott kept the school on the high plane and increased its efficiency and left it only for a larger field. He was followed in 1911 by John P. King.

It was through the influence of Mr. King that the high school again took an especial step in advancement, as it was under his administration that vocational work was instituted. Some of the principals of the high school, other than the already mentioned, have been D. C. Arthur, Eleanor Deem, Ethelbert Woodburn, James Gray, John Stanley, James O. Batchelor, Carl H. Mote, W. Morrison, Clyde Cleveland, W. O. Love and W. O. Stockinger. The Union City schools, like the others of the county, stand very high and the patrons are loyal and enthusiastic in their support and great things are certainly in store for their school.

FARMLAND SCHOOLS.

When the present school building of Farmland was dedicated Dec. 2, 1909, the usual dedicatory exercises were held. At these exercises two papers of unusual interest were read; one written by J. W. Macy, the other by Omar Caswell.

Mr. Macy's paper gave so graphically the organization and development of its first school we are quite sure it will interest all the readers of this book. The history of the first school in Farmland is practically the history of most "first schools" of the country.

Mr. Caswell's paper was written after weeks and months of careful investigation and study and may be taken as authentic for anything he may have to say.

FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL.

By J. W. Macy.

In the year 1855 the town of Farmland then about three years old, had a population of perhaps one hundred and fifty of which about three-fifths were eligible to admission to public schools and the only places bearing any semblance to school houses were two old log houses, one about where the late Dennis Thornburg's residence now stands, and one just east of the residence of the late Elias F. Halliday, then owned and occupied by Dr. William Macy and they both together would not afford room for fifty pupils, and besides were unfurnished even with seats. The necessity for immediate provisions for school facilities was apparent and urgent. There was then on the statute books of our state a law authorizing the formation of school associations for the erection of school houses, and authorizing such association to receive contributions and accept subscriptions and take and hold title to real estate for such purpose and further providing that such associations when so organized and when a building was constructed by such efforts, to employ teachers and draw the public money due from the public school fund to support schools, pay teachers, etc. In that year a few of the citizens of the new town met, organized a school association, pursuant to the provisions of this law and purchased the tract of ground on the west side of town upon which the old school house stood. The deed was made by Dr. William Macy and wife Lucy to the Farmland School Association and was dated December 21, 1855. The records of this association unfortunately have been destroyed so that we can not know certainly how it was organized, the amount of subscrip-

tions and donations, or the names of the subscribers and donors, all of which would be interesting to us now, but from public records at Winchester it seems reasonably certain that the trustees of the association were Dr. William Macy, James Pursley and David Macy.

The foregoing conclusions are reached from recorded facts. Thenceforth I must depend entirely on my memory. In the early spring of 1856 the work of clearing away and laying the foundation for the new seat of learning began. I remember it as of yesterday. The site was an unbroken forest. The day a superb spring morning. I distinctly remember that it had rained during the night, and the branches and buds of the underbrush were wet and dripping. The morning sun came up gloriously in the east, and, shining on the clinging drops, glistened and glittered like emeralds. The ground was soft and yielding and we began the work of grubbing and cutting away the timber every stroke would bring down a shower upon our heads, which made it great sport for us boys. I also remember many of the people who were there. I hope after the lapse of nearly fifty-four years the omission of a name will not be charged as an intentional omission of deserved, honorable mention, but that it may be laid properly to defect of memory, excusable under the circumstances. I remember that earnest, dignified Judge Peter S. Miller was there, and so was Dr. William Macy, then and always enthusiastic and optimistic on all educational subjects. David Macy, my father, energetic and whole hearted in the enterprise and a firm believer in the doctrine that education and christianity are inseparably linked, indissoluably bound and must survive or perish together. And James Pursley, a practical cool-headed man who realized the need of education and went about this work like he was building a barn. Doctor Ford, fine generous, intelligent, with a house full of girls to educate, but not a boy among them. All of these men who had boys large enough to handle an axe or a grubbing hoe or pull one end of a cross-cut saw, had them on the ground.

The whole crowd "waded" into the clearing with such vigor that before the sun was half way down the western horizon, the underbrush was grubbed, piled and burned, the trees felled, bodies trimmed and branches stacked and burned, blocks sawed to put the sills upon, as a foundation and the ground staked off for laying the same. And as the work approached completion I distinctly recollect that my father and Dr. Macy who were great personal and political cronies, but on theology were as wide apart as the poles, became engaged in an argument of religion. The Doctor was a materialist or at least he thought he was, and my father, a most devoted, orthodox Quaker.

The argument became heated and to an extent personal and acrimonious, so much so, that Judge Miller put an end to the debate by a demand for the previous question, on the subject of a new school house. Meanwhile we boys taking advantage of the lull in active operations selected the driest point and engaged in wrestling and jumping matches then the principal athletics for the boys in the spring time. From this beginning and from that time on, the work was prosecuted with more or less vigor and to an extent irregular and spasmodic. Nearly every carpenter within a range of ten miles worked on that building one time or another. If a carpenter owed a merchant, blacksmith, shoemaker, wagon makers, tanners, or what not of the town, the value of a day's work he was immediately called in and put to work. But it meant something to build a house in those days. It is probable that when we began the work on that spring morning every stick of timber afterwards put into that school house was then standing green in the woods; the frame timbers had to be hewed from the round logs, all the saw timber, boards, shingles, weather boarding, had to be cut into logs, hauled to the mill, sawed, then stacked into dry kilns and dried, even for the doors and windows, window sashes. The stone for the lime had to be ground and burned for the plastering. A man in those days couldn't take a hand saw and hatchet and put up a frame house, as in the present machine made age. So, notwithstanding all the energy, enthusiasm and vim put into it, the house was not near completed when time to take up fall school arrived. I know my father made most of the desks, having turned one of the rooms of our dwelling into a work shop for that purpose, and after school began kept making and putting them in as he could find time to do so. And now, I imagine, if we had one of those desks here, it might, when compared with the beautiful furniture of this school room, be a source of amusement, but to me that old school house and those old desks were sacrificial offering upon the altar of duty to family and country, by rugged, earnest, God-fearing, family and country loving men and patriots. Well the old, or rather the new, school house was completed and the boys and the girls came, the boys clad in home spun jeans and flannel and shod in cow skin boots, the girls in their home made linsey woolsey frocks, wearing substantial calf skin shoes, with soles half inch thick, and poke bonnets, I think that was what they called them, but whatever they called them, my recollection is, they partially concealed the sweetest rosey faces ever worn by girls since time began. And when these girls sailed up the aisle to their seats it may not have been noiseless, but it was with the air and grace of queens, and so they were queens, and ever shall be to me. And what a host of these

boys and girls there were! They came from the families of Judge Miller, Doctor Ford, Solomon Robbins, Jacob Simmons, the four Macy families—Jonathan, William, David and Aaron—John and Elisha Doty, James Pursley, Samuel, John and Newton McNees, John McIntire, George Gray, William Peterson, Eli Hiatt, Thomas Connor, Francis Wilkins, Nicholas Caywood, Dr. James M. and John W. Keener, Beneville Moyer and George Ludwick and doubtless many others, which I can not thus hurriedly call to mind. And they came through the mud, oceans of mud, think of it! There wasn't a sidewalk in the town, board, gravel, or otherwise, save about 50 feet of bark in front of Miller & Ford's store, and when the worst came the larger ones had to carry the smaller ones from their homes to the school house.

But to my subject, the first school house. It was used for everything under the sun, for school, for town hall, for shows (strictly moral, of course), for prayer meetings, revivals, school exhibitions, to hold court in political rallies, temperance and scientific lectures, war meetings, and I vividly remember one hot August day in 1862, that about one hundred of us met there under the lead of Captain Burres and elected officers of Company "A" of the Eighty-fifth Indiana. And there were our teachers, Samuel McKee, Francis Marion Way, Major Stine, Captain Peoples, all good earnest educators. But Farmland's favorite teacher was Mr. Way. He was the idol of his pupils. In person, tall, straight as an arrow, broad shouldered, symetrical, a perfect athlete in build and in fact. In the school room he was an earnest, intelligent tutor, exacting from pupils, obedience to rules, close application and hard work, giving them kindest attention, lucid instructions and encouragement. He rejoiced in their successes and sympathized in their failures. On the play grounds he led in every play and was the play fellow and familiar comrade of every girl and boy. He was most anxious to be with you today but ill health and the infirmities of old age prevented his attendance.

Not only was it the scene of busy hours and the buzz of the school room, full of happy, hopeful, lazy, caged and restless boys and girls, deep in grammar, arithmetic, reading and writing, but its walls have echoed to the declamations of embryo orators in the rendition of such old pieces as "Rienzis address to the Romans" Shakespeare's dramatic history of "The quarrel of Brutus and Cassius," the "Maniac," Patrick Henry's "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death," Webster's "The Union One and Indivisible," "The Border Ruffian" and it resounded to the philips of orators against the crime of human slavery, the ignus fatus of squatter sovereignity the awful crime of intemperance, to the appeals of flush faced oratory to stand by the old flags and

of preachers to come to the mourners' bench and give your soul to God. And at its north door afterwards stood we young male gamin, shivering with fear and burning with desire, waiting for the girls, and dreading the mitten.

I have briefly outlined the building of the first public school house in your beautiful town and it should end the task assigned me, but I crave one word more. I loved that old school house and carried its picture, architectually ugly as it was, in mind all through life, not because I had had something to do with its building, but because of the tender memories it invokes, because within its walls and upon its play grounds, I passed the happiest hours of my life, because of the friendships there begun, lasting through all the trials and vicissitudes of life ending, or ended, only by death. Oh, the beauty, the strength, the purity, the unselfishness, may I say the immorality of the friendships of youth and finally because of the happy hopeful young faces lastingly impressed on my memory, faces made radiant by the morning sunlight of life, its hopes, its aspirations, its expectations.

CASWELL ARTICLE.

In the spring of 1855 Mary Ellen Macy taught the first school in Farmland. The school house was a log cabin, 14x16 feet, which stood across the street from the Christian church where the residence of the late Dennis Thornburg now stands. The salary of the teacher, of this school, and that of the next one was paid by subscriptions of the patrons. The second school was taught during the winter of 1855-1856 by James McNees. He had recently married Miss Macy and they lived in a two-room house on West William street. In one room he taught school, assisted by his wife.

On December 31, 1855, William Macy made a deed to the Farmland school association, for a lot on the angling pike on the west side of Farmland. This association was probably organized under the statutes of 1843, with Doctor R. Ford, Peter S. Miller, and David Macy as trustees. On this lot was erected the first public school house in Farmland. In this house Francis Marion Way taught the public school, during the winter of 1856 and 1857.

During the summer and fall of 1863 another school house was erected, on the east side of Farmland, where the Friends' church now stands. The deed to this lot was made by David Macy to the trustee of Monroe township, but not until March 22, 1867.

The deed for the ground, on which the first brick school building was

erected, was made by Curtis Thornburg and wife, April 18, 1868. The building was three-story without basement and contained five rooms. It was erected while James S. Davis was the township trustee. About this time there was an advisory board, consisting of Elias Halliday, Captain William Burris and Dennis Thornburg. Mr. Lee Ault says, 'The schools had not been graded, prior to 1869. The present building was erected in that year and was not ready for occupancy when the schools opened. I remember that we organized the different grades in the Methodist church, while the workmen were cleaning the school building, putting up blinds, etc.'

In 1876 the Farmland schools were taken from under the control of the township trustee and put in charge of its school board. The town did not own the school building, but paid the township rent for its use, at the rate of eight dollars per month, and kept the building in repair. The town continued to pay rent until this territory was taken into the corporation. In October, 1888, the town trustees gave notice that they would present a petition to the county commissioners, asking for the annexation of lots, on which the Friends' church stands and territory owned by Monroe township.

The town council passed an ordinance, at the regular monthly meeting of the board, Monday night, May 5, 1890, authorizing the issue and the sale of bonds to the value of five thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a new school building, on the site of the present dilapidated structure. This was an addition to the old building.

The contract was let to David Wasson for the sum of three thousand four hundred thirty-eight dollars; not including heating and ventilating and installing of closets. These were let to George H. Hess Co., $1,230.00.

The alumni association of the Farmland High School was organized in 1894. Norman Wood, president. Russell Wilson, vice-president; Vinnie Eby, secretary; Earl Wood, treasurer. Esther McProud, Grace Collins, Carrie Eby, executive committee.

The high school library had gained good proportions by 1894.

The building dedicated December 2, 1902, is one of the most commodious and best equipped school buildings to be found in eastern Indiana.

The teachers have been as follows:

1855 Mary Ellen Macy, subscription school; 1855-56 James H. McNees, subscription school.

The public school teachers and superintendents have been, Marion Way, 56-57; J. B. McProud, 57-58; Marion Way, 58-59-60; James H. Stine, 60-61; H. A. Schoolfield, 61-66; R. D. Norveil, 66-67; James S. Davis, 67-68;

Mollie Watts, 68-69; Lee Ault, 69-72. Charles W. Paris, 72-73; C. S. Atkinson, 73-75; William Loy, 75-76; C. W. Paris, 76-77; Marcus Bosworth, 77-79; Ira M. Branson, 79-80; J. V. Stewart, 80-81; J. Hancock, 81-82; U. B. Huron, 82-84; John Hancock, 84-85; C. W. Paris, 85-86. H. D. Good, 86-89; U. O. Cox, 89-91; O. B. Zell, 91-92; J. D. White, 91-97; G. C. Powers, 97-1900; J. F. Bobbit, 1900-02; J. O. Batchelor, 1902-06; Omar Caswell, 1906-11; Harry McKinsie, 1911-13. E. E. Zimmerman, 1913-14.

Mr. Caswell deserves great credit for the work done in compiling the above as no records had been kept of a great deal of it.

SCHOOLS OF RIDGEVILLE.

The early schools of Ridgeville had practically the same experience as has been described in Mr. Macy's article concerning Farmland schools.

At the time high schools were being organized Ridgeville was fortunate to have its college, and the needs of the community were supplied by it rather than having a high school organized; however, an attempt was made and a high school started but this merged into the Ridgeville college. This brought about a very bitter school fight, which resulted eventually in the high school being organized as a separate institution.

H. W. Bortner was its superintendent at that period. He was succeeded by M. S. Gragh in 1900. But little high school work was done in 1900, as that was the year the "school fight" took place; however, Mr. Gragh reorganized the high school in 1902 and put it upon a sound basis.

The history of the Ridgeville high school was virtually a history of Mr. Gragh's work, because he has been superintendent since that period.

J. E. McFarland later taught the eighth grade and part of the high school work; in 1905 Thurlow Shugart became principal, and was followed by John Shook in 1906, and Mr. J. E. McFarland, who had been in the grade work of the eighth grade, was chosen principal of the high school, which position he retained until 1910. Miss Alice Newman was elected to this place; in 1912 Mr. C. C. Bair was principal; in 1913, W. S. Fagley.

The first class graduated from the high school was in 1906.

Under the efficient management of Mr. Gragh and his teachers the school was commissioned January 7, 1909.

The Ridgeville school at the present time is laboring under disadvantages of equipment and assessed valuation sufficient to build a new building which it requires. No doubt this, in time, will be done.

MONROE, MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Other teachers in the high school of Ridgeville have been: Ferne Allen, Harold Trimble, Margaret Hardin, Marcia King, Alice McFarland, Bessie Rubey, and others whose names can not be learned at this time.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, UNION CITY, IND.

A Catholic school has been maintained for many years. The building contains two rooms, the upper room being entered by an outer (covered) stairway. The school is conducted by two female teachers and a music teacher. It is wholly free to the pupils through the income of a fund established for that purpose by Peter Kuntz, lumber dealer, a public-spirited citizen of the town and a worthy member of the Catholic church. This school is well patronized. The number of pupils reaches and sometimes surpasses a hundred. If the Catholic friends seem disinclined to patronize the public schools, which are supported by public taxation and freely open to the whole community, it is well, at least, that by the princely munificence of one large-hearted citizen, liberally contributing out of his honorable and abundant gains for the praiseworthy object, the poorest child shall have equal opportunity at learning with the richest man in the land!

The schools, like all other institutions in the land, have made wonderful progress.

The child of today, surrounded, as he is, by the modern schools, with every convenience, as to sanitation, perfect heat and ventilation, with walls ornamented by splendid pictures, copies of the masterpieces of the world, statuary of the highest class greeting him in the corridors, teachers of culture, graduates of normal schools and colleges to teach him, books in plenty upon all subjects which he may wish to investigate, laboratories equipped for the sciences, manual training and sewing rooms, kitchens, and, in fact, with all up-to-date conveniences, can scarcely appreciate or imagine the conditions under which his grandfather struggled for these same things which he has handed to him.

The old school, with its meagre equipment and lack of facilities, however, turned out men and women capable of meeting and solving the problems of their time. All honor is due them and can be paid them for the advancement which they made under such adverse circumstances. They have made civilization and culture of today a possibility, and the boys and girls who today avail themselves of the modern school is only doing as his grandfather did—living up to his highest opportunity.

The hope of the country lies in its schools, and no citizenship can possibly attain its highest degree without having the most efficient schools. The community that in any way fails to offer its children the best of opportunities is robbing itself of the possibility of the highest citizenship of the future.

Formerly students were appointed by the county commissioners to attend Indiana University, Wabash College and Purdue University. These privileges were not extended from Wabash College for very many years and was soon withdrawn from Indiana University, but is still continued to Purdue University.

The first student appointed to Indiana College was Samuel Hawkins, appointed in 1834. W. D. Wood and William J. Shoemaker were appointed in 1846. Isaac Jenkinson and John W. Jarnigan were appointed in 1848. LaSalle Bailey and Elisha H. Wood in 1866. There seems to be but two more appointees to Indiana University.—Leander U. and Rosecran J. Bosworth were appointed in 1886. Albert Price was appointed to Wabash College in January, 1847, for five years. Paris P. Thomas was also appointed to Wabash in 1881, they being the only appointees of the county to that school. Purdue has had more appointees than any other school; they are as follows: J. J. Wilmore, 1884; Emerson Lasley, 1885; William W. Kennon, 1891; Edwin G. Chenoweth, 1891; Harry Platt, 1897; Don Shockney, 1897; Gerald Johnson, 1903; T. F. Moorman, 1904; Clarence W. Driver, 1905 and 1908; Fred S. Boltz, 1905; Merle B. Davis, 1909; Oscar Britt, 1909; Merle B. Davis and Glenn Holmes, 1910; Lawson Thompson and Seward Wright, 1911; Edward Davis, 1912; Walter Simmons, 1912; Jesse Haynes and Chester Macy, 1913, with Walter C. Simmons and Reed Clevenger alternate students of 1913.

SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

The management of schools has always been and will always continue to be a very important factor in the development of the schools. The framers of the Constitution recognized that the school system must have a head and that it must also have in each county, township and district a representative who would be held responsible for the schools.

Indiana has what is known as the township unit of schools, or the schools of the township are under the management of one man. This management, however, was not given to the township trustee until 1853. Prior to that time schools were under the control of the "three good district fathers," the

picture of which is so graphically drawn in the "Hoosier School Master." It was the duty of these men to build the school house and provide a teacher.

In 1845 they were given the power of examining the teachers. It soon became evident that this was a very poor plan, and as early as 1853 examiners were appointed for the county instead of each district. From 1853 to 1861 there were two examiners for each county.

James Brown was one of these examiners in 1853-54-57-58-59-60; John W. Cheney, 1853-60; Colonel Colgrove, 1855-56. June 7th, 1861, Pleasant Hiatt was appointed for three years and was again appointed in 1864 for three years. Mr. Hiatt served during the war period, and the records of the county superintendent's office show that he had his difficulties. Some of his teachers were considered disloyal to the Union and Mr. Hiatt did not hesitate a moment to revoke the license of any one so inclined. Mr. Hiatt's theory was that any patriotic man does not lose an opportunity to show his patriotism, and a lack of showing it was construed by Mr. Hiatt as disloyalty.

Mr. Hiatt was succeeded by John F. Cooper June 11th, 1864. Mr. Cooper was elected for a period of three years, but removed to Wayne county in a few weeks after his election and was succeeded by J. B. Harrison on October 24th, 1864. Mr. Harrison was elected to serve until the first Monday in June, 1867. For some reason Mr. Harrison resigned. Mr. Pleasant Hiatt was again elected October 24, 1864, to serve until the first Monday in June, 1867.

For some reason not understood by the writer, the commissioners, on June 19, 1865, "Appointed Pleasant Hiatt school examiner for Randolph county for the term of three years from this date." Mr. Hiatt served until September 7th, 1866, when he presented the following to the county commissioners, through the county auditor: "To the Honorable William E. Murray, auditor of Randolph county. Sir: I hereby tender my resignation as school examiner of said county—You will please accept the same to the satisfaction of myself and all parties concerned. Pleasant Hiatt." The commissioners accepted the resignation and on the next day John G. Brice was "appointed school examiner to fill the vacancy in the unexpired term of Pleasant Hiatt who had resigned." Mr. Brice immediately qualified.

Mr. Brice was reappointed June 5, 1868, to serve a period of three years.

The first evidence of a contest for this office is shown in the June election of 1871, when "the petitions of J. G. Brice and A. J. Stakebake and the application of Prof. John Cooper for the appointment of school examiner were presented

"And the board having seen and inspected said papers and being satisfied with the matters and things therein contained and having maturely deliberated thereon hereby appoint Andrew J. Stakebake school examiner for Randolph county for the term of three years and until his successor is appointed and qualified."

Mr. Stakebake was the last to hold this office of county examiner. It was evident that the office of the county examiner was not far reaching enough in its powers to be of sufficient service to meet the growing needs of the schools. The examiner merely held examinations and issued licenses; he also had the power of revocation of licenses. He had no supervision of schools; his office contained no powers of superintendency, which left the township trustees the sole directors of the school interests. Even the power of examination was very much abused on the part of a great many school examiners and applicants.

Boone, in his "History of Education in Indiana," says:

"The office was not an onerous one, and was rarely filled by persons appointed for their fitness, sometimes by teachers or ex-teachers, generally by professional or tradesmen, often in a perfunctory way. The law required only that they should 'examine such persons as should apply for that purpose, and certify what branches they were qualified to teach.'

"With persons of different degrees of attainment and experience, each operating independently of the others, there was no possible or uniform standard of examination. 'He who was most lenient and superficial was most patronized. A teacher failing to pass with one examiner frequently applied to another and received license.' In no respect does a system show itself weaker than in the careless or indiscriminate selection of teachers. Good schools mean good teachers. This requires a wise and critical sifting of applicants, in which sifting most laws fail, notably the earlier ones."

It became apparent to the leaders of education that a more central system was necessary. Various state superintendents of public instruction recommended changes in these laws, but it was not until 1873 that the Legislature heeded this recommendation and passed what is known as the "County Superintendent Law." This increased the efficiency of school government perhaps more than any law up to that time. Doctor Smart says of it: "The act did not create a new office, as many have supposed, but merely enlarged the powers of an old officer and changed his title. The county examiner was a county superintendent in fact. The county superintendent examines and licenses teachers; so did the examiner. The superintendent makes certain re-

ports to the county auditor and to the state superintendent of public instruction; so did the examiner. The superintendent visits the schools of the county; so did the examiner; the superintendent holds county institutes; so did the examiner. The truth is that we have had (December, 1876. See Eighth Biennial Report, p. 91), county superintendency in Indiana for more than twenty-five years, the chief difference between the present and the former system being that the one provides for an efficient supervision, while the other did not."

Under this law the county examiner was made county superintendent and was required to visit schools, look after their organization, personally direct township institutes; examine official reports or trustees in school matters—in fact, was given the general superintendence of the schools. Instead of being elected by the county commissioners, as the county examiners had been, he was elected by the township trustees, who, with the county superintendent and president of the town school boards, constitute the county board of education.

The county superintendent has charge of all the schools of the county except those of towns and cities. He examines all teachers and becomes advisor of the teachers and directs the school work of his county. Pursuant to this act the trustees met in June, 1873, and elected Charles W. Paris, county superintendent of schools for a two-year term provided for by law. Mr. Paris was limited to thirty days per year for visiting schools, certainly a very short time in which to do a very tremendous work. Mr. Paris was succeeded June 16, 1875, by Daniel Lesley. Mr. Lesley served the county until 1883, and Mr. H. W. Bowers was elected.

Mr. Bowers served two terms and was succeeded in 1887 by Mr. J. W. Denney. Mr. Denney served for ten years, until 1897, when Mr. Paris was again elected for two years. At this time the term of office was made four years instead of two, and Mr. Paris was re-elected for two successive terms, being succeeded in 1907 by the present incumbent, Lee L. Driver.

The following are the men who have served as trustees of the various townships of the county:

White River—Thomas W. Kizer, 1863-69; John W. Diggs, 1870-76; S. D. Coats, 1876-80; Ira Tripp, 1880-84; Ezra S. Kelley, 1884-88; George W. Browne, 1888-96; Tyre Puckett, 1896-1901; F. B. Mullen, 1901-05; W. J. Williams, 1905-09; G. Walter Hiatt, 1909-15.

Washington—David T. Hiatt, 1863-67; Jonathan Ozbun, 1868; Henry

D. Nichols, 1869-72; James H. Dean, 1872-76; Ira C. Johnson, 1876-78; Joel Mills, 1878-82; A. R. Abshire, 1882-84; Robert Engle, 1884-88; David M. Thorn, 1888-96; David Isenbarger, 1896-1901; S. L. Nichols, 1901-August 23, 1904; I. G. Johnson, 1905; Marion Morris, 1905-09; Henry C. Nichols, 1909-15.

Greensfork—James D. Bowen, 1863; Levi Hill, 1864; James H. Bowen, 1865-66; John Harlan, 1866-67; Francis G. Morgan, 1868-69; John W. Hill, 1870-74; John W. Taylor, 1874-76; Isaac M. Nichols, 1876-80; John F. Middleton, 1880-84; James W. Locke, 1884-86; William Horn, 1886-88; Samuel G. Hill, 1888-90; John W. Taylor, 1891-95; Norman Anderson, 1896-1901; Charles L. Clements, 1901-05; Oliver Mote, 1905-09; John Bunch, 1909-14; George O. Wise, 1914-15.

Monroe—Henry Jacobs, Robert Cowgill, 1863; Royston Ford, Henry Jacobs, 1864-65; James S. Davis, 1866-70; George O. Jobes, 1870-72; James Daugherty, 1872-76; Dennis Thornburg, 1876-80; Adam Slonaker, 1880-84; Nathan E. Gray, 1884-88; George W. Worl, 1888-95; Henry F Wood, 1896-1901; Elmer E. Deal, 1901-05; Cammilis L. Reed, 1905-09; D. W. Grove, 1909-15.

Stoney Creek—Henry C. Thornburg, 1863-76; George W. Worl, 1876-80; William T. Davis, 1880-82; William H. Mendenhall, 1882-84; William Holloway, 1884-86; William H. Wright, 1886-90; Abraham Clevenger, 1891-95; Thomas E. Dickson, 1896-1901; William B. Parker, 1901-05; Albert Oren, 1905-09; Clarkson L. Puckett, 1909-15.

Nettle Creek—William C. Hendricks, 1863-65; William Lumpkin, 1866-74; Hicks K. Wright, 1874-75; Lemuel Wiggins, 1875-78; John C. Clevenger, 1878-82; William A. Ross, 1882-84; Hicks K. Wright, 1884-88; John W. Johnson, 1888-90; John T. Burroughs, 1891-95; William A. Ross, 1896-1901; F. M. Thornburg, 1901-05; James N. Johnson, 1905-09; Robert Lumpkin, 1909-15.

West River—Rufus K. Mills, 1863-65; William S. Hunt, 1866-72; John Hornaday, 1872-78; Levi Johnson, 1880-84; D. O. Christopher, 1884-88; Alden L. Gaines, 1888-90; Horace M. Keever, 1891-95; William T. Farquhar, 1896-1901; Tillman W. Baldwin, 1901-05; Julian H. Sheppard, 1905-09; Smith Lee, 1909-15.

Green—Anthony W. Jarnagin, 1863-68; Silas T. Gordon, 1868-69; James McProud, 1872-74; Joseph C. Devoss, 1874-78; Luther L. Moorman, 1878-82; Emanuel Zimmerman, 1882-84; Anthony W Jarnagin, 1884-86; B. F. Gantz, 1886-88; Daniel B. Nibarger, 1888-90; William H.

Harrison, 1891-95; F. M. Gantz, 1896-1901; James Moore, 1901-05; William D. Jerles, 1905109; Emanuel Zimmerman, 1909-15.

Ward—Olney Whipple, 1863-64; D. F. Hawley, 1865-68; Peter Stick, 1869; Henry W. Fields, 1870-72; Christian Nickey, 1872-74; W. W. Smith, 1874-76; Benjamin Clevenger, 1876-80; John B. Sipe, 1880-82; Benjamin Hawthorn, 1882-84; Davis S. Collins, 1884-88; William R. Warren, 1888-90; A. B. Wall, 1891-95; John W Owens, 1896-1901; Sol C. Brown, 1901-05; Enos Lollar, 1905-09; Albert T. DeLong, 1909-15.

Jackson—Joseph Brown, 1863-65 (appointed), 1870-76; Paul Gettinger, 1864-65; Henry Debolt, 1866-69; Rufus G. Hindsley, 1876-80; Peter Poorman, 1880-82; James D. Money, 1882-86; William King, 1886-88; John W. Hindsley, 1888-90; Thomas W. Johnson, 1891-95; William King, 1896-1901; Thomas W Johnson, 1901-05; Samuel C. Ricket, 1905-09; William P. Noffsinger, 1909-15.

Wayne—Robert Murphy, 1863; Alexander Gullett, 1870-72; Jacob C. Macy, 1872-76; John M. Turner, 1876-78; Robert B. McKee, 1878-82; Simeon H. Dunn, 1882-84; John B. Fortenbaugh, 1884-88; Amandus B. Schuyler, 1888-90; James J. Eagy, 1891-95; Ira F. LaFever, 1896-1901; John Glunt, 1901-05; H. T. Gist, 1905-09; G. Cal Shultz, 1909-15.

Franklin—Levi W. Mann, 1863; E. T. Bailey, 1864-67; Isaiah C. Milner, 1868; Cyrus Blackaby, 1869; John W. Seavey, 1870-78; George Addington, 1878-80; Isaac N. Stratton, 1880-82; Milton R. Hiatt, 1882-84; Lewis N. Cook, 1884-88; Granville Baines, 1888-90; Harry Jack, 1891-95; Waldo R. Bolinger, 1896-1901; E. L. Smithson, 1901-05; B. T. Addington, 1905-09; Albert E. Zimmerman, 1909-15.

TEACHERS, 1913-14.

White River—1, Blanche Burk; 3, Ethel Mann. 4, Florence G. Beck; 5, Helen Schroeder; 18, Lesta Curry; 20, Alice Hoggatt; 21, Anah Fields. Lincoln: Morton Longnecker, principal; Ada Climer, principal high school; Ethel Meeks, assistant; Bessie Rubey, drawing-music; Max Diggs, assistant 8; Delphia Zimmerman, 6-7; Nellie Mills, 4-5; Alice Funk, 2-3; Lola Franklin,1. McKinley: Ralph Butcher, principal; Bess Stephenson, principal high school; Earl Eilar assistant; Bessie Rubey, drawing-music; Minnie Merchant, assistant; Edna Hiatt, 6-7. Nelle Abel, 4-5; Fay C. Lesley, 2-3; Lona Winship, 1.

Nettle Creek—2, Ralph Allen; 2, Gorman Howell 5, Marie Lumpkin; 7, Marguerite Beeson. Losantville: O. R. Maxfield, principal; Helen Ken-

worthy, principal high school; Isabel Chenoweth, drawing-music-domestic science; Oscar Wine, assistant 7-8; Lona McCollum, 5-6; Martha E. Gaines, 3-4; Molly Vardaman, 1-2.

Wayne—2, Paul M. Stiling; 3, Nina McNees; 4, Carl Chenoweth; 8, Ethel Fowler. West Union: James Frazier, Cordelia Moffett. Wayne: Gertrude McArthur, principal; Gertrude Fowler, principal high school; Hilda Mullen, drawing-music; Howard Hill, manual training 7-8; Edna Hodgin, domestic science, 6; Ethelyn Chenoweth, 4-5; Lura Thompson, 1-2-3.

Washington—8, Archie Addington; 9, Ruth Keys; 11, Hobert Alexander. Bloomingsport: C. A. Washler, Mayme Marshall. Carlos: Fred Baxter, Emma Riley. Lynn: Edith J. Winslow, principal; Fred P. Ruby, principal high school; Charles C. Mann, assistant; Frances Lee Nichols, drawing; Esther Jones, music, high school, 6-7-8; Elizabeth Pegg, domestic science, 6-7-8; W. E. Wright, manual training, 6-7-8; Mervyn Humphreys, 6-7-8; Jesse Marshal, 5; Dora Hill, 4; Pearl Alexander, 3; Edna Hill, 2; Jennie Eckerle, 1. Beech Grove: Charles O. Johnson, principal; Ellen Nichols, assistant; Iona Hawkins, 5-6; Estella Crew, 3-4; Mildred Crew, 1-2.

Ward—1, Bess Gillum; 3, Weldon Huben; 6, Hazel Hawley; 8, Iva Marsh; 9, Hubert Pingry; 11, Earl Sipe. Saratoga: C. C. Caston, principal; Flora Saupert, assistant; Ralph Johnson, principal high school; David Iliff, 6-7-8; Stella Barnum, 3-4-5; Alice Taylor, 1-2. Jefferson: Joe C. Burgess, principal; Russel J. Warren, principal high school; Celia Bates, assistant; Edward Evans, 6-7-8; Mary Z. Fisher, 3-4-5; Edith J. Owen, 1-2.

Jackson—3, Verl Johnson; 7, R. R. Kemp; 8, Edna Raines; 9, W. G. Nollan; 10, Oren Hurst. Jackson: Edith Blaydes, principal high school; Pearl Alexander, assistant; Gertrude Netzley, drawing-music; Orvah L. Hindsley, principal manual training, 8; Hettie Almonrode, 5-6-7; Alta Lindley, 3-4; Bernice Smith, 1-2.

Stoney Creek—1, Violet Hester; 4, Cora E. Thornburg; 4, Mamie Pursley; 6, Florence Pearson; 7, Leon Strahan; 8, Grace Dudley. Windsor: Garver Wright, Melva Harris.

Monroe—1, Lulu M. Wood; 6, Beryl R. Fast; 7, Zella Adams. Monroe: V. I. Brown, principal; George Elliott, principal high school; Nellie J. Stafford, assistant; Lula Clevenger, assistant 8; Frances Hawk, domestic science; Carrie Pierce, drawing-music; Opal Hammers, 7; Georgia Jenkins, 6; Trixie Paul, 4-5; Mae Deal, 3-4; Opal Sumwalt, 2; Lulu L. Skinner, 1.

Green—T. G. Stewart, principal; Harriet Peterson, principal high school;

Manual Training, Monroe School, Monroe Twp. Randolph Co
1911-1912

Frances Guffigan, assistant; Frank Allen, manual training, 7-8; Everett Godwin, 5-6; Yrea Baughn, 2-3-4; Elsie King, 1.

Greensfork—1, Glen Chenoweth; 2, Harold Middleton; 3, Willard Jordan; 8, Olive V. Hart. Witter: F. M. Potts, Nellie Mote. Spartanburg: Lota King, principal; John M. French, principal high school; Will Moore, assistant manual training; E. M. Bowen, assistant; Mary Middleton, drawing-music-domestic science; Lester Clark, 7-8; Russel Yeatts, 5-6-7; Maude Bortner, 4-5; Ruth Wysong, 2-3; Sadie Horn, 1.

Franklin—2, Tressie Wasson; 3, Dughan Hinton; 4, Ray B. Wright; 5, Edith Abshire.

West River—3, Fred Wilson; 11, Hazel Gordon. Modoc: Vance Trueblood, principal; Ina Puckett, principal high school; Isabel Chenoweth, drawing-music-domestic science; Arthur Lumpkin, assistant 7-8; Lloyd Whitehead, 5-6; Mabel Harris, 3-4; Alice Starbuck, 1-2.

Huntsville—S. H. Hunt, principal; Jessie Covert, principal high school; Isabel Chenoweth, drawing-music-domestic science; Mary Gwin, assistant 7-8; Deon Strahan, 4-5-6; Ella Kabel, 1-2-3.

Farmland—E. E. Zimmerman, superintendent; Willard E. Uphaus, principal; Harriette McArthur, assistant principal; Lois Sluigley, supervisor, music and drawing; Hazel Snyder, domestic science; C. M. Hall, 7-8, manual training; Leota Larkins, 5-6; Lottie Grimes, 1-2.

Union City—High School: John P. King, superintendent; W. A. Stockinger, principal mathematics; Lena Brady, English; John M. Smith, Latin. Amy Winslow, German and history; Ralph H. Braden, science; Florence Carter, music; Grace Gunckel, drawing; Mary Stiling, domestic science; W. C. Mills, bench work. Grades: Alton Bromagen, 8; Florence Reynard, 7; Lizzie Ruby, 6; Zella Richter, 5; Rena DeBolt, 4; Helen Harris, 3; Nina Gordon, 2; Anna E. Cleam, 1. South side building: Merle S. Ward, 5-6-7; Ella Reagan, 2-3; Adeline Smith, 1-2.

Winchester—Oscar R. Baker, superintendent; Gertrude Unthank, supervisor of music and drawing; Edith R. Wiley, supervisor of domestic science and art. High School: C. E. McKinney, principal Latin; O. G. Puckett, music and English; Nettie Betten, German and English; C. E. Prichard, science; Gladys Morris, mathematics; Mary Mason, history. Grades, High School Building: O. G. Puckett, principal, 8; Dale H. Evans, 8; Hazel Rubey, 4a, 4b; Ethel Smith, 3a, 3b; Emma Hunt, 2a, 2b; Edith Ludy, 1a, 1b; Frances E. Willard Building: John Stine, principal, 6-7; Clifford Peacock, 6-7; Viola Butts, 6-7; Nellie Cornelius, 6-7; Minnie Fisher, 4-5; Grace Poy-

ner, 3a, 3b; Bessie Hiatt, 2a, 2b; Pearl Mace, 1a, 1b. North Ward Building: Icie Simmons, 4a, 4b; Ada DeVoss, 3a, 3b; Gertrude Henderson, 2a, 2b; Lou Brooks, 1a, 1b. Central Building: Ilo Lawhead, 5; Flora Steele, kindergarten; Belle Edger, kindergarten.

Ridgeville—High School: Marcellus S. Grahg, superintendent; Walter S. Fagley, mathematics and English; Marcia King, Latin and English; Bessie Ruby, supervisor of music and drawing; John Hammons, 7-8; Dale Rupe, 3-6; Ferne Smith, 4-5; Addie Jervis, 2-3; Della V. Rankin, 1.

Randolph county has had, for the most part, a superior grade of teachers, many of whom have worked their way to higher positions of learning. The life of a teacher is only a little over three and one-half years; however, there have been some noted exceptions to this average. The most striking exception to this is Mr. A. H. Ward, of Wayne township, who taught forty-two years, thirty-six of which were in his home township. Mr. Ward was of this class known as "a young old man," who always kept in touch with the most modern thought and method of teaching.

Superintendent O. R. Baker, of the Winchester schools, has served as superintendent longer than any other man of the county. Mr. Baker came to Winchester in 1892 and served as principal of the high school three years and has been city superintendent continuously since.

The excellence of the Winchester school is due largely to the progressive spirit of its superintendent. Mr. Baker has a record equalled by few men in the entire state, and let us say is a man equalled by few men in the state.

The enumeration of the school children of Randolph county shows and has shown for many years a gradual decrease.

Franklin township has in 1914, 188 pupils, a loss of 60 in ten years.

Green township, 261; a loss of 49.

Greensfork township, 483; a loss of 122.

Jackson township, 348; a loss of 66.

Monroe township, 476; a loss of 125.

Nettle Creek township, 469; a gain of 4. (Nettle Creek township has a peculiar record as to school enumeration; in the last forty years the enumeration has not gone below 465 nor above 469.)

Stoney Creek township, 257; a loss of 44.

Ward township, 510; a loss of 25.

Washington township, 637; a loss of 87.

Wayne township, 421; a loss of 84.

West River township, 387; a loss of 72.

White River township, 198; a loss of 96.
Farmland, 207; a loss of 37.
Ridgeville, 262; a gain of 8.
Union City, 713; a loss of 55.
Winchester, 1,212; a gain of 217.

Townships.	Pupils Admitted.	Daily Average.	Number of Days.
White River	815	545	140
Washington	726	470	140
Greensfork	606	392	100
Stoney Creek	397	228	105
Nettle Creek	427	254	160
West River	574	264	83
Green	328	181	120
Ward	555	336	100
Jackson	406	239	145
Wayne	712	623	140
Monroe	294	237	120
Franklin	241	126	120
Winchester, Town	591	445	160
Ridgeville, Town	180	112	160
Farmland, Town	190	126	160
Hunts, Town	80	37	106
Union City, Town	922	628	180
Totals	8044	5073	Av. 132

AVERAGE WAGES, 1880.

	Males.	Females.
Green	$1.75	$1.50
Franklin	1.88	1.53
Ward	1.62	1.60
Jackson	1.60	1.41
Wayne	1.85	1.56
Greensfork	2.14	1.74
Washington	1.76	1.58
West River	1.87	---

	Males.	Females.
Nettle Creek	1.91	1.96
Stoney Creek	2.03	1.96
Monroe	2.03	1.76
White River	1.76	1.58
Farmland	3.50	2.00
Ridgeville	2.60	2.00
Winchester	4.41	2.00
Union City	4.76	2.25

1912-1913.

Townships.	Pupils Admitted.	Daily Average.	Number of Days.	Average wages Males.	Females.
Franklin	99	78	140	$3.13	$2.40
Green	193	161	150	4.18½	3.05
Greensfork	386	319	145	3.45	3.01
Jackson	289	248	150	2.91	3.11
Monroe	399	351	146	5.29	2.95
Nettle Creek	307	255	140	3.12	2.85½
Stoney Creek	209	163	140	2.69	2.57½
Ward	435	351	144	4.46	3.07
Washington	643	502	146	3.87	2.89
Wayne	305	275	140	2.80	2.96
West River	407	318	147	3.82	3.05
White River	646	509	140	4.02	3.17
Farmland	218	195	160	4.19	2.64
Ridgville	272	234	160	4.82	2.90
Union City	539	459	180	5.01	3.61
Winchester	933	716	180	6.19	3.24

A comparison on receipts and expenditures for the years 1880-81 and that of 1912-13 show the vast difference in the cost of the schools at that time and those of the present day; however, the disbursements for 1912-13 were more than normal in most cases, due to especial expenditure for buildings and equipments which many of these townships had expended during this year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1880, 1881.

Districts.	Tuition.			Special Revenue.		
	R'c'pts.	Dis'm'ts.	Balance.	R'c'pts.	Dis'm'ts.	Balance.
White River	$8,071	$5,031	$3,040	$2.879	$1,446	$1,433
Washington	6.150	3,445	2,205	2,063	1,563	500
Greensfork	4,829	2,700	2,129	1,583	687	896
Stoney Creek	3,111	1,869	1,242	1,571	1,020	551
Nettle Creek	3,362	2,345	1,017	1,443	651	792
West River	3,322	1,576	1,746	1.467	213	1,254
Green	2,716	1,631	1,085	1,391	1,009	382
Ward	3,562	2,052	1,510	1,528	568	960
Jackson	3,962	2,070	1,892	1,124	521	603
Wayne	4.923	2,565	2,358	4,270	577	3,693
Monroe	6,842	2,080	4,762	2,938	2,938	o'erdr'n
Franklin	1,841	1,381	460	1.149	259	890
Winchester	8,713	4,621	4,092	9,865	1,376	8.489
Ridgeville	2,083	1,018	1,065	483	335	148
Farmland	1,437	960	477	668	393	275
Huntsville	471	265	206	87	46	41
Union City	7,921	4,365	3,556	4.053	2.517	1,536
Totals	$73,316	$40,474	$32,842	$38,562	$16.119	$22,443

The tuition fund and the special revenue form a grand total of: Receipts, $111,878; disbursements, $56,593; balance on hand, $55,285.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, 1912-1913.

TUITION.

Districts.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Bal. on Hand.
Franklin	$ 3,862.34	$ 1,211.00	$ 2,651.34
Green	6,906.74	3,084.40	3,822.34
Greensfork	13,048.95	7,102.25	5.946.70
Jackson	7,759.81	4.952.43	2,807.38
Monroe	12,614.66	8,000.27	4.614.39
Nettle Creek	9,097.50	5,080.40	4,017.10
Stoney Creek	6,959.46	3,500.75	3,458.71

Districts.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Bal. on Hand.
Ward	12,727.91	7,964.07	4,763.84
Washington	16,397.21	11,580.00	4,817.21
Wayne	10,676.21	5,394.75	5,281.46
West River	12,329.06	6,093.93	6,235.13
White River	14,556.85	10,824.50	3,732.35
Farmland	7,756.31	5,587.20	2,169.11
Ridgeville	7,209.52	4,508.00	2,701.52
Union City	22,543.21	10,655.64	11,887.57
Winchester	25,094.78	16,879.74	8,215.04
Total	$189,540.52	$112,419.33	$ 77,121.19

SPECIAL REVENUE.

Districts.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Bal. on Hand.
Franklin	$ 7,101.96	$ 2,529.20	$ 4,572.76
Green	10,613.98	9,680.62	933.36
Greensfork	15,452.09	7,684.49	7,767.60
Jackson	9,662.04	8,639.35	1,022.69
Monroe	13,014.29	8,914.30	4,099.99
Nettle Creek	10,034.62	6,728.02	3,306.60
Stoney Creek	5,951.56	4,277.41	1,674.15
Ward	13,989.49	11,018.73	2,970.76
Washington	26,294.53	23,125.13	3,169.40
Wayne	26,425.72	25,791.04	634.68
West River	15,186.34	14,874.57	311.77
White River	33,411.88	32,724.77	687.11
Farmland	5,277.90	5,159.45	118.45
Ridgeville	3,511.17	1,884.72	1,626.45
Union City	11,795.44	7,475.48	4,319.96
Winchester	19,625.10	13,614.37	6,010.73
Total	$227,348.11	$184,121.65	$ 43,226.46

CHAPTER X.

CHURCH AND DENOMINATION HISTORY.

When John the Baptist, clothed in a raiment of camel's hair, and a leather girdle about his loins, and subsisting upon locust and wild honey, appeared in the wilderness of Judaea, admonishing the people to repent, "For the kingdom of heaven is at hand," and proclaiming the fulfillment of the prophecy, saying: "The voice of one crying in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight," he was heralding an institution that was to revolutionize society and become the civilizer of the world.

This doctrine was to go into all parts of the world and make possible the high state of advancement found in this great country of ours today. As the disciples of Christ carried the message to the world, so the pioneer father and mother brought the message to their own families and established it in the hearts of their children, while yet around the family hearth.

The itinerant preacher followed closely the footsteps of the pioneer; he also came into the wilderness proclaiming with fervor and enthusiasm the doctrine of repentance. Riding to the cabin door and calling to the occupants, he made himself known, and he was always a welcome visitor regardless of what his denomination might be. His coming was a welcome visit from the outside world and especial attention was always paid him as a guest. He was sure to have the best the household could afford and "yellow legged chickens were sure to enter the ministry" upon his coming. As soon as he expressed a desire to remain over night, as many of the household as could be spared were dispatched over the surrounding country to invite the neighbors to attend the services to be held in the cabin of his host that evening.

Most churches were represented by this class of ministers but it was particularly a strong element in the Methodist church. To this class of people Oliver H. Smith, in his early "Indiana Trials and Sketches," pays the following tribute:

"I should be false to the history of early Indiana were I to pass by in silence the itinerant Methodist preacher who contributed so much to the establishment of good order, quiet, intelligence, morality and religion among the first settlers and without intending to give voice to others I venture the

remark that early Indiana, nay, more, Indiana today, owes more to the itinerant Methodist preacher than to all other religious denominations combined.

Their system carried other churches into every settlement, and where two or three were gathered together, there was a Methodist preacher or exhorter in the midst.

They were at the bed-side of the dying man, on their knees, and at the grave their voices were heard in songs of praise.

Other denominations waited for the people to come up from the wilderness to worship while the itinerant Methodist preacher mounted his horse and sought out their cabins in the woods, held his meetings there, carrying the Gospel and leaving the Bible and the Hymn book as he went."

The preaching of the early minister was always zealous, fervent and full of spirit. He believed in a future full of happiness or torment and despair. He dwelt but little upon happiness but preached almost incessantly of the eternal torment of the damned. Fire and brime-stone were frequently mentioned. His doctrine usually was "Be good for fear of punishment," rather than, "Be righteous for righteousness sake."

He preached upon texts taken from the Bible. The events of the day were left for others to discuss.

The minister was at that time one of the greatest factors of society and his method of preaching was in conformity to his environment. He preached fearlessly the truth, as the light from above revealed the truth to him. He admonished where admonition was needed. Position or policy did not protect the guilty from the needed advice. His sermons were frequently two or three hours long, depending upon the fervor and the zeal with which he preached. The adult portion of his audience never complained for they were, indeed, glad to hear the word of God. It became impressed upon the minds of the members of the church that a two or three hour sermon did not fit the spiritual needs of the child and out of this came the movement for the Sabbath school. These schools were established in almost every part of the county. A list will be found near the close of this chapter.

The Sabbath school has been largely built up by the persistent efforts of the women of the church and even the most ardent supporters of the church and church doctrine have found that Sabbath schools do not interfere with their rights and are a great help in bringing up their children in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord."

It is true we still have a very small per cent. of people who do not believe in the institution of the Sabbath school but the per cent. is getting to be almost a negligible quantity.

The first Sunday school in Indiana was organized by Rev. Isaac Reed, a Presbyterian missionary in New Albany, in 1818. Sunday schools are known to have existed in Randolph county as early as 1838 and no doubt existed much sooner than that.

The first church service to be held in the county was held in the cabin of Ephraim Bowen in 1815 and Stephen Williams, local preacher, exhorted at that meeting. The first sermon was also preached in Mr. Bowen's cabin by Rev. Mr. Holman, of Louisville, Kentucky, his text taken from Isaiah: "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there? Why then is the hurt of the daughter of my people not recovered?" James C. Bowen who was at the meeting said it was an excellent discourse and that it greatly edified the assembly.

FRIENDS.

Many of the first settlers of the county were members of the Friends or Quaker church. They had emigrated from the southland because of their disgust and antagonism for the institution of slavery. They believed that men were created equal and did not care to live and rear their families surrounded by the institution of slavery. These Christian people had been sober, devout worshippers in the southland and they brought with them, deeply settled in their inmost souls, the love of God and man and their hope in Christ and their sense of obligation to Him and their fellowmen.

Almost the very first thing done by them was to erect a church of the Lord in the wilderness, to which they went at stated times, through rain and sunshine and winter's cold, along forest trails, over paths dimly traced by blazed trees, on horse back or on foot, ever mindful of the command of their Lord not to "forget the assembling of themselves together."

Their week day meetings were usually held in the forenoon of the fourth day or fifth day and when that day came, the head of the household, together with his entire family and help, regardless of the condition of weather or urgencies and necessities of work, wended their way to church. The school house was generally located near the church and school children were dismissed from school to attend the week day meeting. This custom was adhered to in some parts of the communities of this county as late as 1884. There they sat in communion with the Lord for one hour responding to the spirit. Frequently the hour would pass with not a word having been said, and when the time for dismissal came the head man of the meeting shook hands and "meeting was out."

The churches were built with a partition running crosswise so as to form two rooms of one. The women sat on one side and the men on the other. The seats were placed in galleries—raised seats. During the business meetings the openings in the partitions were closed and the men and the womens' meetings were held separately.

When a young man and woman desired to get married they appeared in the monthly meeting and announced their intention of getting married by "giving in," that is, they gave to the clerk of the meeting a written statement that they desired to get married.

Upon receipt of this statement the men appointed a committee to examine the character and fitness and eligibility of the young man. The women appointed a similar committee to perform a similar duty for the young woman. Among other things the committees would ascertain would be whether the couple had the consent of the parents and whether either had promised anyone else in marriage. If the consent of the parents had been obtained and the committees found "favorable" to the contracting parties their report would be either "clear" or "passed." This report was made at the business meeting of the monthly meeting succeeding the meeting in which the "giving in" had been made.

The report of the committees being favorable the young couple appeared at the next fourth day or fifth day meeting. The bridegroom sat with his bride in the woman's meeting and waited for the head of the meeting to announce when the ceremony was to be performed. When the head of the meeting announced that the time for the ceremony had arrived the couple would arise, join hands and perform the ceremony as indicted it in the following copy of a marriage certificate recorded in Wayne county. Many of the grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey now reside in Randolph county.

HIRAM BAILEY

AND

RACHEL THOMAS.

Marriage Certificate, 1820.

Recorded in the first Book of Marriage Certificates, page 165.

JOSIAH H. BISSHAM, Recorder.

Whereas Hiram Bailey, son of John Bailey, Clinton county and state of Ohio, and Rebecca Bailey his wife and Rachel Thomas, daughter of Edward Thomas and Mary Thomas his wife, of the county of Warren and state

aforesaid having declared their intentions of marriage with each other before a monthly meeting of the religious society of Friends, held at Miami Missouri, according to the good order used among them and having the consent of their parents, their said proposal of marriage was allowed by said meeting. Now these are to certify to whom it may concern that for their full accomplishment of their said intentions this seventh day of the twelfth month in the year of our Lord, One Thousand and Eight Hundred and Twenty—They, the said Hiram Bailey and Rachel Thomas appeared in a public meeting of the said people held at Hopewell meeting house, and the said Hiram Bailey taking the said Rachel Thomas by the hand did openly declare that he took her, the said Rachel Thomas to be his wife, promising with Divine assistance to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until death should separate them. Then in the same assembly the said Rachel Thomas did in like manner declare that she took him, the said Hiram Bailey to be her husband, promising with Divine assistance to be unto him a loving and faithful wife until death should separate them or words to that effect and moreover they the said Hiram Bailey and Rachel Thomas (according to the custom of marriage, assuming the name of her husband), did as a further conformation thereof then and there set their hands.

HIRAM BAILEY,
RACHEL BAILEY.

And we whose names are hereto subscribed being present at the solemnization of said marriage and subscription have as witnesses set our hands the day and year above written.

Elisha Thomas, James Barnoff, Abidan Bailey, Mary Thomas, Sarah Bailey, Charles Anthony, Aquilla Whitacre, Moses Rhodes, Raneil A. Madison, J. Hollingsworth, Thomas Cadwalader, Abigail Thomas, Daniel Mills, Esther Hollingsworth, Vashta Cadwalader, Edward Thomas, Francis Ballard, Nicholas Tucker, Mary Thomas, Euare Thomas, Elizabeth Bailey, Joel Lewis, Edward Poots, Jonah Cadwalader, Richard Skinner, Robert Whitmore, Fanny Miranda, Uriah Dean, Precilla Camver, Ather Platt, Sarah Ballard, John Mills, Richard Mather, Dan Jay, Henry Hollingsworth.

Disputes or differences among the members of the church were settled by the meeting and very seldom resorted to the courts.

It is no wonder that a God-fearing people, such as these, should exert such a wholesome influence upon the early history of the county.

The Friends were the first denomination in the county to organize meetings and build churches. Up to 1820 they had six distinct communities, i. e.,

Arba, Lynn, (Old Lynn), Cherry Grove, Dunkirk, Jericho and White River. A church was built and a cemetery established in each of these communities and is maintained until this time. The exact year of the establishment of each one is not easy to state at the present time. Each one of them grew up, naturally, as it were, by the gathering together of those who in each locality were of one heart and one mind in the worship of God. The history of one is substantially the history of all, one in spirit, in faith, in love. This group of Friend's society has gone on hand in hand and heart with heart in its loving service of the Divine Master.

Arba, the oldest of these meetings was formed about 1815, in the community of what is known as Arba. "They built, during the fall of that year, a pole cabin meeting house of the most primitive kind, with neither fire place or chimney which served both as school house and church for some years. After a considerable time a new, hewed-log church was built which was occupied for some thirty years. This in turn gave place to a neat, plain brick structure, which now opens its welcoming doors for the general, quiet, loving Friends to assemble, 'in the spirit and wait on the Lord according to his appointment for the sweet and refreshing tokens of his gracious presence and for the power of the life giving spirit to work in their souls that which is well pleasing in His sight.'"

This church early established a "First Day School" (Sabbath school) and its members have been earnest workers in the cause of temperance and all other religious and moral movements.

Among the early members were Thomas Parker, Jesse Overman, Ephraim Overman, Eli Overman, Jacob Horn, Thomas Cadwallader, Micajah Morgan, John Thomas, Clarkson Wilcutts, Aaron Mills, Wm. Hill, John Cammack, Frederick Fulghum and Francis W. Thomas.

LYNN.

The Lynn meeting was formed very early in the history of the county perhaps as early as 1818, or thereabouts and meeting house was located upon the Beard farm one and one-half miles south and one-half mile east of the present town of Lynn. The chief members were Paul Beard, Sr., Jesse Johnson, Francis Frazier, James Frazier, Travis Adcock, John Moorman, Obadiah Harris and others not now known. The second house was built about 1830.

The summer of 1881 a new house was built one-half mile west and a half-mile north of the old church. It was located one mile south of Lynn

and was sometimes called South Lynn. Meeting was held here until the new church was built in Lynn and the meeting trasferred to that point. The old building was removed in 1910.

JERICHO.

Jericho is located four and one-half miles southeast of Winchester on the township line dividing Wayne and White River townships. This meeting was established about 1820. They built a log cabin, no windows, merely holes for light, with shutters. The seats were poles with legs, the women's side had a big fire place but the men's side had a hearth in the middle of the room with a hole in the roof above to let the smoke and heat out. They would use coals from the fire place, bark, etc., that made but little smoke.

This meeting was organized by Benoni Hill, Henry Hill, Amos Peacock, Abram Peacock, Elijah Cox, William Cox and their wives. There was no minister for fifteen years. The first preacher was John Jones, about 1835.

The first church was built about one-fourth mile directly west of the cemetery on the Ed Chenoweth farm. It was about one-half mile directly northeast from the location of the present church. A frame house was built upon the present location about 1833. This house stood just east and north of the present brick structure which was built about 1865. This building was remodeled in 1878.

In 1843 a division took place in the society at Jericho a large company adhering to the anti-slavery Friends. A new meeting house was built near Henry Hills, and was occupied for about twenty years. The Hills, Peacocks and others were prominent in this separation at Jericho. The house which was built was known as the "abolition meeting house" and was vacated about 1865. About 1847 a dissension began to arise in the Friends church in the east over the question of "doctrine and practice" that is, should the church adhere to the old forms and practice or should they adopt more modern methods. This movement did not reach the west until about 1875 to 1878. In 1878 the Richmond yearly meeting decided to change the methods of procedure and modes of worship from those which had been prevalent for many years. Some of the Jericho Friends were unwilling to yield to these changes and in 1877 set up a meeting for themselves.

The two divisions occupied the same church for some time but the dissension became too strong and it became necessary to separate and those adhering to the old methods left for a while and occupied the old abolition

meeting house, however, in a short time, about 1878, they built a new church across the road from the old church.

The two meetings have continued to meet separately until this time. The adherents of the old form of worship are but few in number having diminished to about twelve members. They are the only society of that division in the county at this time.

With the division of the church came school difficulties also, as it had been the policy of the church to have the school in close connection with it. The first school in this neighborhood was held in the church. The first public school to be built was located on the southeast corner of the cross roads where the new church is now located and the next was the compromised school one-half mile east.

WHITE RIVER.

White River is located one mile northeast of Winchester and was organized about 1820. The chief families in its organization were Benjamin Cox, John Wright, Jonathan Hiatt, Simon Cox, Thomas Ward and Joseph Moffett.

The second building, the one now standing, was built about 1840. This church is one of the most prosperous in the county today.

CHERRY GROVE.

Cherry Grove is situated about two and one-half miles southwest of Lynn upon a beautiful knoll.

The first house was built of logs and stood just south of the present building where the old school house used to stand. The second building was frame and was built upon the present site in 1838. That building was burned in 1856 and was followed by the present one which was built in 1857.

The Cherry Grove monthly meeting was established in 1822.

Cherry Grove had but one minister in its early history.

DUNKIRK.

Dunkirk is located three and one-half miles southwest of Winchester on the "Paul Way farm."

The first meeting house was erected in 1822 and was built of logs with puncheon floor and earthen fire-place in the middle of the floor without any chimney, the smoke escaping through the opening in middle of the house.

Among those who helped to build it were Jerry Reynolds, Isom Puckett,

Jesse Green, Elijah Jackson, John Wright, Solomon Reynard, Solomon Wright.

The Friends there were led by Isom Puckett for thirty-six years; when he died in 1856 the church went down.

The Dunkirk society body went with the anti-slavery Friends and the meeting went down before that body dissolved its organization and meetings were again established in this community in 1912 at which time the society purchased the nearby school house and converted it into a church. The meeting is at this time thriving and prosperous.

NORWICH.

This church was located about a mile southeast of Spartanburg and was built about 1825. The society was discontinued about 1840, or perhaps sooner. The cemetery remains but seldom anyone is buried there at this time.

HARDSHAW.

Hardshaw was located in Stoney Creek township one-half mile north of the Neff school house. It was sometimes called "Thornburg." It was established before 1831 and was laid down about 1834.

CABIN CREEK.

Cabin Creek was commonly known as Cedar and is located three miles southwest of Farmland and was established in 1834. In 1843 it went mostly anti-slavery and continued as such until that society disappeared and a new meeting called Cedar was organized at the same place in 1860. The present one was built in 1881.

POPLAR RUN.

Poplar Run is located five and one-half miles southwest of Farmland and was organized in 1846 after the "separation." The leaders were Mark Diggs, John Diggs, Henry Moorman, Eli Townsman.

The first building was built of logs, the second a frame building was built in 1856. In 1883 the old church was abandoned and a new one built just across the road north from the old one. This church was remodeled only a few years ago and is now one of the most modern of the county.

BUENA VISTA.

Buena Vista is located one-half mile east of Unionsport and was built about 1870 by a union effort of all classes and was given into the charge of Friends. There was no society in connection with the meeting house but Friends from abroad made appointments for a time. Their meetings, however, were discontinued and the church has been re-built and is now owned by the Christians. The Friends church formerly stood about the middle of the burying ground. It was built by Thomas Gillum in 1850.

UNION.

Union is located about three miles southeast of Windsor. Rev. John Smith, United Brethren preacher, came into the neighborhood where John Thornburg lived about 1831. Upon his preaching, the people liked his doctrine well and the union church was formed by Friends and Methodists. The log church near the cemetery was built about 1838.

Divisions in the church arose and the meeting house was sold and another erected farther south. This church stood in the south edge of the old cemetery. Another was built there in 1883. Still another which is now standing was built just south of the old one in recent years.

FARMLAND.

The Farmland meeting was established in 1881. Benjamin Morris, a minister, was authorized by the Cedar preparative meeting to hold meetings at Farmland. They organized with about thirty members and held their first services in the old school house.

They then purchased the old Christian church located in the west edge of the town and kept that building until about 1890. This building was burned and the present structure has been erected only a few years. Other Friends churches in the county affiliating with the Friends church are Bear Creek, Franklin township, Mt. Pleasant, Martindale, Bloomingsport and Rural in Washington township; Brown's chapel, Greensfork, and Losantville.

WINCHESTER.

It was left for the largest town in the county to be among the last to establish the Friends church.

This was largely through the influence of Elkanah Beard and his wife, both prominent ministers among the Friends, who took up their residence in Winchester in 1873.

It would be impossible for people of their ability and energy to do anything but start a movement toward the establishment of a church. This they did and began to hold services in the city hall. The interest grew rapidly and two years later a preparative meeting was established as was also a monthly and quarterly meeting. A church was erected in 1876 which met every condition of the meeting for a number of years.

The Winchester quarterly meeting comprises the counties of Randolph, Blackford, Delaware and Jay and is said to be the largest quarterly meeting in the world. In 1901 a new church was erected and dedicated to the services of the Master. A short time afterward a pipe organ was installed in this church, and it is said to be the first church of Friends to have a musical instrument of this kind.

The Winchester meeting is an unusually strong one, full of interest and growing rapidly. This is due in a measure to the excellent influence for a number of years of Mr. and Mrs. Elkanah Beard. Mr. Beard was born in Washington township in 1833, the son of William Beard and a grandson of Dr. Paul Beard, one of the first pioneers of that part of the county. His wife, Irena, was the daughter of Silas Johnson and the granddaughter of Jesse Johnson, another pioneer of that vicinity. She was born in 1835 and they were married in 1852.

Mr. and Mrs. Beard lived near the Lynn Friends meeting house until 1873 when they moved to Winchester. For eight years they regarded Winchester as their home although much of that time was spent away from home. They spent part of the time during the war in the south, doing work among the freedmen. They had charge of the Friends schools in Mississippi and Louisiana. Schools being located at Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, Levy, Papaw Island, Lauderdale, and Youngspoint, Louisiana. They came north in 1869 and went to India as missionaries. They spent one year in the city of Benares on the Ganges, and one year at Jabbalpoor, in Central India. After three years' service in India, Mr. Beard's health having failed, they returned to America. Mrs. Beard was also an invalid at this time. They were very successful as missionaries and much of the work established by them has today grown and is today a memorial to their many sacrifices. After they took up their residence in Winchester they entered other fields of missionary work. They spent a few years among the Indians, most of the

time among the Arapahoes and Cheyennes. They also visited and carried the Gospel of the Master among the Modocs, Apaches and Camanches.

Mr. and Mrs. Beard after their many years of service, administering to the wants of others and carrying the message of peace and love where it is most needed, again moved near their old home in Lynn. They have been very thankful to be considered instrumental in God's hands, to do His will wherever called and the spirit of faith and trust has guided them through many a trial to great victory. Mr. Beard died in 1910 in Lynn and his wife still survives, peacefully waiting the summons to come up higher and "enter into the joys of the Lord."

Ministers of the church have been Elkanah Beard, Henry Merrill, Abijah Wooten, Simpson Hinshaw, Charles E. Hiatt, Edward Woodard, William J. Sayers, George C. Levering and Frank Cornell.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"New Lights."

The Christian church has been a great factor in bringing the message to many people early in the history of the county.

Churches of this denomination began to be established in the various settlements of the county. One of the first and perhaps the first church to be built was at "White River," two miles southwest of Farmland. This class was organized in 1838 and for a short time held its meetings in the school house located near the present site of the church. In 1839 a log church was built. This gave way in 1850 to a brick church which is still standing. This church, however, was remodeled and made modern but a short time ago.

In 1854 a part of the membership of this organization formed a church at Farmland and met in the school building of that town. They built a church in the west part of the town known as the "West Church" in 1867 and worshipped there many years. They now occupy a modern church on North Main street. This edifice was erected about ten years ago. The church is in a very prosperous condition. The next church of this denomination was built in Washington township at Liberty. This was built as early as 1838. Their first preacher was Jesse Brumfield.

Internal dissensions created trouble. The church was practically broken down but was revived in 1866 and is today a very prosperous organization.

PLEASANT HILL.

This church was established some time before 1847. Meetings were held at a Mr. Constables. A frame church was built in 1850 and the present brick house in 1876. The church is located in the northeast corner of Jackson township and is in a thriving condition.

SHILOH.

This church is located two miles north of Farmland. Preaching began in that neighborhood about 1852. Meetings were held in a log house east of where the present building now stands. The first house was built in 1860 and was made of brick. In 1880 the present frame building was built. The church is not very strong numerically, having lost nearly all its members to surrounding churches.

PLEASANT GROVE.

This church is situated in the southwest corner of Stoney Creek township and was organized February 20, 1858, by Elder William Terrell, with nineteen members and it was originally organized under the name of "Stoney Creek," but in 1859 was united with the Pleasant Grove church, and assumed that name. The church has been a prosperous one.

OLIVE BRANCH.

This church is in Franklin township and was organized in 1858 by Rev. Larkin Mullin. The church was reorganized in 1866 and a new building erected in 1870. The church has been very prosperous. A new church was erected in 1913.

WINDSOR.

This church was built the fall of 1859, under the direction of Rev. Larkin Mullin as pastor. The church stands near the cemetery and school house. The membership is not nearly so large as it formerly was but is in a thriving condition.

PLEASANT GROVE.

Pleasant Grove, in Ward township, was built in 1877 as a union church. The Disciples, Methodists and Christians built the church and occupied it

jointly for a long while. The Christian organization was affected in 1865. This organization now has use of the church. It is now known as Good Hope.

Pleasant Grove, in Stoney Creek township, near the south center of the township northwest of Poplar Run Friends church, was built in 1846. The original organization was affected south of where the church now stands, but when the building was built was decided to put it where it is now. The church has always been strong and active and is of a great deal of importance today.

HARRISVILLE.

This church was organized in 1865 and the house built in 1866. It started with a membership of about twenty-five good, earnest Christian people. The church has prospered, until today it is one of the most prosperous of that denomination in the county.

SHEDVILLE.

This church, in Green township, was organized in 1877 in the school house south of Shedville. They numbered about thirty-two at their organization. The present house, which they occupy east of Shedville, was built in 1880.

WINCHESTER.

The Winchester church was organized in —— and occupies a substantial edifice on the corner of North and East streets. This church is one of the most prosperous of the county and is a source of much good to the uplifting of the spiritual life of Winchester.

The Christian church has its centers in different parts of the county that are in a prosperous condition and doing much for the cause of the church.

There is Clear Creek church, in Ward township; Carlos, Buena Vista, in West River township; Mt. Zion and Antioch, in Nettle Creek township.

This church has had some organizations abandoned, among which were Unionsport, Pittsburg and Fairview.

Among prominent ministers of the Christian churches have been Rev. Thomas Addington, born in 1829 in Wayne county. He moved in Randolph county in 1834, settling near Maxville. In 1851 he married Martha Ann Hughes. They spent most of their life on a farm on Bear creek, in Franklin township. Mr. Addington was a student of the Union Literary Institute, and Liber College, in Jay county, and was ordained a minister in 1858. He was one of the most powerful preachers of that denomination in eastern In-

diana. He was always found working in the cause of right, never fearing to extend his hand in the name of mercy. Mr. Addington was a soldier in the Civil war and was held in the highest esteem by his comrades. He is the author of a number of pleasant articles and has written at least one book, "Jim Baker," a story of a slave boy who was a classmate of his in Union Literary Institute.

Rev. Larkin Mullin, father of the Rev. Franklin Mullin, now living in Farmland, and himself a prominent minister of the Christian church, was another one of the pioneer ministers who did a great work among the early people of the county.

Mr. Mullin was an enthusiastic, God-fearing man, and never lost an opportunity to help his fellow-man or admonish him to a better and more upright life.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The Disciples church, which is sometimes called the Christian, and to distinguish from the other branches of Christian, Campbellites, was not among the very first to appear in Randolph county, but its ministers began to come about 1830.

One of the earliest ministers was the Rev. Hosea C. Tillson, of Bethel, Wayne county. Mr. Tillson was one of these strong men who believe in carrying the Word to those who needed it and were willing to hear it, and served as a traveling minister for a great number of years. Mr. Tillson, at one time, in talking of his experiences, said "The outfit of the pioneer preacher was a large supply of the Love of God shed abroad in his heart by the Holy Spirit, a pocket Bible, a hymn book, a horse, a pair of saddle-bags and a large cape overcoat to keep warm in winter and to shed rain in summer, tied on behind the saddle when not needed. He took no umbrella, because it could not be used riding through the thick woods."

Mr. T. began to serve in the ministry in 1830. He preached first at Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, traveling to Cincinnati and Kentucky, crossing the river again at Aurora, Dearborn county, Indiana, and going thence to Wayne county, preaching and also working at his trade as a cooper.

In 1830 he first preached in Randolph county. Of this experience he said, in a paper, read at a meeting of ministers of the Disciples church, held at Spartanburg February 2, 1882: "A small settlement had been formed on the Little Mississinewa, four miles north of where Union City now is. My old school teacher and other friends had moved up there into the woods. James

Wickersham, James Skinner and Thomas Wiley were among them. I preached there to twenty persons, which was all there were in the neighborhood." Returning home through Newburg (Spartanburg), he left an appointment to preach there, in June, which he fulfilled. Some of the Friends had moved to Fort Wayne, and he was invited to visit that place, which he accomplished in August, making a three days' horseback ride through the wilderness, and thence six miles down the river, where the meeting was held in a cabin on the banks of the stream. He says: "On Sunday morning large canoes came sailing on the river, loaded with people, and landed near, filling the cabin. One woman asked for immersion. Her request was granted, which was supposed to be the first baptism in the waters of the beautiful Maumee." Returning, scarce of money, he fed on blackberries and baited his horse on the wild grass, and, at other times he ate black haws, thinking of John the Baptist and his "locusts and wild honey."

He continued his visits to the settlement north of Union City in 1837, accompanied by the two Harlans, and, in 1838, began to baptize into the faith of Jesus. The settlement had increased and a cabin would not hold the people, and the men made a booth of bushes at the cabin door, with fence rails for seats, while the preachers' horses stood tied to the trees, eating corn brought in their saddle bags. We quote again, in substance: "The first week in January, 1840, the meeting was held in Thomas Wiley's hewed-log house before his large log-heap fire. Brother Wiley cut the ice a foot thick, and, in a heavy snow storm, we baptized James Wickersham and his wife and some others, and, at night, several more by the light of hickory bark torches, thus getting both my suits of clothes wet, but Sister Wiley had them well dried by morning. In the spring of 1842 we ordained Thomas Wiley and Charles Smith elders of the church there by the laying on of hands." In 1840 he was called by Jonathan Thomas to preach at his new saw-mill, on Clear creek, east of Deerfield, at which place he continued to preach for three years with much success. He preached also at Brook's creek, in Jay county, and at Petersburg and Walnut Corner, Randolph county.

South Salem, Springboro (north of Lynn), etc., were begun about the same time. He states: "We were called to Joel Howe's cabin, in the edge of the big woods west of Spartanburg, in the summer of 1839. An acre was cleared, a loose plank floor was in the cabin, but the cracks were not stopped. A large sycamore gum stood near, with a hole cut in one side for a smoke-house. The first two meetings, not more than eight persons were present, but in the early winter, at the third or fourth appointment, the house was so full

of people that we could scarce get in. They had come from the settlements south out of curiosity. But the Lord was there in the power of the Spirit, and tears flowed freely. At night, we preached at Davis' schoolhouse, south of Spartanburg, to a crowded house."

Shortly afterward, at the same house, and at Brother Silas Davis' dwelling, two meetings were held at the same hour by Brothers Valentine Harlan and Tillson, and two brethren, John Starling and Nathan Hedgepeth, were baptized at Davis' spring. "Soon after that, Bethpage meeting-house was built and a great work spread through all that region. * * * I am the last one of the pioneer preachers left on the shores of time in these parts, and I am 'only waiting till the shadows are a little longer grown.'" Mr. T. baptized many believers, some years more than 200. He says in his paper: "The old horse was dead long ago. The old saddle was torn up in 1843 (when I was out with Brother Franklin), but here is the old saddle-bags and Father Harlan's old hymn-book, like the one I had, and here is the old cape overcoat; and last, and best of all, here is the old backwoods preacher in good health and with as warm a heart for the prosperity of Zion as he had fifty years ago."

Mr. Tillson's description of the bluff pioneers, who were the agents in God's hand for causing the beginning of the Gospel of the Kingdom in those wildernesses is very quaint and striking:

"Joel Howe, taking his little sorrel mare with rope-rein bridle and sheepskin saddle, and going to Bethel (eight miles) one Sunday morning dressed in home-spun clothes of flax and tow, with straw hat and feet all bare, was the angel of mercy appointed to be the herald of salvation that should open the gates of the New Jerusalem to that infant community. James Wickersham and James Skinner, two poor brethren coming down to Whitewater to buy breadstuff, urged me to come up on the Little Mississinewa and break to their famishing souls the bread of eternal life. Sister Nancy Leabo, at Walnut Corner, whose husband died, leaving her to struggle on in poverty and want, called me there to preach his funeral. Jonathan Thomas, in his shanty built of rough plank, urged me to come and speak the words of heavenly consolation to himself and his neighbors, east of Deerfield. The meetings there were held, first in a Methodist brother's cabin, then at the saw-mill, the men seated on the logs in the mill-yard like pigeons in the trees. When preaching on Bear creek, northwest of Winchester, Brother James Level and wife came on horseback nine miles to meeting on Sunday morning, returning at evening. Souls were 'hungry for the Word' in those times and would endure hardships

to reach the spots of blessing, where stood the servants of Christ to feed the eager, waiting crowds with the bread furnished from the Master's hand."

The experiences of Mr. Tillson were the experiences of all pioneer preachers and a church established by such sincere men could not help but prove of lasting good. The church of which he spoke, New Lisbon, Jackson township, was formed July 7, 1839, and has continued to be one of the best churches in the county.

SPARTANBURG.—In 1838 a church was organized at Spartanburg. It was brought about by the division of the Christian (New Light) church of Bethel, Wayne county, dividing upon the doctrines taught by Rev. Campbell. The majority of the congregation left the original church and soon organized the Disciples church at Spartanburg where they built a log meeting house about 1840. This church was known as Bethpage and stood south of Spartanburg. This church immediately became a famous place for debates between the two divisions of the original church. The membership grew very rapidly and became sufficiently large to justify the building of new churches. One was built at Gilead, southwest of Spartanburg, three miles, in 1854 and the other at Sugar Grove southeast of Spartanburg which was used for meeting purposes until the building was built in Spartanburg, the church at the latter place was built about 1868 and is still occupied by the congregation of that community. It has, however, been remodeled and is a neat, up-to-date church, enjoying all the prosperity that comes to an organization composed of live, wide-awake, enthusiastic members. The next church in the county to be built was at White River Chapel north of Snow Hill. The church was built there about 1856 but the membership was never very strong and the church was eventually abandoned.

UNION CITY—The Union City church was organized in 1858 by the Rev. Thomas Wiley with twenty-four members. The trustees were Simeon Branham, Thomas Wiley, Isaac Beal and J. E. Paxson. The Rev. Thomas Wiley was the first elder and also the pastor. It was largely through the influence of this strong man that the church was put upon a foundation that should make it one of the strongest institutions of the country. Mr. Wiley had a good field in which to work, as there were no churches in Union City at that time, his being the first. The building was begun in 1853 but was not completed until 1858. The lots upon which the church stands were donated by Jere Smith, one of the founders of the city and one of the ardent adherents to the Disciples Church.

The congregation increased very rapidly and it became necessary in about twenty years to build a new building. This church was begun in 1875

but was not dedicated until the 1st of March, 1878, and was at that time by far the finest church in eastern Indiana.

The growing congregation again made it necessary to increase the capacity of the church. To this end the church was remodeled in 1901. At that time the large auditorium was made larger and the church modernized in every particular. A pipe organ was afterward installed.

The church was again remodeled in 1913 but scarcely had been completed until it was partially destroyed by fire. It has, during the summer of 1914, been rebuilt and stuccoed and is again placed in the class of the finest. The church today is one of the most prosperous in the country, regardless of denomination, and has perhaps the greatest membership of any Disciples church in the county, and perhaps the greatest of any church, regardless of denomination.

WINCHESTER.—The church at Winchester was the next to be organized. Rev. I. P. Watts, one of the pioneer workers of the Disciples church and a man to whom the general public is under an everlasting obligation for his devoted life to it, has written, "Story of a Christian Church." The church referred to is the Winchester church and with the permission of Mr. Watts we here reproduce the story.

THE STORY OF A CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"In the summer of 1866, I was admitted to the bar of the Randolph Common Pleas court. I had been a member of the Christian (Disciple) church from the age of fifteen years. Had been reared in a very strong infidel community and from the age of eighteen to twenty-one, I held many public debates with skeptics and infidels. In 1862, I went to the war and during all that time kept up my study of the Bible and the Bible I carried through the entire war is still on my desk. When admitted to the bar, I found a very strong infidel sentiment in the court-room which was very distasteful to me. One day in June, 1866, I entered into a hot discussion with Moorman Way which attracted the attention of Judge Jerre Smith, William D. Frazee and Judge J. W. Haynes. After it was over Judge Smith came to me and patted me on the shoulder and said, 'Young man, I like your spirit. What church do you belong to?' I said the Christian or Disciple church. He said, 'Why that is the church I belong to.' William D. Frazee came up just then and said, 'Young man, you did well; what church do you belong to-' I said the Christian or Disciple church, and he said, "Why, that is the church I belong to.' And I said, 'Why haven't you a Disciple church here.' The result of

the interview was that Jerre Smith agreed to try to buy the old Presbyterian church on Meridian street that was then empty and without a congregation. In a few days, he saw Samuel P. Ludy, the trustee of said church, and bought the same for $400. Smith, Frazee and myself had a new roof put on the church and a bell was bought and on the 26th day of August, 1866, the Christian church was organized by Butler K. Smith and George W. Thompson.

The charter members who entered into that organization were Jerre Smith, Isaiah P. Watts, William D. Frazee, Joshua C. Moltbie, Elizabeth Moltbie, Elias Clevenger, Martha M. Watts Clevenger, Robert R. Williams, Vashti Williams, Sarpeta C. Williams, Mary Browne (wife of Gen. Tom Browne), Beulah Leake, Malinda Patty, Sarah Ireland, Minerva Shaw, and Sarah Irvin.

At this organization Jeremiah Smith, Isaiah P. Watts and William D. Frazee were by the church elected elders. Robert R. Williams and Joshua C. Moltbie were chosen as deacons. The meeting was continued for over a week and on August 27, Edmund Engle made the good confession and was immersed by Elder George W. Thompson. The church continued to grow and many are the names that were added to the church from time to time. Of the original number at the organization, all have passed away and but one is now a member of this church.

Elder Isaiah P. Watts has been an elder ever since the organization and a trustee ever since 1874. December 28, 1874, Jerre Smith died. In 1870, William D. Frazee had moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, and I. P. Watts was the only teaching elder left.

From 1866 to 1874, we had employed able ministers of the Gospel to preach for us as often as we could pay them. Those that I remember were Butler K. Smith, George W. Thompson, Barnhill Polley, Hardin Harrison, George Campbell, Henry R. Prichard, Love Jameson, Prof. R. T. Browne, Elder James Matheros, Elder Benjamin Franklin, Elder Aaron W. Moore, Elder William D. Moore,, Elder J. O. Beardsley, Elder Hugh T. Morrison, Elder J. W. Ferrell, Elder Valentine Thompson, Elder Elijah Goodwin and Elder Thomas Munnell. June 4th, 1876, the new church was dedicated. Elder J. C. Tully, of Union City, Indiana, preached the dedicatory sermon.

The history of the new church building is as follows: In 1875, Brother Jerre Smith having taken the deed to the old church in his own name and having before his death made provision in his will that the Christian church should have the building provided they pay to his estate the sum of $400 within one year after his death, it became necessary for the church to raise that amount sometime in the spring of 1875. Elder I. P. Watts met Gen.

Tom Browne on the north side of the public square and said to him: 'Tom, we have to raise money and pay for the Jerre Smith church soon or we won't have any place to meet. What will you give to help us?' Tom studied a moment and said: 'Watts, I won't give a cent to buy that old church.' My heart went clear down, and with head down, I started home when a short distance away Gen. Browne called me back to him and said: 'Watts, while I won't give a cent to buy the old church, I'll tell you what I will do. You get two men to go down and appraise the old church and I will give all they say it is worth to build a new one.' I grabbed him by the hand and said: 'Tom, you are a man after my own heart. I will give as much as you will.' We turned into a store nearby and bought a small blank book (which I have yet) and Gen. Browne wrote on the first page thereof a subscription contract to build a new church as follows: 'Thomas M. Browne, Isaiah P. Watts and Edmund Engle, trustees of the Christian church of Winchester, Indiana, propose erecting in behalf of and for the use of said church, a church building thirty-five by sixty feet; the said building to be of brick, with stone foundation, slate roof, a spire, and a neat and approved style of architecture.

'We, the undersigned, undertake and promise to pay said trustees for the uses and purposes aforesaid the sums respectively subscribed by us and set opposite our names at the following to wit: One-half of said sum when the walls of said building are erected, and the residue thereof when said building is completed.'

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.

I. P. Watts, $500; Edmund Engle, $500; Thomas M. Browne, $500; Cheney & Watson, $500; James Moorman, $100; A. Stone, $300; Thomas Ward, $100; Robert B. Morrow, $100; Neff Teal & Co., $100.

Those that subscribed $50 were Silas Colgrove, Judge Felix Sims, T. W. Kizer, O. Smith, Huelson & Beeson, William D. Kizer, R. A. Leavell, W. A. W. Daly, James Houser. Lee Ault. John Richardson, Simon Ramsey, L. M. Jones, Gideon Shaw. Nearly everybody in town subscribed from twenty-five dollars to ten dollars on the new church, and on June 4, 1875, when dedicated about $1,200 was subscribed besides thirteen shares in building and loan association which was carried as follows: I. P. Watts, five shares; Edmund Engle, six shares, and Mary J. Browne, two shares.

At the dedication, T. M. Browne subscribed $200; Edmund Engle, $200; Isaac Ingle, $100; E. L. Watson, $50. Those who gave $25 each at dedication were Levina Austin, Elizabeth Reinheimer, Nathan Reed, Richard Bos-

worth, Elizabeth Goodrich, J. W. Polly, I. P. Watts, Alex Gullet, E. L. Anderson, J. T. Shaw, and John Engle.

Those who gave $10 each were Miss Sada Houser, Lida Watts, Thomas M. Browne, Hugh T. Morrison, George W. Thompson, Edith Leslie, Thomas Hiatt, Levina Hiatt, Edmund Thomas, William Austin, John Heaston. Those who gave $5 each were C. G. Bartholomew, Hannah M. Diggs, Ehihu Mullen, H. T. Morrison, Sophia Barker, Mary Houser, Minerva Shaw, James Brown, William Miller, Naum Houser, Richmond Thornburg, Pheobe Harvey, Sarah Ireland, Mrs. J. S. Engle, Mary J. Browne, A. C. Beeson, George Browne, William McConnochy, Hugh T. Morrison, Henry V. Polly, Sister Beary, William A. Thompson, Mrs. Jonathan Houser, Mrs. Lida Thomas, Strother Brumfield, Mrs. Bennington, Mrs. E. L. Watson, Mrs. J. W. Jarnigan, James Warren, A. W. Jenkins, Martin C. Alexander, Mrs. H. T. Semans, Mrs. W. A. Thompson, Edmund Thomas, John Helton, Mrs. Lee Ault, Harrison P. Hunt, Thomas Brown, Dr. G. W. Bruce.

A. G. Campfield, who was then building the court house, was given the contract of building. Mr. J. C. Johnson, the architect of the court house, furnished Gen. Browne with the plan and specifications without charge. Edmund Engle and I. P. Watts, trustees, superintended the work. Engle did most in superintending the building; I. P. Watts did about all the soliciting and collecting after the first day. The first day Gen. Browne and I. P. Watts got $2,500 to start with. The cost of lot and building was something over $7,000. After all had been collected that was possible, I. P. Watts deeded 120 acres of land in Missouri to Mr. Campfield and $800 was credited on the church debt to him.

Until the dedication of the new church, we had never used instrumental music in the church, as a large majority of the members were at that time opposed to instruments in church worship. I had bought a very small silver-toned organ for the Sunday school and we had used it in the Sunday school for years and the young people wanted to use it in the dedicatory service. Elder Felix Sims was the only elder that had objected and I sent the girls of the church to him. He consented they might use it on that one day. They did and it was used ever after.

The first twelve or fourteen years of the church, Elder I. P. Watts preached for the church except when the elders could afford to hire some one to come and preach over Sunday. And when the church was able to have a minister half time, Brother Watts preached the other half and paid more than any one else to the man we hired and he did this willingly without any compensation except the love of the church which he always had from the

time the church was organized. It had a Sunday school and for the first two years it was held at 2:30 p. m. so as not to interfere with the other schools of the town. Brother I. P. Watts was the first superintendent and filled that office for seven years and also taught a class of twenty young girls during that time. Many of them became members of the church. At first we had no music but our voices. Jerre Smith brought his flute to pitch the tunes at Sunday school. Brother Watts saw the need of some other help and bought the little silver toned organ which we carried to the new church. Brother Elder Engle was the next superintendent and was a good one and held the place for many years after we got into the new church.

From the very first the church has been in the front rank as far as sound doctrine and ability in the pulpit was considered. When able we procured the ablest men in the state to preach for us. Universalism of the Bellou type was preached and infidelity of the Ingersol type was prevalent. While in the old church Elder George W. Thompson, of the Christian church, held a four days' debate with Guthrie, of the Universalist church. It was held in the old M. E. church on account of room. It was a victory for the true faith. Afterward Elder Butler K. Smith of the Christian church, held a debate with S. P Carlton, the champion debater for the Universalists. It continued four days and was a very strong debate, but Carlton himself admitted his defeat. And many of his followers went into other churches. This debate was held in the old M. E. church. The great Infidel Underwood came here and made his (as he thought) unanswerable lecture against Christianity. Brother I. P. Watts raised $50 in two hours and sent for Professor O. A. Burgess, of Butler college. He came and his lecture was held in the City Hall. It was crowded. For two nights he went to the M. E. church on invitation and delivered three lectures each time, nine in all. The town had never before or since heard better or more eloquent lectures on the whole subject of dispute by infidels and Winchester has had a better and clearer spiritual atmosphere ever since.

It was a number of years after the new church was dedicated before the church was able to employ a minister full time. We had half time preaching by hired ministers all the time and Brother Watts the other half. Among these I recall Elder A. H. Moore, Elder Garey, Elder Vinson, Elder John Ellis. During the time Ellis was here he and Brother Watts held a meeting for four weeks, preaching turn about each night. The result was forty-five additions, thirty out of the Sunday school. After that the church

had Brother Wise, of Indianapolis, for all time, Brother Chatley was first I believe, Brother Arch Hall, of Butler, Brother Dailey, Brother A. W. Hall, Brother C. E. Wells, Brother Hough, Brother Hammond, Brother James Floyd, Brother H. C. Patterson, Brother Vernon and Brother Persinger. During its existence the church has had over a thousand members and today is one of the great moral and spiritual forces in Winchester and has commenced the building of a great new church.

But, however great it becomes in the future it will never have a more faithful membership than it had in its beginning. And the story of its pioneers will always leave a sweet halo around their names. As the last of these saints of the long ago, I have written this story that though dead they are not forgotten."

Since the above article was written the church has been served by two pastors, George W. Schroeder and James W. Wilson.

The "great new church," spoken of by Mr. Watts, is one of the most beautiful edifices to be found in eastern Indiana and is a monument to the energetic membership composing this church. It was erected in 1912 and will cost when completed, approximately $30,000.00.

The building committee having it in charge was A. L. Nichols, Albert King and H. E. McNees. They were aided by the membership in particular, the public in general in the construction of this building but it has been largely through their untiring efforts that the splendid work has been done. The trustees of the church are Anderson Lesley, A. E. Ludy and I. P. Watts; the elders, I. P Watts, Isaac Poyner, A. L. Nichols, T. W. Watts, Frank Roberts, James L. Chenoweth; deacons, Anderson Lesley, H. E. McNees, Charles Tillson, John T. Beeson, Albert King, Ray Lesley and N. R. Chenoweth.

Other churches of this denomination in the county that are now in a prosperous condition are located in South Salem, Ridgeville, Parker, and Lynn.

SOUTH SALEM.

South Salem was established about 1843 and for a while was very flourishing. The house was built about 1851. The membership was not so large as formerly but the church is in a thriving condition and maintains a splendid Sabbath school. The organization at Lynn is very prosperous and one of the most vigorous churches of the county. They have a very large membership which has made it necessary to remodel the church. This they are doing during the summer of 1914. The church is being enlarged a great

deal and modernized and will, when complete, be one of the most convenient churches to be found in the county.

This organization was started many years ago and has been re-inforced from the membership of some adjacent churches which were abandoned.

Their ministers have been: George Waggner, J. M. Land, Roy L. Brown, J. A. Brown, Mr. Stibben, W. M. Cunningham, M. O. Jarvis, H. F. Rector, J. L. Sharritt. The present elders are: T. M. Nichols, E. E. Ford, A. R. Hiatt, J. B. Chenoweth and Fred Horn. The present trustees are: Norman Anderson, Charles Hiatt and Edd Lipp.

RIDGEVILLE.

The organization in Ridgeville is not very flourishing numerically but is under good leadership and no doubt will continue to survive. The church at Parker was organized under the leadership of Rev. W. D. Stone of Union City in 1886.

Mr. Stone was instrumental in the organization of other churches. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1826 and moved to Winchester in 1839. Having a keen desire for learning he attended the county seminary at intervals from 1839 to 1847. In 1847 he enlisted in the 4th Indiana Volunteers as a private for services in the Mexican war and served for fourteen months. He has lived at various parts of the county, Harrisville, Salem, New Lisbon, Spartanburg, Winchester, Parker and Union City.

He enlisted in Company "I" of the 17th Ohio Volunteers in the war of 1861, for three months and then re-enlisted in the 118th Regiment Ohio Volunteers and was made Captain of Company "C."

Mr. Stone was an active, wide-awake and somewhat eccentric man, but very energetic and a successful educator and preacher. He was idolized by his pupils and greatly esteemed and appreciated by the churches of which he was a member. His motto was "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with all thy might." Mr. Stone was honored by being elected representative to the state Legislature in the year 1890 and honored the state by his service there.

On his becoming a citizen of Parker his religious zeal immediately asserted itself and he proceeded to organize a church at that place. The church prospered under his guidance and is today a memorial to his excellent services there. Mr. Stone removed to Union City, where he passed his last days among those with whom he had associated for years. He was indeed one of nature's noblemen and lived a life such that any community might be proud to own him as one of her sons.

DUTCH REFORM.

This church is located at Pittsburg and was organized about 1870. This is the only church of this denomination in the county. It is a prosperous church, maintaining a good Sunday school and is live and wide-awake to the best interests of the community.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Numerically speaking, the United Brethren of this county is represented by seven churches, located at Zion, Green township; Saratoga, Ward township; Prospect, Jackson township; White River Chapel, White River township; Lynn, Washington; Mt. Pleasant, Greensfork; and Modoc, Nettle Creek.

These churches did not affect any organization in the county until about 1850, when a church was started at Antioch, in the edge of Losantville. That house ceased to be used about 1855. For twenty years they worshiped in a small house west of Jordan Holsted.

A new society was formed in Losantville in 1875, which met for a while in a public hall but afterward built a church and is in a prosperous condition. Zion, one mile south of the consolidated school house, in Green township, was started about 1860. Rev. David Gunkle preached there a number of years in a school house. The meeting house was built in 1875. The organization started with about twenty members and is today one of the strongest of that denomination in the county. The church has recently been remodeled and is now a modern, up-to-date structure. The denomination in Jackson township has its church at Prospect, east of Pittsburg. The congregation is not large, but is full of interest.

White River chapel was formed about 1865, and their church was built in 1872. For several years they held their meetings in the old Concord church, but each society concluded it was best to have a house to itself and two houses were built.

Mt. Pleasant (Pin Hook) is located in Greensfork township. The Disciples first used the school house in this neighborhood and preached there for a while, but formed no organization. As early as 1866 the Friends started a mission school, which proved to be large and full of interest, numbering from sixty to one hundred and twenty. This was kept up for three years, when a preacher of the United Brethren church held a meeting there and

formed a society of that order. At first they held their meetings in the school house, but later built a church near the school house by remodeling an old house. They are today in a fairly prosperous state.

Churches at Lynn and Modoc are not very large but are able to make themselves felt in the community where they are. One of the most, if not the most, prosperous church of this denomination is located at Saratoga.

The United Brethren church, like all other great churches, has had its internal dissensions and conditions which have resulted in division of the church. This denomination, in about 1894, divided upon the question of secret orders, the "Radicals" believing that secret orders were inimical to the best interests of the church. The "Liberals," believing that secret orders should be permissible, at least, and should be left to the discretion of the individual member. The dissension reached its climax when a suit was brought about to control the property of the church. This resulted in the courts deciding in favor of the "Liberals," and the property in most cases was given into their care. The matter seems to be amicably adjusted so far as the churches of this county are concerned, and but very little is heard concerning the old difficulty.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, SARATOGA, INDIANA.

The history of the United Brethren church in Saratoga dates from its organization in 1871 in the school house under the pastorate of Rev. A. Douglass and was a part of the Auglaize annual conference. The charter members were Sarah Lollar, William Fraze, Nancy Fraze, Elisha D. Lollar, Mary A. Lollar, Joseph W. Lollar and Sarepta Lollar. Two years later, in 1873, under the pastorate of S. T. Mahan, a church building thirty-six by fifty feet was erected. It was dedicated in July, 1873, Rev. Milton Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, officiating. The society enjoyed a steady growth, and in 1893, under the pastorate of Rev. J. I. Kline, the church was rebuilt and enlarged to accommodate the growing congregation. The improvements consisted of a Sunday school room, vestibule and tower, veneered with brick and covered with slate. By the Act of the General Conference in 1901 Saratoga was made a part of White River Annual Conference.

In 1908, under the pastorate of Rev. A. C. Wilmore, the church was again enlarged to meet the needs of the increasing Sunday school and church membership. This extension consisted of an addition fifteen by forty-seven feet with basement. An up-to-date steam heating plant was installed. This addition provided a large choir loft, primary room and choir vestibule.

The reopening services were conducted by Bishop H. H. Fout, Dayton, Ohio. The church membership at present is 319. J. B. Sarff is the superintendent of the Sunday school, which is the largest in the history of the church.

Following is a list of pastors and time: S. T. Mahan, 1871-1873; D. J. Schenck, 1873-1875; J. W. Nickodemus, 1875-1877; W. H. Ogle, 1877-1879; Jacob Cost, 1879-1881; J. C. Montgomery, 1881-1882; T. M. Harvey, 1882-1884; R. Moore, 1884-1886; G. H. Bonnel, 1886-1887; E. M. Counsellor, 1887-1888; W. H. Shepherd, 1888-1890; J. W. Lower, 1890-1891; R. W. Wilgus, 1891-1892; J. I. Kline, 1892-1894; W. L. Waldo, 1894-1897; Elias Counsellor, 1897-1899; A. Kissell, 1899-1901; D. W. Zartman, 1901-1904; E. H. Pontius, 1904-1907; M. R. Myer, 1907-1908; A. C. Wilmore, 1908-1910; W. A. Settle, 1910-1912; G. H. Barker, 1912, and is on his second year's pastorate. At the present time Rev. Barker and the trustees are making plans for a new parsonage, with all modern conveniences, which will be built this summer.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Winchester—About 1870 a church of this order was formed at Winchester, embracing a small number of members. Measures were taken looking for permanent occupancy of the field, and subscription was raised for a meeting house, a lot purchased, and a preacher engaged. The movement, however, seemed not to succeed, and, though the organization may never have been formally dissolved, the building never was built.

Occasionally Rev. L. P. Rose, Congregational Home Missionary agent for the state of Indiana, would conduct religious services in Winchester during his visits to that place.

Rev. J. G. Brice, clergyman and missionary, resided for many years at Winchester, preaching and lecturing and making collections for missionary purposes over portions of Indiana and Ohio. Members of this church have lived in various parts of the county, but, for the most part, have united with some other denomination. The Rev. Brice attempted to establish a church at Buena Vista in 1846, but with no success. The only church of that denomination is the Ridgeville Congregational church.

RIDGEVILLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized April 12, 1892, by an ecclesiastical council composed of Rev. E. D. Curtis, president, Indianapolis, Indiana; Rev. J. W. Wilson, scribe, Indianapolis, Indiana; Rev. J. S. Ainslee, Fort Wayne, In-

diana; Rev. T. R. Quayle, Marion, Indiana; W. F. Brunner, Indianapolis, Indiana.

. The following named persons became members of the church at its organization: Prof. C. A. Gleason, Mrs. C. A. Gleason, Miss B. A. Zelleny, Prof. William C. Kruse, Prof. C. W. Macomber, Miss Rebecca Horn, Henry Kitselman, Mrs. Henry Kitselman, Miss Nina Kitselman, Joseph Lay, Mrs. Joseph Lay, Mrs. Gertrude Sumption, Nelson B. Hiatt, Mrs. Nelson B. Hiatt, Miss Irma Hiatt, Samuel C. Lay, Mrs. Samuel C. Lay, Miss Minnie Studabaker, John McFarland, Sr., Mrs. John McFarland, Sr.

About the time of the organization of the Ridgeville Congregational church, the Ridgeville College was taken over from the Baptist denomination by the Congregationalists. Rev. C. A. Gleason was the first pastor of the church, as well as the first president of Ridgeville College under Congregational management.

The church was legally incorporated December 10, 1900. The services of the church were held in the chapel hall of the college building until the present church building was erected in 1903. The first service in the new building was held on January 31, 1904. The present membership of the church is eighty-eight. The pastor at the present time (1914) is Clifford G. Thompson A. B., B. D. The board of trustees is composed of J. E. Rickert, president; J. E. McFarland, Ross W. Boswell; George P. Newton, treasurer, and D. G. Hiester, clerk. Congregationalism is not strong in this part of the state, the Ridgeville church being the only one of that denomination ever organized in the county.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Many of the early settlers of the county were Presbyterians, although there were enough of them in any community to justify the organization of a church. Meetings were frequently held in the residences of Presbyterians, but that was as far as the movement was ever carried up until at least 1835. The early Presbyterian settlers were to be found west and south of Winchester and west and south of Union City. The first named locality was in and around Sampletown, just east of where the Lincoln school building now stands.

The pioneer of this movement was Adam McPherson. Mr. McPherson was of Scotch extraction and was very devoted to the Presbyterian church. Mr. McPherson contemplated the building of a church; in fact, had gone so far as to dedicate a portion of the lot as a cemetery. Within a few weeks of

the time of which he expected to begin the church death came to him suddenly by an accident, and the movement was dropped. Others of the same community adhering to this belief were Robison McIntyre, Maxville; Mr. Jenkins, south of Sampletown, and Henry D. Huffman, south of Sampletown. There was, however, as we stated before, no church erected in this community.

The community southeast of Union City, near Salem, had a very similar experience about 1835. A New School Presbyterian society was begun in that neighborhood. They held services in the school house and in private residences for some time, but no building was erected and but little came of the movement.

Pleasant Ridge.—Pleasant Ridge (two miles south of Buena Vista) was formed November 28, 1842, at a school house near Mr. Hogeland's, one mile north of Huntsville, Indiana. There were eighteen members, as follows: Jacob B. Kepler and wife, John Starbuck and wife, Cyrus Starbuck and wife, John Shearer and wife, James Shearer and wife, John Jenkins and wife, Isaac Hogeland and wife, Parker Jewett and wife, Joseph C. Kepler, Patience Smith. Jacob B. Kepler, John Shearer, John Jenkins were chosen ruling elders. Between 1842 and 1849, inclusive, twenty-six members were received, making a total of forty-four members. The church, however, did not continue, but about 1852 it ceased to be active, and has become wholly extinct. A log meeting house (very good for the time) was built by the church at the beginning of their existence, about 1842. A graveyard also was established, the first burial in which was in 1842. The preachers at different times were Revs. J. G. Brice, E. R. Johnson, I. N. Taylor, Thomas Spencer and Andrew Loose.

This church has long since gone down and no church organization of any kind is to be found in that community.

Buena Vista.—A meeting-house was built some years after the Pleasant Ridge church was erected, but an attempt was made to form a Congregational church from the members of the Presbyterian church. As a result of the effort, all failed, and the meeting-house at Buena Vista has been for many years occupied as a barn by Robert Starbuck, on whose land it is situated.

The only Presbyterian churches located in the county today are at Winchester and Union City.

Winchester.—A New School Presbyterian church was formed there about 1842 by Rev. J. G. Brice. Some of the chief members were Samuel Ludy, James Brown, Esq., and Mr. Morrison. They maintained services

for twelve or fourteen years, and, in 1853, undertook the erection of a meeting-house, under the pastorate of Rev. R. Irwin, which, however, they could not finish. The building stood across the street from the present Methodist Episcopal church. Their preachers have been Revs. Brice, Spencer and Loose. About 1854 an Old School Presbyterian church was formed. Some of the members were Dr. Craig, Dr. Ferguson and others. There were some dozen members at first, and after a time the number had increased to forty. Several of the New School members joined also. In 1857 the new organization bought the unfinished house, and, completing the same, used it for purposes of worship. The preachers were Messrs. Holliday, McCullock, Chapman and Campbell. This organization prospered reasonably for some years. About 1865 several prominent members removed—Dr. Ferguson, to Union City; Judge Brown, to Minnesota, etc., and, in 1868, the church was dissolved by direction of Presbytery, and their meeting-house passed into the hands of the Disciples church. This building now stands on Main streeet and is known as the Alexander meat market.

The old Scotch theory, that once a Presbyterian always a Presbyterian, had been thoroughly drilled into the hearts and minds of the adherents of the above church.

It remained for Mrs. Clara Commons to organize a Union Sunday school which should gather together the adherents of various denominations not having a church, and in Winchester they met in a room over the Farmers and Merchants Bank and organized this school, with George Best as superintendent of the school. It was very prosperous and aroused a great deal of interest among the people. This movement led into a broader movement of the church. Those having no church home, led by the Rev. McCaslin, held meetings in the city hall for quite a while.

The question of a new organization began to be talked. The possibility of a new church being organized whereby the local members would have a home of their own soon crystalized into a definite movement. In October, 1881, seventeen adherents to the Presbyterian faith in and about Winchester petitioned the presbytery of Muncie, then in session at Tipton, Indiana, to organize a church in Winchester. These petitioners were Carrie M. Bruce, Harriett N. Neff, Clara R. Connors, Mary A. Ludy, Mary A. Cheney, Lizzie A. Goodrich, Jane G. Edgar, Mrs. W. S. Montgomery, Kittie Nichols, Deborah Miller, W. S. Montgomery, Mabel Montgomery, Flora Wilmore, George B. Best and Anna Best, who, with Henry Miller and Paul P. Ludy, became charter members of the church.

The presbytery granted the petition and delegated Rev. David S. McCaslin and Rev. Andrew Loose and an elder whose name is not mentioned in the minutes, to organize the church. They met in the Methodist church in Winchester in December of that year and listened to a sermon preached by the Rev. McCaslin.

It was thought by some that it would not be best to organize another church in the body of the church of a different denomination. Consequently the meeting adjourned to the residence of John Neff and organized by electing Samuel P. Ludy, formerly an elder, as ruling elder. In March, 1882, John Neff, John J. Cheney and George W. Bruce were elected as the trustees. The meetings were held in Snedeker's hall until 1885, when they moved to the Odd Fellows Hall, where they remained until they moved across the street west from the present edifice. From the first the society was very enthusiastic and enjoyed a constant growth of membership. It was soon apparent that a new church must be erected to meet the needs of the increasing congregation. To this end the splendid church which now stands was built at a cost of thirty thousand dollars in the year 1907. The church at this time is one of the leading churches of the city and enjoys the distinction of having the largest class of men in Sunday school in the county. This class is under the guidance of James P. Goodrich, who is one of the leading supporters of the church.

The ministers of this church have been Rev. McDonald, from September, 1882, to March, 1883; Rev. C. T. White, of Portland, to February, 1884; W. H. Sands, of Union City, to March, 1887; J. B. Fowler, to March of 1895; John Wilson, to March of 1900; E. E. Plannette, to February, 1902; C. I. Truby, to May, 1909; Robert Little, to March, 1913; the present minister being Gustave Papperman. The present board of trustees consist of John Thomas, John R. Engle, P. E. Goodrich, B. F. Hinshaw and Wilbur Hiatt.

Union City.—Was first organized in the house of Martin Cox, Washington township, Darke county, Ohio, by Rev. Isaac Ogden, presiding missionary, November 8, 1835, with six members. The ministers have been Revs. Gulick, Ogden, Meeks, Campbell, Drake, Lower, Eastman, Coulter, Ziegler. Mr. Drake was pastor seven years, and received into the church 167 persons. The greatest number of addition in any one year (1851) was thirty-eight. The church was changed to Union City in 1862. The first meeting-house was a log building near Martin Cox's, now used as a woodhouse at Cox's school house. The next house was what is now the German

Reformed (brick) church at Hill Grove, Darke county, Ohio. The first services in Union City were held at the Methodist church. The greatest number of members at any one time before the removal to Union City was fifty-seven. Six years after the removal, there were but forty. The greatest number at one time was 127. The church built a meeting-house on Union street, south of Oak, in 1863, and occupied it till about Christmas, 1879, at which time they dedicated their new, tasteful and elegant edifice on Howard, north of Oak; cost, $1,200.

One of the characteristics of the Presbyterian church is to have a strong ministry. Union City has been no exception to this rule, and the present excellent condition of the church is due in a great measure to the strength of these pastors. Those having had charge of the church are: Messrs. Coulter, Zeigler, Adair, Hott, Gorby, McDonald, Elliott, McDonald (returned), George T. Gunter, Charles S. Pier, J. H. Miller, Mr. Zuck and Orvil J. Hutchinson.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The Evangelical Association is one of the oldest church organizations in the United States. It was in the 183—'s when the first members of this church settled in Winchester and vicinity. As they were many years without a church edifice, they assembled in their homes with the pastor as he came from time to time. No obstacles seemed too great to surmount; no revival service or prayer meeting was too distant to attend. Mr. G. G. Keller, an old and well-known resident of Winchester, an early member of the church, to whom the writer of this sketch is much indebted for an interesting account of its work, told how great numbers traveled for miles in wagons, sleds or on horseback on any kind of roads and in all sorts of weather to attend big camp meetings at various places in Wayne, Jay and other neighboring counties.

The number of adherents to this denomination gradually increased so that they were able to construct a church home in Winchester in the year 1864. This church soon became the property of the Indiana Conference of the Evangelical Association and was recognized by being given its support and regularly appointed ministers. Although this church is not now existing, it was served, together with the Zion Evangelical church four miles west of Ridgeville and the Greenville Evangelical church, for many years by a strong Christan ministry.

It might be said that the early members of the Evangelical church were

mostly German. A number of such prominent German families that settled west of Ridgeville in what was then known as Emmettsville, began the work by building a church at that place in 1879. This church, although a country charge with only an average membership, has had a prosperous career, having been instrumental in sending a number into the Christian ministry and into other useful fields of labor. By the year 1908 so many of the strong supporters of this class had moved to Ridgeville that it was deemed advisable to organize a society at that place. So the members residing at both places united their means and purchased the Baptist church at Ridgeville. Since the dedication of this edifice, in February, 1908, the society has enjoyed prosperous years. The membership increased remarkably from the outset. The Sunday school has been particularly strong and spirited.

Such is a brief review of the work of the Evangelical church of Randolph county. May her adherents, although few in comparison with those of other denominations in the county, be loyal to her in all things so that she may bear a Gospel message to the communities in which she is located.

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN.

Ever since the decline of primitive Christianity in the early age of the church, God has had a people who protested against the departures from the usages of the apostolic church. The Brethren come in this line of succession, and the movement which resulted in their closer organization grew out of the great religious awakening which occurred in Germany during the closing years of the seventeenth century, when large numbers, becoming dissatisfied with the lack of spirituality in the State church, withdrew from its communion and met together for the worship of God. They were called Separatists, and among them were to be found such men as Jacob Philip Spenner, Herman Francke, Earnest Christian Hochman, Alexander Mack, and many other earnest, pious men whose names have become historical. The Separatists were bitterly persecuted by the Reformed and Catholic churches and were driven from place to place until finally Count Cassimir, of Witgenstein, opened a place of refuge for the persecuted brethren in his province. Here, in the village of Schwartzau, Alexander Mack and others, similarly minded, met together to read and study God's word, and as a result of their study, the church was organized, taking the name of "Dunkers," with Alexander Mack as its first minister. This was in 1708. The name was given them by their enemies, who called them "Dunkers" because of their mode of baptism. The

infant church increased in numbers rapidly, but even in Witgenstein their peace was soon disturbed, and the hand of persecution was laid heavily upon them. In 1718 Alexander Mack formed the acquaintance of William Penn, who was at that time very much interested in his colony in the new world, and invited him and his brethren to settle in Pennsylvania, and the invitation was gladly accepted.

In 1719 they commenced to emigrate to America, and in less than ten years the entire church found itself quietly settled in the vicinity of Germantown and Philadelphia. After arriving in the New World they went by the name of "The German Baptist Brethren" until the year 1906, when they were incorporated under the name of "The Church of the Brethren."

They, today, have flourishing congregations in most of the states of the Union. At the general conference held at Winona, Indiana, in 1913, forty states were represented by delegates, or letter and six foreign countries.

The local organization of the Church of the Brethren, known as the Union City congregation, was organized in 1851 with seventy-two members. The territory covered by the organization at that time consisted of the northwestern part of Darke county, Ohio, the southwestern part of Mercer county, Ohio, the southeastern part of Jay county, Indiana, and the northeastern part of Randolph county, Indiana.

The first meetings of this organization were held in the homes of its members until in 1870, when the first church house was built, one and one-half miles north of Union City, Indiana, on the State line, on the Joel Noffsinger farm.

In 1875 the church territory was divided and the "Bear Creek" congregation was organized on the northwest and a church house was built near Portland, Indiana. In 1891 the territory of the Union City congregation was again divided and the "Pleasant Valley" congregation was organized in the northeastern part of the territory and another church house was built near Lightsville, Ohio. Again, in 1893, a third division was made and the "Poplar Grove" congregation was organized on the south and a church house erected near Hill Grove, Ohio.

The first residing elder of the congregation was Thomas B. Wenrick, who was elected to fill this position in 1865. He continued in this office until his death, in 1884. W. K. Simmons was soon after chosen elder and served in this capacity until 1912, when B. F. Sharp was selected as the elder and continues as such at the present time. Michael Deeter, David Flory and

Aaron Simmons were the first trustees of the church, elected in 1868. The present trustees are George Netzley, E. M. Scholl and John D. Hay.

The present ministers are W. K. Simmons, Ezra Noffsinger, W. P. Noffsinger and Oliver Royer. The latter has charge of the church in Union City, Ohio.

The position of the Church of the Brethren on church doctrine is set out very briefly as follows:

1. They believe the present collection of the books and epistles, composing the New Testament volume, to be the last and perfect will of God, and as such, they believe the whole of the New Testament to be essential to salvation.

2. They hold that all the authors of the New Testament books and epistles were inspired, and that it is exceedingly dangerous to reject any one of them as spurious or untrue (Matt. 7:26, 27).

3. They regard repentance as a complete turning away from everything sinful,—including everything vain and worldly,—and turning toward God, setting their affections on things above (Col. 3:2).

4. They baptize by trine immersion (28:19), while the candidate is kneeling, employing the forward posture in imitation of the baptism of suffering. They regard this baptism as for the remission of sins and as a condition of the gift of the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:38; Matt. 3:16).

5. They wash one another's feet, as a religious rite, regarding Christ's example and teaching as being too plain to admit of their doing anything less (John 13:4-15).

6. They regard the Lord's Supper as a sacred meal, to be eaten in the evening of the day, in imitation of the Savior's example the evening before the Jews' Passover feast began (John 13-1).

7. They take the communion of the bread and wine in connection with the Lord's Supper, as they believe Jesus instituted it.

8. They anoint their sick with oil, upon their request, as a condition upon which the Lord will bless the sick (James 5:14-16).

9. They teach a complete separation from the world.

10. They are opposed to going to war, and hold that to take human life is wrong and adhere strictly to the principles of non-resistance (5:21-22).

11. They are opposed to going to law with one another, but settle their differences in the assembly of the church by arbitration.

These are a few of the most important principles as advocated by the Church of the Brethren. They are gradually getting away from a number

of customs practiced by the early fathers of the church, and are getting closer to the real meaning of Christ's teaching while here upon earth.

Another church of this denomination was established two miles north of Saratoga but has now ceased to exist. They also have had a branch two miles west of Winchester, but no church organization has been perfected at this place.

BAPTIST.

The baptists have not been very numerous in Randolph county although there have been some from the very earliest days of the settlement of the county. Curtis Clenney, of Lynn; W. C. Wilmore and John James, of Greensfork; Thomas Maulsby, of Nettle creek; Mr. Cartwright, of Spartanburg; Bela Cropper, West River; Ezra Stone, Winchester. James Spray, Edward Scott and others have been prominent Baptists and some religious work has been done in this county by that worthy body of Christians.

Messrs. Wilmore and Cropper were enthusiastic ministers and labored earnestly for the promotiton of that doctrine, but were unable to receive any very great degree of success. There have been churches at Little Creek and Losantville, Nettle Creek township; Winchester, and Middletown, in Jackson township. The churches at Losantville and Little Creek have been greatly disturbed by questions of "Means and Anti-Means."

Huntsville.—The Baptists used to have meetings at Bela W. Cropper's and Samuel Spray's, not far from Huntsville. They never had a church or any society in that neighborhood. B. W. Cropper was a preacher and did religious work in that region; but no church was ever founded there, so far as we have been able to learn.

Losantville.—This society was organized many years ago, and had a more or less vigorous and successful existence, but was eventually abandoned for lack of membership.

Providence.—(Regular) Rose Hill, Ohio and Middletown, east of Saratoga.

This society was formed in Ohio about 1840, and began to hold services near Middletown in 1860. They never had a meeting-house. Their gatherings have been held chiefly at dwelling-houses. Their meetings take place once a month, at Middletown and Rose Hill—every third meeting at the former place, at Mr. Hinkle's on Saturday, and at the Christian church, at Middletown, on Sunday. The first members at Middletown were Richard and Eliza Straight, Henry and Eliza Ann Hinkle, Mahlon and Rachel Peters,

Silas and Mary Byrom, John Peters, David and Eliza Byrom, Rachel (wife of George) Debolt.

The preachers have been Revs. Mahlon Peters, John McDaniels, Seymour Craig, John Peters, George Cottrell and others. Mr. Cottrell ministered to the church for more than fifteen years past.

Winchester.—About 1840, a Baptist church was organized for Winchester and the region. The meetings were held, at first, at John Lykins', five miles south of Winchester; afterward, at Winchester, and still later, at Willis Wilmore's, south of Winchester. The society continued for a considerable time, but the members died or moved away, and the church finally ceased. The first members were Bela Cropper and wife, James Spray, Edwin Poor and wife, George Vandeburg and wife, Ezra Stone, Willis C. Wilmore and wife, Edward Scott and wife. Afterward, Thomas Loring and wife joined the society and probably others may have done so. The church never had a meeting-house. At Winchester the services were held at the court-house; elsewhere, at private dwellings. The society never grew very much. The deacons were brethren Stone and Cropper. The church was a friendly band, no difficulty ever arising to mar its peace. Prayer-meetings were held, from house to house, with sweet seasons of Christian love and high hope and foretaste of endless bliss in the mansions above. In Winchester, they assisted in maintaining a union Sunday school for several years.

Some of the preachers were Revs. Nathaniel Case and James Harvey. Willis C. Wilmore was for nearly, or quite, fifty years (1882) a preacher among the Baptists, and an active and zealous Christian withal. Ezra Stone was a fine Christian gentleman who was much esteemed and greatly beloved. Edward Scott lived east of Winchester; his wife dying November, 1880; eighty-four years old. He had died years before that time.

Spartanburg.—Hezekiah Cartwright was a Baptist residing near that town, and preaching by the ministers of that order, took place at his house. We have heard of no other Baptists in that region, though there may have been such. No church of the kind, so far as known, was ever formed in that vicinity.

West River.—William Smith and his wife, father and mother, of Hon. Jere Smith, were Baptists and were members and regular attendants of the Friends church, south of them, in Wayne county.

Little Creek.—The only church of this denomination, active at this time, is the one at Little Creek. This society was established some time before, 1843, near the residence of one of its chief members, Thomas Maulsby. This church was divided upon the question of "Means and Anti-Means"

which as we understood it virtually meant Sunday school or not Sunday school. The church remained "Anti-Means" and does not support a Sunday school at this time. The membership had decreased to about twenty-six, in 1913, when another division occurred in the church over the question of whether musical instruments should be used in the church. The membership divided equally, thirteen leaving and thirteen remaining. Meetings are conducted each month upon the fourth Saturday and Sunday. Rev. Vergal Eagen is the minister. The trustees being Harvey Crouse and M. V. Maulsby.

Free-Will Baptist Church—Ridgeville and vicinity.—There was a society at Father Mendenhall's, on the river, as long ago as 1860, or earlier. They began to hold worship at Ridgeville about 1868. The society has no meeting-houses in the town, the college chapel being occupied for meeting purposes. At Father Mendenhall's was a hewed log church, which, however, has not been used since the society began at Ridgeville. Some of the members have been Robert Sumption, Pennel Mendenhall, John Collier (Rev.), Mahlon Sumption, William Hollowell, Egbert Payne (Rev), Cunningham, John Thurber, Allen Baker, Dr. Farquhar, William Reed (Prof.), Asa Pierce (Rev), and their wives. The church, at Ridgeville, numbered at first thirty to eighty members.

This church was conducted in connection with the college, which denomination had established in Ridgeville in 1867. They were unable to make a success of the school and after having disposed of it to the Congregationalists, in 1892, found it necessary to abandon their church, also, and the church building was sold to the German Evangelical church. Some of their preachers were Messers. Collier, Atkinson, Bates, Davis, Pierce, Vaughn and Harrison. During the winter of 1880-81 meetings of this denomination were held at Stone Station and about forty were converted and a church was formed, embracing twenty-five members, i. e.; Thomas Clark and wife, George Spera and wife, David Reitenour and wife, Mrs. Ross and daughter, and two sons, Mrs. Owens and family, Samuel Ross and wife and James Jefferson and wife. They met in the Clark school house with Rev. Asa Pierce as their minister. The enterprise was abandoned before a church was built.

The Protestant Methodists have never had any very large societies in the county. About 1837 they established a preaching place, near Deerfield, but were never able to affect a permanent organization. The only one in the county at this time is at Hopewell, north of Farmland.

The society was organized some time before 1845 by Rev. Jonathan Flood, a pioneer of his denomination. They built their first church in 1853, which stood as it was built until a few years ago, when it was remodeled and made modern in every respect. This church has a splendid Sunday school, in connection with it, and while it is the only one of this denomination in the county is strong enough to make its influence felt.

The Wesleyans formerly had a church at Sparrow Creek, northeast of Buena Vista, but this denomination was never able to survive.

CHURCH OF GOD.

This organization first sprung up in recent years under various titles of Holiness Band and other various names. There are two churches in the county, one in Jackson township and the other the center of Ward township, east of Deerfield.

SPIRITUALISTS.

Unionsport.—These people have held meetings at times at Mr. Lamb's and at Josiah Mendenhall's. Some years ago they held two or three grove meetings on the lands of John Lewis, near Unionsport. They have no settled organization, at the place, but several persons in the vicinity are inclined to that faith and think they have evidence that their friends, who died years ago, have appeared to them in material form, have spoken and in other ways have proven their actual bodily existence. Spiritualism has found some adherents in past years, in Winchester, but at present the number is quite small and there is no organization.

HOLINESS BAND.

At different times, in the history of the county, sects have arisen, having as a special doctrine, "Holiness" For the most part these bands have consisted of people of other denominations believing in two states of Christian experiences—the lower and the higher estate. The first is commonly attained at conversion and the second is an advanced state brought about by special blessing.

The principal center of organized bands has been in and around Farmland. An organization of this character has been in existence for a number of years, with Hamilton Pursley as its leader. The membership has never been large. Their meetings consist, for the most part, of open air meetings, held upon the streets of surrounding towns.

METHODISTS.

The first churches to be held in the limits of Randolph county were held by Methodists, in the cabin of Ephraim Bowen, by the Rev. Mr. Holman, of Louisville, Kentucky. This was probably as early as 1814-15.

The first meeting held was in 1815, in the same cabin, and was addressed by Stephen Williams, a local preacher.

The first marriage ceremony performed in the county was performed February 2, 1819, by Rev. John Gibson, a Methodist preacher.

It was characteristic of the Methodist church to send out traveling ministers, or missionaries, to the farthest frontier.

They had a plan of holding meetings peculiar to themselves, for the lack of room or proper house in which to hold meetings, they resorted to camp meetings, or grove meetings, as they were sometimes called. These camp meetings were held in various parts of the county, some of which grew to gigantic proportions. People would take their families and attend these meetings for a week or two, or sometimes a month, at a time. They were a source of great spiritual awakening and reached the pioneer in a way that no other kind of meeting could have done. People met for spiritual up-lift, sincere in their purposes and enthusiastic in their desires to better humanity. Thousands of people, at times, would be called together with this purpose in view.

Some of the principal places of these meetings have been Spartanburg, Greensfork township; west of Fairview, in the edge of Delaware county; Mt. Zion, White River township; Union Chapel, West River township; Ritenour's, Ward township; Union City fair grounds; Winchester fair grounds; Arba, Greensfork township; Windsor, Stoney Creek township; Ridgeville; Shiloh, north of Farmland, and Chenoweth's Grove, near Bartonia.

People would go for miles and miles to attend these meetings; many no doubt for curiosity, but the spirit of the Lord was there in power and brought many a haughty blasphemer to the foot of the cross.

Of our devoted minister and his camp meeting we well might say:

> "Truth from his lips prevail'd with double sway,
> And fools who came to scoff remain'd to pray."

But as the country became more thickly settled and churches dotted the country here and there the needs of the camp meeting became less and

less, degenerated into but feeble echoes of the old time gatherings of the leafy woods.

"Mischief is there in abundance, but the off-setting, wrestling, conquering, converting, new creating Holy Ghost power is all too seldom seen in modern days."

The old Methodist church, like that of other denominations, has given way to that of the new. The old-fashioned "shouting Methodists" is seen and heard but seldom, in this day. The minister no longer "lines his hymns" with the command of "Sing brother, sing." No longer does the leader "pitch the tune", with his pitch pipe. The music of today may have more harmony and balance, but under no condition can it exceed the old-time song, with its fervor and spirit of devotion, to the cause of establishing the kingdom of the Master.

The policy of the Methodist church, in sending out its ministers to "hold meetings" and travel from place to place, preaching as they went, to those who care to hear, was the means of establishing many churches throughout the land. "Wherever civilization was found, there was a Methodist preacher, also, proclaiming the word of God.

Many of the country churches have been abandoned, owing to the lack of membership. With better roads and transportatiton, the centers became larger and larger and have in many instances been established in towns. Among the places in the county so abandoned are: Huntsville school house, where a class existed for twenty years or more; at Lebanon, between Huntsville and Winchester, on the Huntsville pike; Beech Grove school house, just west of Wood's Station; Mt. Pleasant, in West River township, on the boundary one mile north of the Wayne county line. A log church was built there in 1838 and a new building erected in 1865; the church has since been abandoned. This is the church home of Rev. John Grubb, one of the most forceful pioneer ministers of the county.

Pittsburg.—Meetings were held here at the home of James Porter for a great many years. A log church was built south of Pittsburg, at Walnut Corner, and a frame church built in 1860, but was soon abandoned.

Pleasant Grove.—(Two miles north of Spartanburg.) This church was built in 1847 and abandoned about 1860.

Pleasant Hill.—(One and three-fourth miles north of Farmland.) The class was formed in 1858; the building built in 1860 and was abandoned about 1875.

Prospect.—(East of Deerfield, Ward township.) There was an early preaching place near this house. The circuit-rider used to make Riley Mar-

shall's, who was the grandfather of Gov. Marshall, one of his points away back at the beginning of things. Mr. Marshall came about 1821, and the time of the commencement of preaching dates back nearly to that day. The meeting-house was built about 1845. It has been used until within a few years, and this neighborhood has been, since the first settlement, an important point to the Methodists. But the house had become so out of repair that it was scarcely fit for use, and, Saratoga, having grown up as an active center of business, the new church was built there; and "Prospect meeting-house" stands, neglected and forsaken, besides the ancient cemetery, one of the oldest in the county, "where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep," a sad memorial of the melancholy changes that come over the face of human affairs as the ages roll. The cemetery is still in use, and will probably continue so.

Ritenour's.—(One mile west of Deerfield.) A class was formed at this joint, probably about 1820. It was organized by Mr. George Ritenour, who had joined the Methodist church when a boy, in Virginia, and who settled on the Mississinewa before 1820. Class was held in his house and other houses of the neighborhood for about fifteen years. A log house was built in 1836; this house was abandoned about 1838 and remained standing for almost fifty years afterwards. Ritenour's class, cemetery and church were the first of the Methodist denomination on the Mississinewa river. This was at one time a great place for camp meetings. This was one of the most famous churches of its time, and hundreds met here "To hear the sermon delivered in the power of the Spirit, to the eager, spell-bound assemblers, thronged within and around that once sacred shrine. Scores and hundreds of fervent worshippers flocked, for miles and miles, through the grand old woods, along the dim blind trails, or with no track at all, on horseback or on foot, to reach the sanctuary and join in the shouts of praise and the sacred hallelujahs that made the echoes ring."

Salem.—(One mile east of Modoc.) This church was built in 1838 and went down about 1855. This church was organized by John Grubb, of whom we have spoken elsewhere. The class of this church moved their membership to Concord meeting-house, which was built about that time, and which is now abandoned.

Stuebenville.—(In the center of Green township.) The Methodists built a church at this place about 1845 but it was not finished and was never dedicated to religious purposes.

Vinegar Hill or Mt. Pleasant.—(Both west of old Snow Hill.) These were at one time missions but did not survive.

Unionsport.—This church was built about 1868 but has been abandoned in recent years.

There have been no doubt other places where Methodists have had classes, as they were to be found in every nook and corner.

Spartanburg.—Methodist preaching began in Greensfork township the earliest in the county. The first preaching was by Rev. William Holman, of Louisville, Ky., at the house of Ephraim Bowen, probably in 1815, and a meeting for worship and exhortation was held at the same place by Stephen Williams, local preacher, not very far from the same time. A class was formed soon after, and preaching was held and class conducted at Ephraim Bowen's and at Squire Bowen's and James C. Bowen's for thirty years or more. About 1830 William McKim settled at Spartanburg, and preachers from the Ohio Conference established meetings at Mr. McKim's. Some years later, about 1837, a meeting-house was built at Spartanburg, on a lot given for the purpose by Mr. McKim, who laid out the town. This house stood until 1857, when a new church was erected by the Methodists, which, having been remodeled, is occupied by them at the present time.

Some of the early preachers were Revs. Holman, Williams, Lawrence, Beck, Hull, Bruce, John L. Smith, Richmond, Bradbury, Burns, Swazy, Hollingsworth, Cooper, Wright, Sublett. Some of the later preachers have been Newton, Thomas, Curtiss, Bicknell, Cain. Spartanburg and the region used to be famous for religious activity. At one time the class was so large that the house would be filled and two leaders would conduct class at the same time on opposite sides of the room. Camp meetings were held, and extensive revivals took place, bringing great numbers to a profession of Christ.

Mt. Zion.—(Southeast of Winchester, near William Kennedy's.) Preaching began in this vicinity very early, when only paths and trails traced their winding way among the forest trees. Mr. Kennedy was an ardent Methodist, and the preachers soon found him out, and his cabin was the circuit-rider's home for many years. His wife and himself used to go on horseback through the woods, to near Richmond, and to Ritenour's church, between Ridgeville and Deerfield, in those ancient days. Probably a pole cabin answered the purposes of worship, after having met in the dwellings of brethren Kennedy, Lucus, etc.

A log church was built in about 1836, which answered the desired end till 1868, at which time a new building was erected. This building was remodeled into a neat and tasteful edifice in 1912.

Some of the pioneer members of the Methodist class, in those times, when the men and women gathered among the forests for worship, and

not for show, were as follows: William Kennedy and wife, John M. Lucas and wife, David North and wife, Tyndall and wife, Pierce Hollingsworth and wife (local preacher), William Hollingsworth and wife (local preacher), Stephen Williams and wife (local preacher), Nathan Butts, John R. Philips, Henry Tisor. The early preachers cannot now be given. Some of the later ones have been Revs. Stout, Cooper, Jenkins, Newman, Newton, Thomas, Butts, Cain.

Mt. Zion has been an important station from the beginning. Much of the time a Sunday school has been in operation.

Maxville.—One of the oldest churches in the county at this time is at Maxville, six miles west of Winchester. Meetings were held at John Sumwalt's, and a class was organized about 1821 or 1822. Several other preaching points were established not far from the same time—George Ritenour's, on the Mississinewa; William Kennedy's (Mt. Zion, southeast of Winchester) etc. Mr. Kennedy belonged first to the class at Ritenour's and attended class there, he and his wife going on horseback through the woods eight miles though preaching was held also at Kennedy's cabin.

Another nucleus of Methodism was among the Hunts, in West River, "Old Billy Hunt" being a preacher for fifty years or more. Some of the early preachers were Messrs. Richard Brandreth, Wood, John S. Smith, John H. Hull, 1837; Ansel Beach, 1838; Francis Carey, William Dickerson, Colbreth Hall (married "Old Billy Hunt's" daughter), William Hunt, etc., etc. Membership—There were but few members of the class at Sumwalt's for ten or fifteen years—John Sumwalt, one and a half miles south of Maxville; Godfrey Sumwalt, at Sampletown Cross Roads; Jacob Sumwalt, who lived in the vicinity; Walter Ruble and his wife; Caleb Odle, Mrs. Tarlton Moorman and others.

The church at Maxville was first built in 1838, near the mill, a frame. The house was burned, supposed to have been done by an incendiary in 1847. The house, just now, 1914, being abandoned was built about 1856. Early members at Maxville, besides the ones named: Robinson McIntyre, who had been a Presbyterian, but who became an active Methodist; Henry D. Huffman, also a Presbyterian, but an efficient worker; Alexander McIntyre, John McIntyre, Mrs. McIntyre (widow of John McIntyre), Charles Schultz (local preacher), Stephen Moorman, Rudolph Good, David Addington, Simeon Brickley, etc.

A beautiful new church is now being built just east of the cemetery. Maxville is on the Farmland circuit.

Windsor.—About 1830 Rev. Robert Burns, from Wayne county,

came to the region, preaching the gospel. He established a class at Abram Clevenger's. Members have been (in early times), besides others, Randolph Smullen and wife, William Moore and wife, Bezaleel Hunt and wife, Jonathan Fryer and wife.

Preaching was held at times at Fryer's, and at Hunt's also. A hewed-log church was built at Windsor, in 1839, and in 1859 a frame, which stands yet, but has been remodeled. Windsor is on the Parker circuit.

New Dayton.—There was preaching as early as 1837, at the very first settlement of the region. The first Sunday school in the region was organized by Rev. J. G. Brice.

The meetings were held at a school house, near Isaiah Milner's, on the present pike from Olive Branch to Stone Station. A class was organized at an early day and the services were held at various places—at Mrs. Helms' and elsewhere. It has been, on the whole, a good, substantial class, dwindling sometimes, and given up two or three times, by the conference; but it would not stay "dropped", and still struggled on, determined to live. In 1877, a tasteful and convenient church was erected near the cemetery, and the class feel well repaid for the conflict they have endured for nearly eighty years.

Some of the members have been James Addington (exhorter) and wife, Isaiah Milner and wife, Simon Lighty (exhorter) and wife, Eli Hiatt and wife, Jesse Addington and wife, L. W. Sherman and wife, Mrs. Pardon Sherman, Hannah Rose, etc.

Some of the former preachers are Messrs. Barrett, Lank, Heustis, Harbour, Bradshaw; Brice (Congregational), Pierce, Newton, Spellman, Ockerman, Elijah Harbour, etc. New Dayton is on the Deerfield circuit.

Deerfield.—The class was formed about 1837. The meetings were held at first in a log school house, east of town, then at Perry Field's, for some years, then in a log school house, half a mile south of Perry Field's, and in other places also. The church at Deerfield has been built about sixty-two years. Some of the early members were Anthony Ritenour, Perry Fields, Caleb Odle, William Odle, Ephraim Collins (exhorter), William B. Fields (exhorter).

Some of the former preachers for Ritenour's, Prospect and Deerfield have been Revs. Burns, Bartlett, Hall, Bradshaw, Bradbury, Kent, Campbell, Newton, Herrick, Ramsey, Blake, Kerwood, Madden, Harrison. Some of the older members were Fletcher Barrett, David Harker, John Garwin, Perry Fields, Willis Whipple, Isaac Thomson.

Union (Chapel).—(West of Carlos.) Preaching began in this neigh-

borhood nearly ninety-two years ago, being held at Christian Edmonds' and Thomas Phillips', who came in 1821. Rev. John Strange, famous in the history of pioneer Methodism, was among the first preachers. Rev. William Hunt also labored in this region.

There was first a log church, built as early as 1830, or sooner. A frame church was erected in 1862, and the present meeting-house was built in 1881.

The circuit in early times used to be Huntsville, Economy, Union Chapel, Bloomingsport, Hopewell, Spartanburg, Mt. Zion and Mt. Pleasant (old Snow Hill), which shows the enormous task the pioneer minister had to perform. Christian Edmonds donated the lot for the church.

The members, some of them, were Christian Edmonds, Isaiah Rogers, Hugh Botkins, Peter Botkins, Jesse Cox, Joseph Rogers, Daniel Worth and others. Some of the preachers have been Messrs. Strange, Beck, Fairchild, Swank, Ansel Beach, Moses Hall, Bruce, Hull, Smith, Caney, Burns, Hunt, Lank (senior and junior), Farnsworth, Kelso, Medsker, Morrison, Meck, Mark, Smith, Barnes, Spellman, Strite, Phillips, Roberts, Bowen, Canann, Pierce, Newton, James, Johnson, Rammel, Smith, Anderson, Kerwood, Cain, Harbor, Huestis. Union is on the Modoc circuit.

Fairview.—The Methodists began to hold services at the first settlement of the region. Rev. Elijah Harbour moved in very early, and he was a local preacher, and did much toward planting religion in that part of the county. Preaching was held at Nathan Godwin's, near Fairview; at Mr. Pendry's, in Delaware county; and at John Booth's, in Jay county. A log church was built in Fairview about 1839, and a frame house in 1849, which is standing yet, having been remodeled in 1874.

Some of the early members were Nathan Godwin, Bennet King, John King, James McProud, John Life, Elijah Harbour, (Rev.) Caleb Manor (Jay county), John Booth (Jay county), William Richardson, with their wives. Some of the preachers were: Messrs. Harbour, Ackerman, Bradbury, Brandshaw, Bowers, Leech, Sales, Smith, Hall, Bruce, Barrett.

Lynn.—The Methodists began at Hopewell, in Wayne county, very early one mile south of Mr. Curtis Clenney's. Mrs. Shoemaker (daughter of Curtis Clenney, who came to near Lynn about 1815) joined the Hopewell class in 1831.

In 1844 preaching was established at Mr. John Moody's, southeast of Lynn, and a class was formed, and the meetings were held in dwellings for many years. About 1850, or possibly sooner, the Methodists had preaching

in a log-house on the Freestone farm. The Methodist church at Lynn was built about 1855, but has since been remodeled.

Some of the members of the class at Mr. Moody's were John Peele and wife, John Moody and wife, Elijah Benson and wife, Elizabeth Shoemaker, Mrs. Elizabeth Benson. Some of the members at Lynn were Pierce Hollingsworth (local preacher), John Peele and wife, John Clenny and wife.

Some of the oldest preachers: Messrs. Burns, Cooper, Stout, Smith, Bradford, Wright and many others. There have been great revivals in connection with the Lynn work. At one meeting 150 members joined. In 1861 a powerful awakening occurred, the meeting lasting a month.

It was not very long, however, until the work of the church declined very rapidly and was eventually abandoned as a preaching point. It was afterward put into a mission circuit. The work finally became self-supporting. It was not very long after this until again the interests in the church became so weak that no regular meetings were held, but the spirit of Methodism in Lynn was not dead. The class in recent years has been prosperous and now enjoys a very progressive career.

Bartonia.—A class was established there (at Mr. Bailey's) about 1848, and a meeting-house was built about 1850. Edward Barton was class leader. Some of the members have been Edward Barton, James Bailey, William Shockney, James Jackson, William A. Macy, Ephraim L. Bowen, Chenoweth; William Locke, Manning, Manning, Spencer and their wives.

Some of the early preachers have been Messrs. Stout, Hollingsworth, Wright, Hull, Black and others. Mr. Chenoweth, during his lifetime, prepared a grove upon his land for the holding of meetings, and in the summer time religious services were often held there. The Bartonia class is in a prosperous condition, being one of the strongest country churches in the county.

Huntsville.—(Modoc Circuit). The first settler of Huntsville was Mr. William Hunt, who came there some time previous to 1825. Mr. Hunt donated land for a church and cemetery. The church was built in the center of what is now known as the "old cemetery." It was used for church and school purposes.

Locust Grove.—(Formerly called Thornburg Chapel, Stoney Creek township, north of Neff.) Preaching began in the neighborhood in 1840, by Rev. William Bradbury. Meetings were held at Abram Clevenger's and elsewhere—sometimes in the woods, again in an old store building put up by Jonathan Clevenger, then in an old log house on the western part of William Hewitt's farm, etc. The church was built in 1857, and it is standing yet.

About 1850 and onward camp-meetings were held yearly for several years, and great power was manifested, and also great results achieved through the divine mercy. Rev. Morrison was one of those on the work in those days. The meetings were orderly and impressive and convincing. They were continued many days. People moved to the grounds and dwelt in the tents erected for the purpose during the continuance of the meeting, and gave up their souls to the power of truth and to the enjoyment of religion. Some of the early preachers were Messrs. Bradbury, Leech, Smith, Stout, Morrison, etc. Among the first members were Joseph Hewitt and wife, Randolph Smullen and wife, George A. Carmian and wife, etc.

John A. Grubbs, Isaiah Rogers, Kerwood and William Howell often came and exercised their gifts of exhortation among the people. The church used to have grand and gracious seasons in former days.

Another church was built about 1850, this being succeeded by another structure about 1879. This has been very much improved and modified in recent years until it is now a thoroughly modern structure.

The class at Huntsville was not very large because of the nearness of other churches, one of which was Pleasant View, one and one-half miles north and the other Lebanon, about two miles northeast. This class finally gave way, strengthening the class at Huntsville. Some of the leading members have been John A. Hunt, George Howell, Elizabeth Hunt and sons, Edward Butler and wife, William Butler and wife, Ackerell Lamb and wife, Joshua Campbell and wife, John T. Harris and wife. Some of the early preachers were Rhodes, Wones, Harvey, Wolverton, Bowen and Peck.

The class is a very prosperous one, being the largest on the circuit.

Rehobeth.—(Farmland Circuit). (Four miles northwest of Farmland.) The church was built about 1853, but was removed and the present one erected in 1881. Some of the older members were Abram Hammer, John Craig, Alfred McCamy, Jacob Windermaker, John Windermaker, Joseph Hammer, Jacob Simmons, George Morris, Stephen Wiley, Cooper Morris, Richard Horner, George Keever, Adam Keever, John Adams, David Morris and others.

Ridgeville.—The Methodists began to hold services about 1856, first at Mr. Renbarger's, then at a school house in Ridgeville, as also on the Dilly farm, two miles northwest of Ridgeville, and at Robert Collier's, northeast of the town. Class was held and services were established eighty-five or ninety years ago at Ritenour's, as elsewhere related.

Members in the region have been: George E. Thomson and wife, Ben-

jamin Lewallyn and wife, Abram Renbarger and wife, George Ritenour and wife, William Munden and wife, Obadiah Hall and wife, James Odle and wife, Caleb Odle and wife, Robert Starbuck and wife, William J. Shoemaker and wife, Mr. Wysong and wife, Arthur McKew and wife, Hannah Ward, Mrs. Ann Addington, George Gagner and wife.

Some of the early preachers have been: Messrs. Sell, Pierce, Herrick, McDaniel, Wayman, Metz, Harrison, etc. The church at this time is one of the most active and vigorous churches in the county.

Farmland.—A class was formed some time before 1866. The Christians were more numerous. Both meetings were held in the school house at first, but, in 1868 or 1869, the Methodists built a church, and gradually increased in numbers and influence until gaining a prominent standing. Among the members in 1866 were John S. McIntyre, Samuel McIntyre, William R. Oliver, Charles Wall, Mr. Kelley (preacher returned to Virginia). Some of the members since that time have been John A. Moorman, (Rev.) Elias Holliday, John H. Denton, Lewis A. Gable, James S. Davis, M. W. Diggs, S. C. Grimes, K. L. Mull, etc.

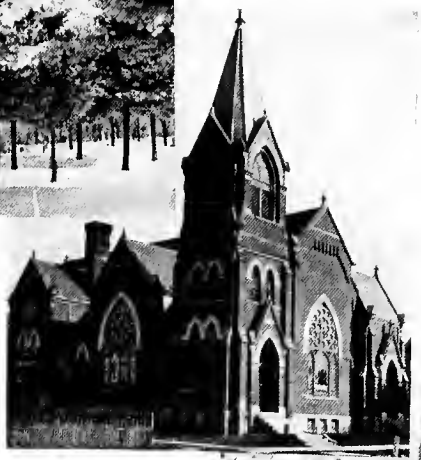
Some of the older preachers have been Moses Marks, W. R. Jordan, McMahan, J. H. Peyton, Roberts, McKegg, J. W. Lowry, Jackson, Spellman, A. J. Lewellen, Charles Bacon. The present church was built about 1897 and is indicative of the prosperous condition of the class.

Parker.—The first Methodist church established in Parker was early in the fifties, perhaps in 1852. Church was held in various residences of the members, and ministers held meetings occasionally but no permanent organization was affected until about 1870. In 1872 they built a church and were at that time a part of the Windsor conference. The building has been remodeled twice; the latter time being almost completely rebuilt, and the church is now in a very prosperous condition. Some of the early members of the church were James Cecil, Ezra Cecil, Ephraim Cecil, Peter Deal, John Morris, J. L. Miller, Henry Knapp, Messrs. Daugherty and Friddle.

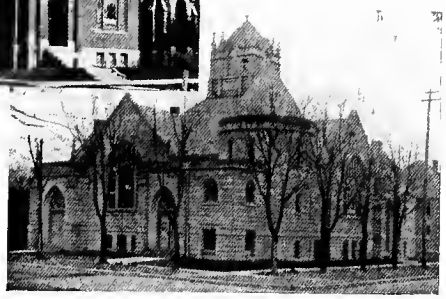
Saratoga.—This class was started about 1881 and was made up of members from the old Prospect and some off the east part of the Deerfield circuit. The church was built that year and was one of the most up-to-date churches of the entire country. It has been very prosperous and now enjoys an excellent membership.

Modoc.—With the organization of the town of Modoc naturally came the organization of the church. The Methodists were very strong in that community and proceeded to organize the church about 1885. The member-

A Winter Scene in
Winchester Cemetery.



M. E. Church.



Presbyterian Church.

Residence of
John I. Johnson.

Residence of W. E. Miller.

Residence of G. E. Leggett.

ship came from the nearby churches, principally Salem, one mile east; a few, however, came from a church at Losantville.

Losantville.—(Hagerstown Circuit.) This church was organized in the old town of Losantville, but moved to the new town upon the organization of New Losantville. The class has prospered since its organization and has, from the start, been one of the leading classes of the Hagerstown circuit.

Grace Chapel.—(Barrax Corner, Nettle Creek township.) The last class to be organized in the county was Grace chapel, in 1895. After a big revival had been held in the community many of the Methodists decided to organize a class, which they did by a special dispensation from the conference and procured land from John Lamb and built a very neat church. This class is small, but what is lacks in numbers is made up in interest.

Winchester.—It is almost impossible to state with any degree of accuracy when Methodism began in Winchester, but it is safe to presume that their meetings were held here very soon after the organization of the town, 1818. Their first house was built some time before 1839, as we have record of a temperance meeting having been held January 1, 1839, "at the Methodist meeting-house in the town of Winchester, Randolph county, Indiana." This house stood on Main street, almost directly east of where the Methodist church now stands. They received deed to a lot on Meridian street in 1853. The trustees at that time were W. H. Fitzgerald, Jehiel Hull, John H. Cottom, William Allen and William Gorsuch. A small brick church was built at that time. It was dedicated with appropriate services October 2, 1859. Winchester was at that time a station attached to the Muncie district, later on it was attached to the Richmond district and remains there until this time.

For many years Methodist meetings were held in the court-house. The itinerant preacher would come once a month and hold a two-days' meeting. Revival services were also held in the court-house. The first quarterly meeting connected with Winchester as a station was held June 4, 1859. At that time S. Lamb was the presiding elder and John S. Peyton, pastor of the church. This small church became inadequate for the accommodation of the rapidly growing class, and it became necessary to build a new one. This was done ——, when a very large and commodious church was erected. This church was destroyed by fire in 1899, at which time the church now standing was built.

The Winchester station is considered one of the most desirable stations in the conference, and has been fortunate in the high efficiency of the pastors sent to it. The pastors have been Messrs. Peyton, Mack, Stout, Rhodes, C.

P. Wright, Walker, Smith, Mendenhall, Miller, Teague, Kisler, Tobey, Pierce, Kemp, Spellman, Carlin, Herrick, Lewellan, Walsh, King, Powell, Norris, Preston and Morris.

Union City.—This class was organized by Rev. Colclazer, of the Deerfield circuit, in 1852, the first year of the existence of the town. The first class was composed of Henry Debolt, wife and sister, R. T. Wheatley and wife and Mrs. Elizabeth Livengood. They were soon joined by J. T. Farson, local preacher, and wife, and S. L. Carter and wife. Services were first held at the home of Henry Debolt. This was at that time called the "Bee Line Boarding Car." It afterward became Hawkins warehouse, then Scanlin's hall, then White's warehouse, which afterward was destroyed by fire. This class was small and was on the Deerfield circuit from 1852 to 1859.

At times it seemed that the organization would be compelled to disband, but by persistent effort it was made a missionary station in 1859, and remained as such about six years. They built their first church of brick on Columbia street, north of Oak, in 1858 and 1859. They remained in this house ten years, when a new church was erected on the southwest corner of Oak and Plum streets. It was only partially completed at the time, the congregation not being financially able to continue with the work. The class grew in strength and interest, until 1880 the house was completed at a cost of $18,000.00.

The occasion of the dedication upon the completion of the church was one of great interest. The auditorium was crowded to its limit. One person, in speaking of the exercises that day, said: "The raising of the funds needed to complete the payment for the house was interesting and almost dramatic."

That year, 1880, was an important one in the history of the church, as the Indiana annual conference was held in it that year. This conference was comprised of some four hundred members, lay and clerical, and was unusually well attended. The spirit of the entire church membership of all churches of Union City was shown in the excellent manner by which this great throng of people were cared for during the session, which lasted more than one week. During this same year a revival of unusual interest was held. It lasted for several weeks, and scores of new members were added to the class. The church was at that time one of the finest in this part of the state and seemingly was commodious and modern enough to accommodate the class for years and years to come. "The old must give way to the new," in Methodist churches as well as all other institutions. The Union City church was no exception, and in 1912 the present massive stone structure was erected.

The first board of trustees were: S. L. Carter, R. T. Wheatley, Henry Debolt, C. Saxton and J. T. Farson. The ministers have been: Colclazer, Newton, Stout, Blake, Mendenhall, Templin, Rhodes, Sparkes, Greenman, Simpson, Lynch, Barnes Vigus, Mack, Greenman (returned).

WINCHESTER MISSION CHURCH.

Feeling the need of a church in the northeast part of Winchester, a number of devoted citizens of the community organized a Mission church. The prime mover of this organization was George W. Veal, and to him great credit is due for the erection of a neat little church located in Beech Grove.

Ministers of various denominations preach in it, and a very successful Sunday school is also conducted there.

It is a church that meets the needs of the community and does a great deal of good.

The Sunday school was organized in 1853, with Rev. J. T. Farson superintendent. There were twenty-five pupils at that time and the sessions were held in the "Bee Line Boarding Car."

TRUE WESLEYANS.

This denomination arose in the United States, chiefly by a secession from the Methodist Episcopal church, about 1842. The movement sprang from several causes—opposition to slavery, secret societies and Episcopal power. And these three principles were declared in the new society, Anti-Slavery, Anti-Secretism, Anti-Episcopacy. The movement sprang rapidly through the country and became for a time strong and vigorous. The denomination began in this region at Newport (Fountain City), Wayne county, Indiana, in 1843, in the form of a quarterly meeting held there by ministers and lay members who were ready for the movement. As a result of that conference, the denomination took its rise in Randolph and Wayne counties, and several classes were formed. In Randolph county, at Sparrow Creek, at White Chapel, in West River township, and at Clayton's, five miles west of Winchester. In fact, most of the veterans of that anti-slavery conflict are no longer among the living. Some of the younger soldiers in that struggle still answer the "roll call" of duty, but, as to the elder heroes in that fierce contest, their arms were long since laid aside; their mortal frames rest sweetly in the friendly dust, and their souls have gone to the mansions above. Their

work is done; victory is gained, slavery is fallen—"is fallen," amid the happy shouts of an emancipated and enfranchised race.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The Catholic church, at Union City, was begun in 1854; Rev. Sheon, of Sidney, was pastor one year. Rev. Hemsteger, from Piqua, came in 1855. Rev. Clane came next and established a chapel on the farm of Mr. Weis, two miles from town. Rev. Hemsteger came again and stayed four years. Rev. Shelhammer, from Greenville, then came, remaining until 1862. Rev. McMahon was next, until 1865. During his pastorship a church was built, on Plum street, north of Oak street, frame, and about 1870 a large bell was added. Rev. Lamour was pastor from 1867 to 1870. Rev. Von Schwedler, 1870 to 1871. Rev. Noll, 1871 to 1875. Rev. Jeremiah Quinlan succeeded, who was pastor until 1890, when he was succeeded by Rev. F. A. King. The congregation was thriving and prosperous, with a property of four lots, a church, a parsonage, nunnery and a schoolhouse; as also a cemetery, out of town, two miles north of the Salem pike. St. Mary's school was taught by sisters of the Holy Cross and was attended by 100 pupils. A flourishing day school has been maintained for many years, by the Catholics which has been, for a considerable time, free to all comers, through the munificence of Peter Kuntz, lumber dealer in Union City, and a member of the Catholic congregation.

The congregation, in 1890, was worshiping in a substantial, but unpretentious and wholly inadequate edifice, and Father King's first thought was to provide a fairer and properly commodious house of worship for his people. There was only about $1,200 in the church treasury, but this apparent lack of material funds did not deter the earnest pastor, and it was not long until his efforts towards the enlargement of his parish were rewarded by the assurance of a fund sufficient to guarantee the completion of the work he had in mind. In 1891 the corner-stone, of the new church, was laid, with imposing ceremonies, the Rt. Rev. Joseph Brammer officiating. On February 12, 1895—proud day for St. Mary's parish—the new church, splendid and complete, was dedicated to the service of God, the dedicatory services being presided over by Bishop Chatard. This new church cost nearly $25,000 and so well had its finances been managed that the congregation was practically out of debt. The church is well-finished and stands a substantial local monument to the zeal of good Father King and the earnestness of his parishioners.

With its passing, as a place of worship, the old church did not lose its usefulness, however, as it is now constantly occupied as a place of meeting of the several auxiliary societies of St. Mary's. In this old structure are held the meetings of the Catholic benevolent society, of the Catholic benevolent legion and of the Catholic knights of St. John. Father King was succeeded by Fathers Berne, Durham and Baker.

St. Mary's cemetery is a beautiful spot of consecrated ground, containing five acres and the pride of the parish is mainfested in keeping it in faultless order.

In addition to the duties as pastor of St. Mary's, Rev. Baker is charged with the spiritual directions of the adjacent mission, at Winchester. This is an interesting and growing mission, full of promise. The church building is a frame, was built in 1882 by Rev. J. H. Quinlan and cost $600.

COLORED CHURCHES.

The county has had five colored churches within its borders; two of which are now active. One at Union City and one north of Modoc.

Of the three that have been abandoned, one was located in the colored settlement near the Union Literary Institute; the second at Snow Hill, and the third north of Modoc. The colored churches have never had very large congregations because the county has never had very many colored people within its borders.

There are no doubt some churches in the county not mentioned in the foregoing article.

Randolph county has been a county of churches; one of the greatest branches of which has been and is the Sunday school. More people have been brought into the church through the door of the Sunday school than by any other means. This recognized truth has led practically all churches to pay especial attention to the Sunday school, and to make it as efficient as possible.

The county has many Sunday schools, as follows:

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Hopewell; denomination, Methodist Protestant; superintendent, George French; address, Farmland; enrollment, 64; Shedville, Christian, Julia M. Duke, Farmland, 48; Emmettsville, Evangelical, John E. May, Ridgeville,

65; Fairview, Methodist Episcopal, N. B. Evans, Ridgeville, 150; Zion, United Brethren, Nettie Wood, Parker, 75.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Ridgeville, Congregational, J. C. Retter, Ridgeville, 100; Ridgeville, Evangelical, L. A. Wilmore, Ridgeville, 175; Ridgeville, Methodist Episcopal, Russel Addington, Ridgeville, 228; Bear Creek, Friends, George E. Addington, Farmland, 104; Olive Branch, Christian, Benjamin Flood, Farmland, 100; Ridgeville, Disciples, Mrs. Agnes Addington, Ridgeville, 25.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Parker, Methodist Episcopal, C. L. Reed, Parker, 225; Farmland, Methodist Episcopal, S. C. Puckett, Farmland, 150; Shiloh, Christian, Mrs. D. W. Gilmore, Farmland, 40; Farmland, Christian, C. F. Yount, Farmland, 90; Parker, Friends, Lyle O. Green, Parker, 50; Farmland, Friends, Russel Fodrea, Farmland, 100; Parker, Church of Christ, K. R. Vaught, Parker, 130; Rehobeth, Methodist Episcopal, Strander Craig, Farmland, 40.

WARD TOWNSHIP.

Saratoga, Methodist Episcopal, Warren Crum, Saratoga, 130; Deerfield, Methodist Episcopal, Mrs. John Stick, Ridgeville, 15, 175; Clear Creek, Christian, Wilbur Grow, Winchester, 2, 150; Good Hope, Christian, Ollie Fraze, Ridgeville, 14, 65; Saratoga, United Brethren, J. B. Sarff, Saratoga, 325.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

New Pittsburg, Reform, W. A. Rickert, Union City, 36, 110; Lisbon, Church of Christ, O. L. Hindsley, Union City, 35, 100; Prospect, United Brethren, Mrs. Allie Spitler, Salamonia, 1, 40; Pleasant Hill, Christian, Mrs. Minnie Lindley, Union City, 35, 105; Church of the Brethren, Baptist, Earl McFarland, Union City, 35, 80.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Union City, Methodist Episcopal, Will L. Morgan, Union City, 225; Bartonia, Methodist Episcopal, John B. Hart, Union City, 37, 64; Jericho,

Friends, Harry Robinson, Winchester, 10, 150; Harrisville, Christian, Charles Whitesell, Union City, 38, 84; Union City, Church of Christ, Fred Roe, Union City, 500; South Salem, Church of Christ, William Sagebury, Union City, 38, 85; No. 4 School House, Union, P. N. Woodbury, Union City, 75; Union City, Presbyterian, Frank T. Parker, Union City, 125.

WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Winchester, Methodist Episcopal, V. H. Huston, Winchester, 325; Mt. Zion, Methodist Episcopal, Marshall, Lesley, Winchester, 9, 60; New Dayton, Methodist Episcopal, William E. Barr, Winchester, 30; Maxville, Methodist Episcopal, Bert McGuire, Winchester, 105; Winchester, Friends, A. M. Brown, Winchester, 300; White River, Friends, Corman Cox, Winchester, 109; Green School House, Friends, Ira O. Potter, Winchester, 5, 30; Winchester, Mission, Harry Jay, Winchester, 70; Winchester, Christian, Charles A. Puckett, Winchester, 181; Sparrow Creek, Christian, Elza Reynard, Winchester, 80; North White River, Christian, William Higgins, Winchester, 2, 50; Winchester, Church of Christ, Carl Thompson, Winchester, 250; Winchester, Church of Brethren, Howard Weimer, Winchester, 30; Winchester, Presbyterian, F. C. Focht, Winchester, 200; White River Chapel, United Brethren, Frank Thompson, Winchester, 11, 80.

STONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Poplar Run, Friends, Mrs. Sarah Hawkins, Farmland, 85; Cedar Friends, Mack Wright, Farmland, 57; Pleasant Grove, Christian, Mrs. Lou Keener, Parker 23, 45; White River, Christian, C. W. McNees, Farmland, 50; Windsor, Christian, Earl M. Dunkin, Parker, 50; Union Chapel, Christian, F. V. Brooks, Parker 22, 35; Windsor, Methodist Episcopal, Walter Huston, Parker, 22, 82.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Lynn, Friends, John W. Carter, Lynn, 240; Mt. Pleasant, Friends, Warren Fudge, Winchester, 9, 50; Martindale, Friends, O. W. Albertson, Lynn, 31, 55; Bloomingsport, Friends, James L. Newman, Lynn, 70; Rural, Friends, H. G. Kelley, Winchester, 8, 75; Cherry Grove, Friends, Calvin Johnson, Lynn, 30; New Liberty, Christian, Ora Johnson, Lynn, 119; Carlos Christian, J. A. Miller, Carlos, 80; Lynn, Methodist Episcopal, Carl W.

Bowen, Lynn, 120; Lynn, Church of Christ, Fred Chenoweth, Lynn, 150; Lynn, United Brethren, William Hollingsworth, Lynn, 18.

GREENSFORK TOWNSHIP.

Spartanburg, Methodist Episcopal, Robert Morgan, Crete, 34, 45; Spartanburg, Church of Christ, Ira S. Taylor, Crete, 34, 80; Arba, Friends, A. E. Mercer, Lynn, 33, 50; Brown's Chapel, Friends, Harvey Thompson, Lynn, 45; Mt. Pleasant, United Brethren, Mrs. Anna Sleppy, Lynn, 33, 50.

WEST RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Buena Vista, Christian, Arthur W. Moore, Modoc 28, 60; Modoc, Methodist Episcopal, Mrs. Pearl Gillam, Modoc, 100; Huntsville, Methodist Episcopal, Oliver Townsend, Modoc, 135; Union, Methodist Episcopal, Charles E. Bales, Modoc, 27, 100.

NETTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Mt. Zion, Christian, A. T. Routh, Losantville, 65; Antioch, Christian, Denver Medsker, Losantville, 60; Losantville, Methodist Episcopal, C. D. Arbogast, Losantville, 100; Grace Chapel, Methodist Episcopal, Mrs. Zella Hunt, Parker, 23, 40; Losantville, Modern Friends, Daniel Wiggins, Modoc 30; Modoc, United Brethren, Gertie Johnson, Modoc, 100.

Farmland's Superb Public School Building.

Friends Church.

M. E. Church.

Christian Church.

CHAPTER XI.

CIVIC AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The essential basis of most secret orders is to bring together men of every sect and opinion and to establish friendship among those who might otherwise remain at perpetual distance. These organizations give their membership a broader idea of, and a greater field for, practicing the principles of charity, benevolence, love, truth, hope, fidelity, patriotism, friendship, etc.

Many of them have also incorporated in their tenets the dispersal of benefits to the sick and distressed and to the relief of the widow and orphan. These institutions have thousands of members, each obligated to work for the betterment of society and the elevation of their fellowmen. We have sought information from the various lodges of the county, but in many cases have received no response. It shall be our endeavor to give the lodges of each society in the order of their institution, and should any lodge not be mentioned it will be because no data has been received from it.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Masonic lodges are located in Ridgeville, Union City, Parker, Farmland, Losantville, Lynn and two in Union City and Winchester, Huntsville.

Winchester Lodge No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons.—Organized January 26, 1844; charter dated May 28, 1844. First officers were: Edward Edgar, worship master; Beattie McClelland, senior warden; Michael Aker, junior warden; Jacob Elzroth, secretary; John Neff, Sr., treasurer; Charles Avery, senior deacon; Benjamin G. Cunningham, junior deacon. Charter members were: Charles Avery, E. Edgar, Beattie McClelland, M. Aker, J. Neff, J. Elzroth, B. G. Cunningham. Present officers are: John Stine, worshipful master; Oscar Puckett, senior warden; Walter Batchelor, junior warden; Fermen C. Focht, treasurer; Harry B. Wysong, secretary; Charles Thomas, senior deacon; Jesse Mullen, junior deacon; Joseph Pilcher and Leander Mendenhall, stewards; Will Preston, tyler. Membership, 128. Meetings held on the first Monday evening in the month.

Randolph Chapter No. 35, Royal Arch Masons.—Date of charter, May

22, 1856. Petitioners for charter: Beattie McClelland, Jacob Eltzroth, Simeon Lucas, Israel F. Wirt, George W. Monks, Thomas Ward, Alexander White, Edward Edgar, John Neff and others. First officers (installed by Francis King, grand scribe of state): Beattie McClelland, high priest; Jacob Elzroth, king; Simeon Lucas, scribe; John Ruth, captain of host; William Craign, principal sojourner; Samuel U. Campbell, royal arch captain; Jeremiah T. B. Ruth, first veil; Thomas Ward, second veil; John Neff, third veil; George W. Monks, secretary; Elias Kizer, treasurer; Israel F. Wirt, guard. Thomas L. Addington was the last survivor of the original petitioners, he dying in the spring of 1914. Present officers: Silas A. Canada, high priest; Oscar G. Puckett, king; Nelson Oswald, scribe; Fermen C. Focht, treasurer; Thomas F. Moorman, secretary; David T. Williamson, captain of host; Albert F. Huddleston, royal arch captain; Benjamin E. Hinshaw, principal sojourner; John Stine, first veil; Clifton M. Kelley, second veil; Benjamin F. Marsh, third veil; William S. Preston, guard. Number of members in the chapter at the present time is 118.

Union City Chapter No. 94, Royal Arch Masons.—Instituted by dispensation of the Grand Chapter of Indiana in December, 1875. It was fully organized, under charter, in the following year, 1876, with Thomas Mitchel, high priest; John Commons, king, and Nathan Cadwallader, scribe. Thomas Mitchel was continued high priest until 1881, when William Commons was elected to that position. This chapter, in later years, surrendered its charter. The charter members were ———— Kelley, Ray R. Butler, John M. Meredith, Henry DeSelm, William T. Edwards, John H. B. White, Samuel E. Fraze, Fred Shaw, James S. Blair, Charles D. Wysong, Charles L. Botkin, William D. Stuck, Nelson Oswald, Fred A. Gray, Elbert N. Canada, Mansford L. Clark, Raymond McCain, Forest E. McCain, Simeon P. Clover, Isaac W. Small. First regular officers, instituted by Right Eminent Grand Commander Vestal W. Woodard, May 25, 1907: Thomas F. Moorman, eminent commander; Benjamin E. Hinshaw, generalissimo; Albert O. Marsh, captain general; Clifton M. Kelley, prelate; Dennis Kelley, treasurer; Will E. Beeson, recorder; Edgar W Rine, senior warden; Benjamin F. Marsh, junior warden; John H. B. White, standard bearer; Ray R. Butler, sword bearer; Stephen Clevenger, warder; Charles Guthiel, sentinel. Officers, 1914: Will E. Beeson, eminent commander; Stephen Clevenger, generalissimo; John C. Leggett, captain general; Clifton M. Kelley, prelate; Thomas F. Moorman, treasurer; Benjamin E. Hinshaw, recorder; Will S. Preston, senior warden; George H. Clark, junior warden; Levi H. Karnes, standard bearer; William

H. Williams, sword bearer; Edgar W. Rine, warder; Samuel E. Fraze, sentinel.

Winchester Chapter No. 60, Order of Eastern Star.—Charter dated April 15, 1886. Petitioners for charter: Ellen Murray, Margaret Guthiel, Mary A. Romizer, Ella V. Newton, Lizzie W. Monks, Hannah V. Chenoweth, E. May Chenoweth, Sarah M. Marsh, Elvira A. Moorman, Clara R. Butler, Maggie E. Beeson, Louisa C. Howard, Margaret Klink, Rebecca A. Winters, Phoebe J. Heaston, Mira T. Ross, Edith J. Ross, Armetia Wells, Emma Williamson, Caroline Flight, C. C. Marsh, May A. Hiatt. First officers of the chapter: Albert O. Marsh, worthy patron; matron, Lizzie W. Monks; associate matron, Sarah M. Marsh. Present officers: Lulu Thomas, worthy matron; Will S. Preston, worthy patron; Susan Mills, associate matron; Mamie Davis, secretary; Catharine Meier, treasurer; Etta Hawkins, conductress; Lenore King, associate conductress; Mattie Watts, chaplain; Maud Preston, warder; Charles Thomas, sentinel; Mayme White, marshall. Membership at present, 107. Mrs. Anne Robinson was elected and served one term (1912-13) as grand matron of Indiana jurisdiction, Order Eastern Star. Mrs. Maggie E. Beeson served as grand Adah of Indiana jurisdiction in 1890-91.

Winchester Council, No. 20, Royal and Select Masters—Date of Charter, June 15, 1905. Petitioners for the charter: W. A. W. Daly, T. F. Moorman, Charles Guthiel, John W. Macy, William R. Tisor, Calvin B. Edwards, Leander J. Monks, Albert O. Marsh, Allen R. Hiatt, Strother Brumfield, John Richardson, John D. Carter. First officers: Thomas F. Moorman, thrice illustrious master; Allen R. Hiatt, deputy illustrious master; Albert O. Marsh, principal conductor of work. Present officers: Thomas F. Moorman. thrice illustrious master; Silas A. Canada, deputy master; Will H. Brenner, principal conductor of work; Fermen C. Focht, treasurer; Clifton M. Kelley, recorder; William S. Preston, captain of guard; John Stine, conductor of council; William H. Williams, steward; Stephen Clevenger, sentinel. Membership of Council is 104 at present. Hezekiah R. Marlatt, who was received and acknowledged as a Select Master by Winchester Council No. 20, but who transferred his membership to Wayne Council, No. 10, at Richmond, Indiana, was elected Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Jurisdiction of Indiana, and served during the year 1884, Anno Dep. 2884.

Winchester Commandery No. 53.—Date of dispensation, July 18, 1906, A. O. 788. Date of charter, May 9, 1907, A. O. 789. Membership at pres-

ent, 50. First work done by Muncie Commandery No. 18, November 2, 1906. Second work done by Richmond Commandery No. 8, November 28, 1906. Officers under dispensation: Thomas F. Moorman, eminent commander; Benjamin E. Hinshaw, generalissimo; Albert O. Marsh, captain general; Benjamin F. Coddington, senior warden; Hugh J. Norris, prelate; James Vernon, treasurer; Clifford C. Fisher, recorder; John Richardson, warder; Charles Guthiel, sentinel; William E. Murray. Petitioners for charter: Benjamin F. Coddington, Benjamin E. Hinshaw, Clifford C. Fisher, Charles Guthiel, Thomas F. Moorman, Albert O. Marsh, William E. Murray, Hugh J. Norris, John Richardson, James Vernon, Clifton M. Kelley, Edgar W. Rine, Benjamin F. Marsh, Stephen Clevenger, Will E. Beeson,

HUNTSVILLE.

Huntsville No. 367.—Institution dated, July 27, 1867. Charter dated, May 27, 1868. First officers were: H. M. Hunt, worshipful master; J. W. Hunt, senior warden; A. J. Hawley, junior warden; W. P. Harris, secretary; W M. Botkin, treasurer; W N. Akens, senior deacon; Wm. Atkins, junior deacon; J. W. Botkin, tyler. Charter members are: H. M. Hunt, J. W. Hunt, A. J. Hawley, W M. Botkins, W. P. Harris, W. N. Atkens, Wm. Atkins, John Hornaday, R. L. Eikenbery, John Botkin, R. C. Miller, Jonathan Jones, J. M. Johnson, Elias Keever, John R. Lumpkins. Present officers are: J. A. Mills, worshipful master; Auda Keever, senior warden; Smith Lee, junior warden; P. W. Hardwick, senior deacon; Brior Harvey, junior deacon; Claude Abel, tyler. 33 members. Meetings Saturday on or before full moon.

UNION CITY.

Turpen Lodge No. 401.—Charter dated, May 25, 1869. First officers were: Wm. H. Anderson, worshipful master; Wm. A. Wiley, senior warden; Wm. B. Hedgepath, junior warden; N. Cadwallader, treasurer; Wm. H. Swain, secretary. Charter members are: Wm. H. Anderson, Wm. H. Swain, N. Cadwallader, A. J. S. Bowers, W. B. Hedgepath, C. S. Evans, Raifford Wiggs, A. L. Knight, Alexander White. Present officers are: Walter D. Anderson, worshipful master; Bruce F. Beaty, senior warden; Perry A. White, junior warden; Jas. F. Rubey, treasurer; Cyrus M. Thompson, secretary. 93 members. Meetings every first and third Tuesdays of each month.

PARKER.

Parker Lodge No. 630, Free and Accepted Masons.—Institution dated March 26, 1900. Charter dated, May 22, 1900. First officers were: Levi H. Karnes, worshipful master; Wm. G. Moulton, senior warden; Barclay Smith, junior warden; Albert Canfield, treasurer; Andrew C. Dragoo, secretary; Isaac D. Everingham, senior deacon; Samuel H. Suplee, junior deacon; Martin L. Coyner, tyler. Charter members are: David T. Williamson, Wm. D. Stuck, John M. Good, Wm. H. Coon, Lawson L. Wilson, Chas. R. Daugherty, Frank Hyer, Willard F. Cline, Aaron C. Rogers. Present officers are: Merl A. Hutson, worshipful master; Wm. H. Moulton, senior warden; John E. Clevenger, junior warden; Frank Hyer, treasurer; S. H. Karnes, secretary; R. A. Jellison, senior deacon; W. E. Rooker, junior deacon; M. L. Coyner, tyler. 77 members. Meetings held 2nd and 4th Friday evenings.

SUMMERS NO. 638.

A petition was presented to the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons asking for the organization of a new Masonic lodge under dispensation. This was granted May 29, 1901, under the name of White River Free and Accepted Masons, under dispensation. This was changed December 25, 1901, to Summer's Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, under dispensation. A charter was granted May 28, 1902. The charter members (those to whom the dispensation was granted) were: John H. Boltz, James P. Goodrich, Jos. L. Shetterly, Edward S. Goodrich, Charles W. Eastman, George E. Leggett, John W. Macy, Sr., John E. Markle, C. W. Moore, C. C. Yunker and George W. Robbins, of the Winchester No. 56, except John W Macy, Sr,, and George W. Robbins, of Farmland 308. The first officers were: John H. Boltz, worshipful master; James P. Goodrich, senior warden; Joseph L. Shetterly, junior warden; Edward S. Goodrich, senior deacon; Charles W Eastman, junior deacon; George E. Leggett, tyler; John W Macy, secretary; John E. Markle, treasurer. Present officers are: Wm. P. Van Wylich, worshipful master; Henry Ludy, senior warden; Thomas Jeffry, junior warden; Martin Heltz, senior deacon; John D. Summers, junior deacon; John Flight, tyler; Samuel D. Fox, secretary; Thomas J. Ashton, treasurer. The present membership is one hundred fifty.

LYNN.

Lynn No. 223.—Institution dated, May 23, 1857. Charter dated, May 25, 1858. First officers were: J. S. Sellers, worshipful master; R. W. Hamilton, senior warden; L. C. Harris, junior warden. Charter members: J. S. Sellars, R. W. Hamilton, L. C. Harris, Israel Lamm, F. G. Morgan, Robert Curtis, John Harris, Nathan Harris, Mathew Comer, William M. Campbell, John Minsyre, Benj. H. Harris, Obediah Stillwell, Joseph Vanness, Ephriam Thompson, Thomas C. Woodard, Jacob A. Hinshaw, Isaac M. Nichols, Aaron A. Frazier, Jesse Jordon, Joseph T. Mills, M. H. Lawrence, J. M. Jones, John H. Taylor, Samuel Humphrey, Reuben Manning, John G. Wagoner, David Hiatt, Henry Bonnel, James C. Bowen. Present officers: Cyrus C. Wright, worshipful master; Griff E. Thorn, senior warden; Harrison Hiatt, junior warden; Henry Hawkins, treasurer; Edwin B. Hopkins, secretary; Thomas P. White, senior deacon; George Keever, junior deacon; Thomas A. Robeson, tyler. 103 members. Meetings, Saturday evening, on or before full moon.

RIDGEVILLE.

Doric, No. 362.—Constitution. dated June, 1867. Charter dated, May 30, 1867. Charter members are: Thomas Addington, Elisha Bailey, Arthur McKew, Charles Jones, Wm. Champ, Jacob Myers, Edwin Myers, Geo. Addington, David Williamson, Joseph Coons, Wm. J. Shoemaker, Wash T. Pettijohn, Wm. M. Fisher, Cyrus Blackaby. First officers were: Thomas Addington, worshipful master; Elisha Bailey, senior warden; Arthur McKew, junior warden; Wm. Fisher, treasurer; Wm. Shoemaker, secretary; J. M. Coons, senior deacon. Present officers are: Chas. Cadwallader, worshipful master; Bert A. Mattison, junior warden; J. Wilbur Seigler, secretary; N. W. Ferguson, senior warden; W. R. Bolinger, treasurer; Jesse M. Wilhite, senior deacon; J. J. Hurst, junior deacon; William Thrash, A. J. Wood, Stewards. S. S. Clevenger, tyler. Thirty-four members. Meetings, first and third Wednesday of each month. J. W Seigler and others have served on Grand Lodge committees various years.

Lodges which have been in existence and surrendered their charter having been absorbed by other lodges are: Deerfield No. 117, instituted May 30, 1851; Pittsburg No. 387; Olive Branch No. 426, instituted July 27, 1870.

LOSANTVILLE.

Losantville Lodge No. 674.—Institution dated, 1909. Charter dated, May 25, 1910. First officers were: H. C. Keith, worshipful master; F. E. Keith, junior warden; George Reece, senior warden; Walter Oliphant, senior deacon; F. H. Thompson, junior deacon; P. L. Holladay, secretary; L. G. Wiggins, treasurer; S. V. Templin, tyler. Charter members were: H. C. Keith, F. E. Keith, George Reece, Walter Oliphant, F. H. Thompson, P. L. Holladay, L. G. Wiggins, S. V. Templin. Thirty members. Meetings held Monday evening of each week. Those who have served as grand officers are: Dr. H. C. Keith, 1910; F E. McKinnen, 1911; F. H. Thompson, 1912; William Hutchens, 1913.

EASTERN STAR.

Eastern Star.—This Ladies Auxillary of the Free and Accepted Masons is one of the oldest institutions of its kind. "Stars" are to be found in Union City, Winchester and Farmland.

Farmland Chapter No. 95, Order Eastern Star.—Organized, January 27, 1890. William E. Murray, of Winchester, chapter installing officer assisted by the Winchester Chapter held at Masonic Hall. The hall was destroyed by fire in 1897, with part of furnishings; rebuilt in 1898. Officers installed: Charles Paris, worthy patron; Julia Gray, worthy matron; Sarah Lumpkins, assistant matron; Alice Paris, secretary; Jennie Smith, treasurer. Charter members: Eli Hiatt, Jennie Hiatt, S. B. Watson, Abigail Watson, W. W. Fowler, Elizabeth Fowler, Fred P. Shaw, Ella Shaw, Dr. Calvin Smith, Jennie Smith, J. K. P. Gray, Julia Gray, E. V. Graham, Demarns Graham, P. O. Hewitt, Martha Hewitt, John Lumpkins, Sarah Lumpkins, Ellis McNees, Mary McNees, Jethro Macy, Andy McNees, Rebekah McNees, J. H. Thornburg, Anna Thornburg, Joseph Branson, Matilda Branson, L. M. Thornburg, Elizabeth Thornburg, George Worl, Ann Worl, George Robbins, Anna Ford, James Lumpkins, Bertha Bales, Lou Smith, Emma Hiatt, I. V. D. R. Johnson, Abigail Johnson, Charles Paris, Alice Paris, Dollie Watson, Charles Weiler, making forty-four charter members. Officers for 1914: Eli Hiatt, worthy patron; Julia Gray, worthy matron, Julia Dick, assistant matron; Linda Deselms, treasurer: Mary E. Driver, secretary. Number of members in good standing, sixty-five. Regular meeting nights, the first and third Monday nights in each month.

Parker Chapter No. 329, Order Eastern Star.—Charter dated, April 26,

1906. First officers: Flora Condon, worthy matron; Levi H. Karnes, worthy patron; Sarah A. Karnes, associate worthy matron; Sidney F. Karnes, secretary; Sarah J. Wood, treasurer. Present officers: Orilla Milburn, worthy matron; Sarah A. Skinner, associate worthy matron; Lloyd C. Keever, worthy patron; L. H. Karnes, secretary; W. D. Stuck, treasurer. Seventy-two belonging at present. Charter members: Levi H. Karnes, Sarah Karnes, Flora Condon, Lucetta Williamson, Iva S. Daniels, Mary A. Karnes, Emma Kover, Martha J. Jones, Lillian Marriott, Sarah J. Wood, Nora Mull, Anna Rogers, Ora Clark, Wm. H. Marriott, Eugene A. Jones, D. T. Williamson, Aaron G. Rogers, George Cox, John E. Daniels, Mary E. Wood, William E. Kover, Nancy Mott, Eliza J. Stuck, William D. Stuck and Hazel Cox.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has subordinate lodges in Winchester, Union City, Farmland, Parker, Fairview, Ridgeville, Deerfield, Saratoga, Spartanburg, Lynn, Carlos, Huntsville and Windsor.

I. O. O. F.

Winchester Lodge, No. 121.—In November, 1852, a petition to the Grand Lodge of Indiana, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was signed by Silas Colgrove, John J. Cheney, Heman L. Searl, David Ferguson, Calvin D. Searl, Cyrus A. Reed, Thomas L. Scott and Benjamin Ramsey, asking a charter for a lodge at Winchester of Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A dispensation was granted November 11, 1852, and a charter issued by Joseph L. Silcox, grand master and Willis W. Wright, grand secretary. The charter was signed then or afterward by Schuyler Colfax, Solomon Meredith, Robert Dale Owen, Fabius Finch, P. A. Mackelman, Theodore P. Hough, etc., etc. The lodge was organized December 30, 1852, in the second story over the drug store of H. P. Kizer, by brothers from Muncie, viz.: David S. Haines, John C. Helms, Thomas J. Matthews, Thomas M. Jameson, William Weilling, Edward J. Rasley. The Acting Grand Master then appointed the following officers pro tem.: John C. Helms, noble grand; John M. Jameson, vice-grand; Thomas Matthews, secretary; Job Swain, treasurer; Eli J. Jameson, warden; William Brotherton, conductor; Jacob Colvert, left hand supporter to noble grand; Josiah P. Williams, right hand supporter to noble grand; Andrew Wachtel, left hand supporter and vice-grand; William L. Matthews, right hand supporter and vice-grand; William J. Ethell, right scene supporter; J. O. B. Tuttle, left scene supporter. The first officers were then elected and installed, viz.: Silas Colgrove, noble grand; Thomas L. Scott, vice-grand; John J. Cheney, secretary; Harvey Patty, treasurer; C. D. Searl, Philip

Barger, T. W. Kizer, trustees. The Winchester Lodge, being the first in the county, became a kind of nucleus for the surrounding region. Present officers are: Arnta Oyler, past grand; Daniel Heenan Moore, noble grand; Clare Brawley, vice-grand; Samuel D. Fox, secretary; George W. Keller, treasurer; Elmer A. Thomas, Vestal L. Haisley and G. M. Ulrick, trustees; Joseph L. Shigley, warden; Marcus Reynard, conductor; Robert M. Carson, inside guard; Carl M. Myers, outside guard; Thomas A. Helms, right supporter noble grand; Charles F. Pierce, left supporter noble grand; Percy Whitten, right supporter vice-grand; William Deal, left supporter vice-grand; W. O. Coats, right scene supporter; William H. Deal, left scene supporter, and G. M. Ulrick, chaplain. Number of members, three hundred and thirteen. Meet each Thursday evening.

Fairview Lodge No 134 was instituted August 17, 1853. Their property was destroyed by fire January 29, 1857. First officers were: H. L. Searl, noble grand; James White, vice-grand; J. N. Converse, recording secretary; James Armstrong, past secretary. Present officers, E. E. Turner, noble grand; Dan Bubt, vice-grand; Ira Vernon, recording secretary; Guy Linley, past secretary. Number of members, one hundred and seventy-one. Meet Wednesday evening of each week.

Ridgeville Lodge No. 788, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Institution dated June 23, 1902. Charter dated, May 22, 1902. First officers were: D. G. Heister, noble grand; H. W. Ames, vice-grand; A. Morrical, recording secretary; M. Stebelton, financial secretary; Lot Pettijohn, treasurer. Charter members are: Daniel G. Heister, N. W. Ferguson, W. L. McCurley, Chester Buhler, O. L. Heister, George Lemaux, Jr., A. H. Farquhar, C. E. Barrett, Lot Pettijohn, C. W. Addington, W. E. Allen, Michael Stebelton, J. A. Huston, J. L. Wilmore, C. Mendenhall, L. A. Wilmore, Ward Hollowell, Geo. P. Newton, Geo. R. Mendenhall, A. Morrical, J. C. Retter, H. W. Ames. Present officers are: Elmer Bockoven, noble grand; George Terrell, vice-grand; A. Morrical, recording secretary; W. E. Ward, financial secretary; John E. Rickert, treasurer. Number of members, one hundred and thirty. Meeting every Monday evening.

Parker Lodge No. 170, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Institution dated November 1, 1855. Charter dated July 18, 1855. Charter members were: John Chandler, Henry Adams, W. H. Harrison, John Gangford and G. W. Thornburg. First officers were: Henry Adams, noble grand; W. H. Harrison, vice-grand; Thomas A. Reece, secretary; John Chandler, treasurer. Present officers are: Pearl Meeks, noble grand; Fred Anderson, vice-grand;

Albert Oren, secretary; Clyde Williams, treasurer. Number of members, ninety-three. Meet Tuesday evening of each week.

Farmland Lodge No. 208, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Institution dated November 15, 1859. Charter dated December 7, 1897; first charter destroyed by fire. First officers unknown. Charter members were: John A. Moorman, Henry McIntire, John S. McIntire, Henry Tripp, Nathan Thornburg, George S. Spillers, Charley Baldwin, T. W. Windowmaker, Henry Adams and William Barnes. Present officers are: C. C. Sunday, noble grand; Lester Ford, vice-grand; C. A. Painter, recording secretary; A. J. Pursley, financial secretary; W H. Taylor, treasurer. Number of members, one hundred and ninety-two. Meet Wednesday night of each week.

Losantville Lodge No. 232. —This lodge was formed May 18, 1864. Charter members: William Hendricks, James Ralston, Milo Moore, Joseph Crouse, W. A. Snodgrass. First officers the same.

Trenton Lodge No. 248.—Instituted January 6, 1866. No report made.

Spartanburg Lodge No. 287, was instituted August 27, 1867, by E. H. Berry, grand secretary. Odd Fellows from Winchester, Union City and Whitewater were in attendance upon the occasion. The charter members were Adolphus Barnes, John Harlan, S. G. Hill, John Chenoweth, Levi Hill, Harvey Platt, S. S. Humphreys, James D. Bowen, Wm. M. Campbell, George M. Marion. Present membership, one hundred and twenty-one. A hall was built in 1867, at a cost of $650. The lodge is in good condition, with property worth $2,500. Its orphan fund is $500. Some years ago a grand celebration was held in Anderson's Grove, east of town. Among other speakers, B. H. Herrell, from Southern Indiana, addressed the assembly upon that interesting occasion. First officers were: John Harlan, first noble grand. Present officers are: Frank Jessup, noble grand; Delbert Martin, vice-grand; John W Crist, recording secretary; Ira S. Taylor, financial secretary; Roy Crist, treasurer. Number of members, one hundred and twenty-one. Meet each Saturday evening.

Deerfield Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 293.—Institution dated Wednesday, November 11, 1867. Charter dated November 11, 1867. First officers were: Uriah Pierce, noble grand; Lewis A. Heath, vice-grand; William O. King, secretary; Olney Whipple, treasurer; Charles N. Taylor, permanent secretary; Elijah B. Heath, Thomas L. Addington, Thomas N. Pierce, John Barnhart Ward, trustees; Thomas L. Addington, right supporter noble grand; Isaac Harker, left supporter noble grand;

W. B. Smiley, right supporter vice-grand; James W. Bragg, left supporter vice-grand; Enos Myers, conductor; Ben Bodarrf, inner guard; W. G. Smith, right scene supporter; Thomas N. Pierce, left scene supporter. Charter members are: Uriah Pierce, Francis E. Massey, Wm. O. King, John Barnhart, Lewis A. Heath, John W. Hall, W. G. Smith, Benjamin Bodarrf, W. B. Smiley, E. B. Heath, Thomas N. Pierce. Present officers are: John Culy, noble grand; James Clark, vice-grand; Bert A. Matheson, secretary; John H. Huber, treasurer; Amos Heston, L. M. Fisher, George Bousman, trustees: Clyde Barrett Ward, Fred Wall Cloud, Dan Clapp, inside guardians; Russell Sampson, outside guardian; Theodore Barrett, left supporter noble grand; Chas. Wall, right supporter noble grand; David Lewis, right supporter vice-grand; Charles Reitenour, left supporter vice-grand; George Garringer, left scene supporter; Clarence Mullen, right scene supporter; Frank Hummel, chaplain, L. M. Fisher, host. One hundred and five members. Meeting each Saturday evening.

Note.—The lodge was instituted by Deputy Grand Master Thomas W. Kiser and the following Brothers from Winchester Lodge No. 121, Independent Order of Odd Fellows: W. E. Murray, A. Stone, H. H. Neff, Wm. Burrass, D. H. Key, W. H. Ward, E. Corwin and Arthur Quick. Brother Arthur Quick conferred the first, second, third, fourth and fifth degrees on the following brothers: Olney Whipple, Charles N. Taylor, Thomas L. Addington, Enos Myers, Isaac Harker, and James W. Bragg. There is one of our charter members, John W. Hall, that is still an Odd Fellow in good standing and still a very enthusiastic worker.

Lynn I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 294.—Charter dated November 12, 1867. First officers were: William P. Moon, Sidney Middleton, Jonas L. P. Frist. Charter members: William P. Moon, Sidney Middleton, Abraham Brower, Charles F. Powell, Jonas L. P. Frist. Present officers are: L. C. Farratt, noble grand; John F. Essex, vice-grand; O. A. Frazier, secretary. Ninety-five members. Meetings every Saturday evening.

Ridgeville Lodge No. 297.—Ridgeville Lodge was instituted December 10, 1867, by authority of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, by Thomas W. Kizer, Grand Master. Charter members: W. E. Starbuck, F. M. Way, J. R. Jones, George F Miller, James Vankey, M. T. Sumption. Elective officers of the lodge: J. R. Jones, noble grand; W. E. Starbuck, vice-grand; M. R. Hiatt, recording secretary; J. L. Collier, permanent secretary; D. S. Kitselman, treasurer; M. T. Sumption, D. W. Ward, J. L. Collier, trustees. The charter was surrendered in 1901 and a new lodge was organized.

Ridgeville Lodge No. 788.—Institution dated, June 23, 1902. Charter dated May 22, 1902. First officers were: D. G. Heister, noble grand; H. W. Ames, vice-grand; A. Morrical, recording secretary; M. Stebelton, financial secretary; Lot Pettijohn, treasurer. Charter members are: Daniel G. Heister, N. W. Ferguson, W. L. McCurley, Chester Buhler, O. L. Heister, George Lemaux, Jr., A. H. Farquhar, C. E. Barrett, Lot Pettijohn, C. W. Addington, W. E. Allen, Michael Stebelton, J. A. Huston, J. L. Wilmore, C. Mendenhall, L. A. Wilmore, Ward Hollowell, George P. Newton, George R. Mendenhall, A. Morrical, J. C. Retter, H. W. Ames. Present officers are: Elmer Bockoven, noble grand; George Terrell, vice-grand; A. Morrical, recording secretary; W. E. Ward, financial secretary; John E. Rickert, treasurer. Number of members, one hundred and thirty. Meeting, every Monday evening.

Windsor Lodge No. 517.—Instituted January 17, 1876, by Richard Berger, of Muncie Lodge No. 74, under a dispensation from J. B. Kimball, most worshipful grand master. Charter members: John Gable, Matthew D. Lynch, Robert Fisher, Nelson T. Chenoweth, Abraham B. Hammer, Elijah J. Pemberton, William K. Wallace. George W. Dickson and William Bailey were admitted on card. Total at organization, fourteen. First officers: Nelson T. Chenoweth, noble grand; Elijah J. Pemberton, vice-grand; William Bailey, secretary; Matthew D. Lynch, permanent secretary; John Gable, treasurer. Charter granted by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Indiana, at its semi-annual communication of 1876. The lodge built a hall the first summer, which was dedicated by B. F. Foster, grand secretary, Independent Order Odd Fellows, of Indiana, September 8, 1876.

Present officers are: Marion Phillips, noble grand; Thomas Gilbert, vice-grand; Thomas W. Chenoweth, secretary; W. E. Brooks, treasurer. Number of members, sixty-one. Meet every Saturday evening.

Carlos not reported.

Saratoga Lodge No. 703, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Institution dated December 26, 1893. Charter dated November 23, 1893. Charter members were not reported. First officers were: Lewis Hawthorn, noble grand; Porter A. Daily, vice-grand; Thomas W. Johnson, secretary; John F. Warren, treasurer. Present officers are: F. M. Fayette, noble grand; William A. Johnson, vice-grand; V. E. Harmon, secretary; Perry W. Warren, treasurer. Number of members, one hundred and fifty. Meet every Tuesday evening.

ENCAMPMENTS.

Encampments of Independent Order of Odd Fellows are located in Winchester, Union City, Saratoga, Deerfield, Ridgeville, Farmland, Lynn and Spartanburg.

White River Encampment No. 50, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Institution dated April 1, 1856. Charter dated May 22, 1856.

Charter members are: David Ferguson, Asahel Stone, J. P. Way, H. H. Neff, J. W. Cottom, Silas Colgrove and Thomas W. Kizer.

Present officers are: William P. Marlatt, chancellor prelate; D. H. Moore, senior warden; Ennis Roosa, high priest; Clare Brawley, junior warden; Samuel D. Fox, scribe; George W. Kellar, treasurer; William Deal, outside sentinel; George R. Kennedy, inside sentinel; Joe L. Shigley, guide; T. A. Hehis, first warrior; W. R. Deihl, second warrior; Charles Tillson, third warrior; William L. Hawkins, fourth warrior; G. M. Ulrick, first inside guard; Arnta Oyler, second inside guard; John C. Meir, William L. Hawkins, Ennis Roosa, trustees.

First officers were: David Ferguson, chancellor prelate; J. W. Cottom, high priest; H. H. Neff, senior warden; Asahel Stone, junior warden; J. W. Way, scribe; Thomas W. Kizer, treasurer; Benjamin Ramsey, sentinel; John P. Clough, first inside guide; William Burres, second inside guide; Silas Colgrove, first warrior. Number of members, two hundred and ninety-three. Meetings every first and third Friday each month.

Spartanburg Encampment No. 101, was instituted May 9, 1870, by Patriarch Ferguson, of Union City, assisted by patriarchs from Union City and Winchester. Charter members were: L. A. Custer, J. H. Curtis, J. C. Knox, J. W. Jackson, A. Barnes, J. W. Locke, Samuel Witter. The first officers were: L. A. Custer, chancellor prelate; J. H. Curtis, high priest; A. Barnes, senior warden; J. C. Knox, junior warden; J. W. Locke, secretary; S. Witter, treasurer.

Ridgeville Encampment No. 272.—Institution dated March 7, 1900. Charter dated March 7, 1900. Charter members are: Daniel G. Heister, Abram Morrical, Joseph Landwich, Lewis Barger, N. B. Barger. Present officers are: L. C. Barrett, chancellor prelate; James Clark, high priest; C. E. Burke, senior warden; John B. Mitchell, junior warden; A. Morrical, scribe; John E. Rickert, treasurer. First officers were: Weldon E. Allen, chancellor prelate; Lewis Barger, high priest; Joseph Landwich, senior war-

den; C. D. Miller, junior warden; A. Morrical, scribe; Lot Pettijohn, treasurer. Members, thirty-eight. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesdays.

REBEKAH.

The Rebekah lodges are located in Union City, Spartanburg, Lynn, Parker, Farmland, Fairview, Ridgeville, Deerfield, Saratoga, Winchester and Huntsville.

Spartanburg—Olive Branch Lodge No. 6.—Institution dated February 19, 1869. Charter dated February 12, 1869. Charter members are: S. A. Custer, Maggie A. Custer, John Harland, E. S. Anderson, Fannie Anderson, A. Bannes, Martha Harland, E. J. Bannes, Sarah Whittier, S. S. Humphrey, Samuel Whittier, Martha Humphrey, J. H. Curtis, J. C. Knox, Sarah Whittier, Catherine Knox, Sarah J. Curtis. First officers are: Levi Hill, noble grand; Maggie A. Custer, vice-grand. Present officers: Georgie Bowen, noble grand; Ava Jackson, vice-grand. Members, thirty-seven. Meetings Friday evening of each week.

Union City—Noami Rebekah Lodge No. 12.—Institution dated March 25, 1869. Charter dated March 22, 1869.

Charter members were: Alf Lennox, Mrs. T. A. Lennox, J. T. Sage, Mrs. S. V. Sage, A. Hoke, Mrs. S. Hoke, J. McFeely, Mrs. R. McFeely, S. W. Sutton, Mrs. C. Sutton, J. Haney, Mrs. S. Haney, W. R. Humphreys, Mrs. J. A. Humphreys, A. McFeely, Mrs. S. McFeely, C. F. Pickett, Mrs. E. Pickett, D. S. Rouse, M. C. Page, J. Coats, Mrs. E. H. Coats, J. F. Deem, Mrs. T. A. Deem, S. Hill Mrs. E. Hill, J. M. Janes, Mrs. Janes, David Ferguson, Mrs. J. Ferguson, J. N. Converse, Mrs. A. E. Converse, W. A. C. Dixon, Mrs. Martha Dixon, D. H. Reeder.

Winchester Rebekah Lodge No. 101.—Institution dated November 30, 1875. Charter dated April 8, 1873.

Charter members were: T. W. Kizer, Susannah Kizer, W. D. Kizer, Louisa Kizer, W. E. Murray, Lizzie Murray, F. M. Way, L. P. Way, Jonathan Hiatt, Louisa Hiatt, N. H. Ward, Angeline Ward, J. S. Way, Lorena B. Way, John L. Stakebake, Mary E. Stakebake, W. H. Reinheimer, Mary Reinheimer, J. W. Diggs, Lizzie Diggs, E. Corwin, Louisa Corwin, F. M. Curran, W. W. Reed. Members, two hundred and sixty-eight. Meetings every Monday night. Lydia P. Way was grand treasurer.

Parker Amicus· Rebekah Lodge No. 111.—Institution dated May 16, 1874. Charter dated February 16, 1874.

Charter members were: Oliver Sutton, Catherine Sutton, J. A. Jones,

Martha Jones, John Morris, Elizabeth Morris, Robert Fisher, Maria Fisher, John Gable, Mary Gable, Peter Deal, Sarah E. Deal, R. M. Friddle, Adelade Friddle, E. W. Riggs, Sarah Riggs, Christian Bond, Celia A. Bond, H. C. Knapp, Charles Dotson and John M. Good.

Present officers are: Sarah Free, past noble grand; Mollie Adams, noble grand; Lelia Anderson, vice grand; Audrey Patterson, secretary; Mabel Rogers, financial secretary; Orrilla Milburn, treasurer; Leona Jellison, warden; Elsie Williams, conductress; Orrilla Wiles, outside guard; Bessie Gruley, inside guard; Myrtle Thorn, chaplain. Nearly one hundred members. Meetings on Thursday evenings.

Fairview—Friendship Rebekah Lodge No. 178.—Institution dated May 18, 1877, and became defunct April, 1898.

Charter members were: David Boots, S. J. Myers, L. Barger, N. B. Barger, L. M. Evans, J. C. Ward, C. A. Reed, Z. W. Manor, W. D. Campbell, Phillip Barger, J. P. Hickman, W. M. Hickman, Susan J. Myers, Nancy Boots, O. M. Barger, A. B. Barger, Maggie Ward, Alice J. Campbell, Sarah Read, Mary Manor, R. E. Hickman. Two members of first lodge are charter members of Liberty No. 665, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Campbell.

Fairview—Liberty No. 665.—Institution dated March 18, 1904. Charter dated March 3, 1904.

Charter members are: W D. and Alice Campbell, E. M. and Elva Hickman, W. L. and Harriett Stilwell, L. C. and Etta Gable, C. L. and Vora Manor, J. W. and Eva Mauller, F. W. and Sarelda Green, C. A. and Sue Shrack, O. C. and Eva Friddle, G. S. and Ollie Starbuck, J. L. and Lola Ryan, O. B. and Sarah Friddle, J. M. Porter, C. W Fager, William Cline, C. E. Stump, Orville Read, Pearl Green, Carrie Gates, Anna Campbell, Nettie Wiseman, Jennie Godwin, Mary Coulson, Edith Dearmond, Lolo Godwin, Goldie French, Lou Stilwell, Martha Stilwell, Alice Gray, Mary C. Starbuck and Emma Gowdy.

Present officers are: Noble grand, Zina Dull; vice grand, Edna Stilwell; secretary, Flossie Fager; financial secretary, Harriett Stilwell; treasurer, Sarah Friddle; warden, Ollie Starbuck; conductress, Minnie Fager; inside guard, Emma Gowdy; outside guard, Lola Manor; right supporter noble grand, Jessie Campbell; left supporter noble grand, Elva Hickman; right supporter vice grand, Edith Dearmond; left supporter vice grand, Eva Friddle; chaplain, Alice Campbell. Members, forty. Meetings on Monday evening.

Farmland.—Zeriah Rebekah No. 267. Charter dated December 13, 1886.

Charter members: Adam Slonaker and wife, Samuel C. Grimes and wife, A. Canfield and wife, H. F. Wood and wife, H. D. Good and wife, K. L. Mull and wife, H. A. Moorman and wife.

First officers were: H. A. Moorman, noble grand. (The old records being burned when the building burned, do not remember any more of them.)

Present officers are: Hattie McIntire, noble grand; Callie Cline, vice-grand; Hattie Wright, recording secretary; Martha Birts, financial secretary, and Flora Taylor, treasurer. Members, one hundred and fifty-four. Meetings held Friday night of each week.

Ridgeville Rebekah Lodge No. 282, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Charter dated June 17, 1887.

Charter members were: Joseph T. Day, David M. Odle, I. W. McCamish, G. D. Williamson, I. C. Retter, E. E. Hiatt, J. P. Myers, J. T. Long, Mrs. Delia Hiatt, Mrs. Sarah Myers, Miss Allora Myers, Mrs. Ella Ward, Mrs. R. A. Sumption, Mrs. N. E. Williamson.

First officers were: David M. Odle, noble grand; Rebecca Sumption, vice grand; Allora Myers, secretary; Lida Day, treasurer.

Present officers are: Eva Rickert, noble grand; Martha Renbarger, vice grand; Hazel Addington, recording secretary; A. Morrical, financial secretary; Lillie Collins, treasurer.

Deerfield Rebekah Lodge No. 287.—Institution dated February 21, 1888. Charter dated November 29, 1887.

Charter members were: William J. Losch, J. M. Collett, D. S. Collins, C. E. Barrett, F. C. Walker, Samuel Waltz, John Purcell, H. P. Garland, Dianah Hodge, Mary Walker, Emma Losch and Sarah Purcell.

Present officers are: Noble grand, Kate Siper; vice grand, Rosetta Wall; treasurer, Maytie Fisher; secretary, Daisy Wall; warden, Olive Nickey; conductress, Maytie Fisher; inside guard, Sarah Sampson; outside guard, Hattie Walker; right supporter noble grand, Belle Pierce; left supporter noble grand, Gail Barrett; right supporter vice grand, Emma Garringer; left supporter vice grand, Belle Matteson; chaplain, Elizabeth Lent. Members, seventy-six. Meetings every Tuesday night.

Saratoga Rebekah Lodge No. 469.—Institution dated December 7, 1894. Charter dated November 9, 1894.

Charter members are: Lewis Hawthorne, J. F. Warren, Malissa Warren, William Stewart, Ollie Stewart, William Baird and Alice Baird.

First officers were: Ollie Stewart, noble grand; Alice Baird, vice grand; Flora Willmore, financial secretary; Della Hinkle, secretary; Malinda Evans, treasurer.

Present officers are: Cora Pratt, noble grand; Catherine Summers, vice grand; Sarah Barber, secretary; Eva Alexander, treasurer. Members, fifty-five. Meetings every Friday night.

Windsor Rebekah Lodge No. 533.—Institution dated December 11, 1896. Charter dated December 4, 1896.

Charter members are: Nelson T. Chenoweth, Laura E. Chenoweth, J. T. Patrick, Mary A. Dickson, F. M. Amburn, Martha A. Leeka, Margaret J. Leeka, Isaac Thornburg, Alice Amburn, Albert Oren, W E. Dudley, Lucinda Fletcher, Milo Davisson, Flora Jones, Thomas E. Dickson, Allie Davisson, E. F. Leeka, W. L. Leeka, Essie L. Leeka, Nellie Amburn, G. O. Thompson, Hannie Oren, Libbie Dudley, Myrtle Thornburg and Olive Clevenger. Meetings every Wednesday night.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Knights of Pythias lodges are located in Union City, Spartanburg, Lynn, Modoc, Windsor, Parker, Farmland, Ridgeville and Winchester.

Winchester Lodge No. 91.—Institution dated April 13, 1880. Charter dated January 27, 1881.

First officers were: Levi W. Study, past chancellor; Charles L. Lewis, chancellor commander; Joseph W Thompson, vice chancellor; George E. Leggett, prelate; Benjamin F. Boltz, keeper of record and seal; Charles E. Ferris, master of finance; Joseph A. Thomas, master of exchequer; William A. O'Harra, master of arms; George W. Hiatt, inside guard; Ellis Kizer, outside guard.

Charter members were: Charles L. Lewis, Charles E. Ferris, Benjamin F. Boltz, Gideon Shaw, jr., Ellis Kizer, George E. Leggett, Joseph W. Thompson, John H. Gill, Hiram D. Moorman, Joseph A. Thomas, George W. Hiatt, Joseph S. Kemp, Levi W. Study, William A. O'Harra, Michael E. Gaffey.

Present officers are: Ross Castle, past chancellor; William G. Batchelor, chancellor commander; Morton Longnecker, vice chancellor; George Hiatt, prelate; Carl Winbigler, master of arms; Harry Pierce, inside guard; Lora Keister, outside guard; S. D. Fox, keeper of records and seal; Harry A. Smith, master of exchequer; Charles E. Reed, master of arms; Lee Taylor, Clyde G. Hiatt and Thomas A. Bailey, trustees. Members, two hundred and ninety-four. Meetings each Tuesday evening. James E. Watson served as grand chancellor.

Lynn Lodge No. 119.—Institution dated May 23, 1884. Charter dated August 22, 1884.

Charter members: J. S. Blair, J. M. Bowen, N. R. Chenoweth, J. B. Chenoweth, G. H. Fickel, W. M. Halliday, J. M. Hamilton, R. N. Harrison, E. J. Hinshaw, William Hirsch, C. M. Kelley, W. A. Nichols, Ezra Nye, Lee Platt, W. R. Porter.

Present officers are: W. I. Morton, chancellor commander; R. S. Martin, vice chancellor; Ben Jarrett, prelate; J. G. Martin, master at arms; E. B. Johnson, inside guard; E. M. Bowen, outside guard; A. J. Miller, master of work, past chancellor; E. J. Hinshaw, master of finance; C. W. Bowen, master of exchequer; H. F Longfellow, keeper of records and seals; S. J. Kennard, janitor; Bert Isenbarger, Ezra Nye and S. J. Kennard, trustees.

Members, one hundred and sixty-four. (Forty-three past chancellors still enrolled.) Meetings every Thursday evening.

Grand Lodge officers:

Arla M. Brown filled the chairs in Grand Lodge and is a past grand chancellor, having held that office in 1909 and 1910. He is now supreme representative.

Union B. Hunt was made a Knight of Pythias in Lynn Lodge. He placed his membership in Modoc Lodge No. 229, that he might be a charter member there. Since that time he has become a past grand chancellor, a supreme representative, and is now president of the insurance department of the order.

Tom Hutchens has served in Grand Lodge as a grand tribunal in the judiciary department.

Bert Isenbarger, who acted as chancellor commander at the dedication of our new hall in 1906, is now district deputy and conducted the district meeting at Liberty this year.

Several of our members have served on committees in Grand Lodge.

Farmland Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 463.—Institution dated June 20, 1898. Charter dated October 5, 1898.

Charter members are: H. D. Good, A. Canfield, M. L. Harris, C. C. Courtner, N. S. Borror, Fred Shaw, I. M. Branson, C. M. Hall, J. W. Diggs, G. E. Retter, D. H. Curry, J. H. Thornburg, W. B. Meeks, P. M. Bly, E. E Nelson, D. A. Fisher, R. B. Dick, L. M. Kimmel, T. J. Rupe, Lon Rouch, Frank Sites, Thomas Clark, F. M. Conyers, G. L. Halliday, J. W. Barnhart, A. T. King and Charles Wagner.

Present officers are: John Barkdull, chancellor commander; W. A. Mit-

chell, vice commander; Floris Bond, prelate; Henry James, master at arms; C. M. Hall, keeper of records and seal; J. S. Woodring, master of finance; G. W. Turner, master of exchequer; R. B. Dick, inside guard; O. A. Fegans, outside guard; R. B. Dick, John McGuire and C. E. Foster, trustees. Meets every Friday night.

Parker Lodge No. 503, Knights of Pythias.—Constitution dated June 17, 1903. Charter dated October 7, 1903.

Present officers are: L. Blaine McGuire, chancellor commander; Harry H. Oren, vice chancellor; C. Moulton, prelate; William Homer Moulton, master of work; John E. Clevenger, keeper of records and seal; William G. Moulton, master of finance; Merle E. Patrick, master of exchequer; Morris Thornburg, master at arms; W. B. Driskill, inside guard; William Hole, outside guard.

Charter members are: Charles Smith, George W. Batchelor, Lewis A. Botkin, William H. Vaught, Karl R. Vaught, Albert M. Vaught, George A. Hutson, William H. Williams, E. E. Deal, William R. Daugherty, Ernest Dotson, C. S. Hendricks, J. W. Fry, Isaac T. Karns, Ernest Milburn, A. Bonham, W. G. Moulton, S. A. Arbogast, A. B. Vaught, C. F. Halliday, John M. B. Reeves, W. E. Baker, A. G. Rogers, Asa Rarick, C. Delma Yates, E. D. Davis, Carl M. Fry, Sidney F. Karns, A. R. Polhemus, W. A. Frushour, E. L. Ashcraft, Thomas H. Condon, Joseph P. Doyle, J. E. Clevenger.

Windsor Lodge No. 542.—Institution dated April 20, 1909. Charter dated October 5, 1909.

First officers were: William Hammers, chancellor commander; Nelson Reece, vice chancellor; Cany Carmichael, prelate; S. C. Friddle, master of work; J. H. Kramer, keeper of records and seal; Ralph Friddle, master of finance; J. E. Ballenger, master of exchequer; F. L. Remmel, master at arms; George E. Swingley, inside guard; J. E. Thornburg, outside guard; D. M. Fetters, T. M. Reece and J. L. Hewitt, trustees.

Present officers are: J. A. White, chancellor commander, Bert Wright, vice commander; L. O. Dickson, prelate; J. A. Kramer, master of work; F. L. Remmel, keeper of records and seal; S. C. Friddle, master of finance; J. E. Ballinger, master of exchequer; Cary Carmichael, master at arms; Lee Clevenger, inside guard; Sam Kegerreis, outside guard; Cary Carmichael, Sam Kegerreis and T. M. Reece, trustees. Meetings each Tuesday night.

Ridgeville.—Bob White Lodge No. 549. Institution dated February 24, 1910. Charter dated February 24, 1910.

Charter members are: John M. Edgar, Nelson W. Ferguson, John

Banning, William Malott, E. E. Myers, R. O. Fraze, J. M. Wilhite, Jacob Zimmerman, J. H. Shenk, L. M. Addington, Norman Friend, G. M. Wall, F. R. Thornburg, R. J. Banning, J. D. Barger, Arlie Wood, Jack Addington, J. N. Gantz, Isaac Heston, Jacob H. Dull, W. F. McCurdy, R. C. Harlan, Arthur J. Lay, A. L. Hollowell, N. R. Wise, A. M. Renbarger, W. E. Smith, Clarence Mullen, John F. Warren, P. L. Thrash, Elby Hall, Amos Heston, Lerten Champ, Adam Heniser, Earl Heston, A. A. Gantz, Charles Morehead, Joe Landwich, George White, William B. Hodge, Thomas C. Hinton.

Present officers are: Jack Addington, chancellor commander; W. E. Smith, vice-chancellor; Myra Kolp, prelate; Joe Machett, master of work; Ray B. Wright, keeper of records and seal; R. C. Harlan, master of finance; J. E. McKew, master of exchequer; Roe Malott, master at arms; El Addington, inside guard; C. N. Hotmire, outside guard; E. E. Myers, host-janitor; Adam Heniser, John M. Edgar and A. M. Renbarger, trustees; A. A. Gantz, representative. Members, ninety-three. Meetings held Tuesday evenings at 7:30.

Spartanburg Lodge No. 552.—Institution dated June 29, 1910. Charter dated October 6, 1910.

First officers were: I. S. Taylor, chancellor commander; John Jessup, vice chancellor; Lester Clark, prelate; O. E. Aukerman, master of work; Ed. Chenoweth, keeper of records and seal; T. A. Middleton, master of finance; F. B. Catey, master of exchequer; Nee Nuss, master at arms; John Wisner, inside guard; George Miller, outside guard; T. B. Anderson, O. E. Aukerman, I. S. Taylor, trustees.

Present officers are: Will Morgan, chancellor commander; Russel Yeats, vice chancellor; Ray Jordon, prelate; I. S. Taylor, master of work; Ed. Chenoweth, keeper of records and seals; T. A. Middleton, master of finance; F B. Catey, master of exchequer; Roy Moore, master at arms; Clarence Riner, inside guard; Orla Bowman, outside guard; W. S. Bowen, I. S. Taylor and Lester Clark, trustees. Members, seventy-five. Meetings on Wednesday night.

Pythian Sisters have lodges at Winchester and Union City.

Union City.—Justice Temple No. 27. Institution dated February 3, 1890. Charter dated February 10, 1890.

Charter members are: Maggie Adams, Effie Gist, Hattie Murray, Emma Bradbury, Lou Turpen, Ella Briscoe, Cora Huesman, Flora Pierce, Lea Clark, Anna Clark, Nelle Branham, M. Joice Nelson, Retta Harris, Lucie Platt, Myra Harless, Mary Schuyler, Kate Jones, Ada Anderson, Ollie Barr,

Nora Woodbury, Anna Reynard, Lou Smith, Tillie Grahs, Jennie Clark, Iuka Neglye, Mattie Kerr, Carrie Glunt, Flo Hanlin, Jennie Hanlin.

First officers were: Past chief, Mary Schuyler; M. E. C., Ella Briscoe; E. S., Lou Turpen; E. J., Jennie Clark; manager, Effie Gist; M. of R. and C. M., Josie Nelson; M. of F., Cora Huesman; protector, Lee Clark; guard, Lou Smith.

Present officers are: Past chief, Edith Harrison; M. E. C., Mary Moffatt; E. S., LaVenia Ladd; E. J., Mamie Keltner; manager, Rosa Ladd; M. of R. C., M. Josie Nelson; M. of F., Georgie Statts; protector, Sara Leonard; guard, Lizzie Smith. Members, twenty-six. Meetings second and fourth Tuesday evenings.

Those who have served as grand officers are: M. Josie Nelson, grand junior, 1892; grand senior, 1893; grand chief, 1894; supreme representative, 1896. Elected supreme mistress of records and correspondence in 1900 and still filling that office. Mabel Keltner, grand manager, 1897.

Winchester Castle No. 7.—Institution dated February 26, 1892. Charter dated February 26, 1892.

First officers are: P. H. Dean, N. C.; James C. Hiatt, V. H.; Albert Norton, K. of E.; C. W Ward, Esquire; N. W. Strahan, F. G.; Thomas Ashton, V. C.; John H. Boltz, S. H.; T. A. Helms, K. of E.; Jessie Connor, W. C.; Oren Coats, A. G.; John W. Mosier, H. P.; Charles Irvin, M. of R.; I. N. Stout, ensign; A. T. Engle, W. B.; trustees, S. D. Coats, three years; John E. Markle, two years; D. E. Hoffman, one year.

Charter members: W. W. Canada, Otho Day, D. S. Martin, Albert Norton, William E. Shultz, Jerry Skiver, D. E. Hoffman, Jesse Connor, T. A. Helms, J. M. Moser, John F. Adams, G. A. Eslinger, John H. Boltz, Nathan U. Strahan, James C. Hiatt, Jesse Knight, Isaac W. Bowen, W. R. Way, Oren Coats, Fred Guinther, W. A. Albright, John E. Markle, S. W. Roosa, Benjamin F. Hill, William S. Karns, Thomas Murray, Oscar W. Coats, C. E. Stine, Albert Smith, W. S. Albright, W. L. Gwin, Thomas Ashton, John D. Summers, Charles Smith, Daniel E. Diggs, Al Fletcher, Freemont Garrett, S. D. Coats, A. T. Engle, George E. Shettle, Z. D. Davis, E. E. Felton, Samertine Irvin, I. N. Stout, Charles F. Best, P. H. Dean, Arba Rock, G. A. Barnard, By Card, Orlando Coats, Charles Shaw, Frank Botkin, Francis M. Millstead, David T. Williamson, W. C. Hiatt, C. C. Diggs, James C. Dodd, Charles Campbell, C. H. Irvin, C. W. Ward, Lewis M. Mann, Ira Thompson, Wilson Pierce, William R. Rust, William H. Bales, John A. Sacy, George H. Ward, Frank McGee, Charles Davis, J. M. Fletcher and Ira E. Bailey.

Present officers: Hugh Ritchey, P. C.; Thomas M. Watts, H. P.; W. H. Bales, M. of R. and C. of E.; W. C. Hiatt, esquire; S. D. Coats, N. C.; S. W. Roosa, S. H.; Clyde Engle, W. C.; Ira E. Bailey, S. G.; John F. Adams, V. C.; John D. Smith, V. H.; Russel H. Bales, ensign; Otho Day, F. G.; A. T. Engle, T. A. Helms and John F. Adams, trustees. Members, thirty-four. Meetings Tuesday evening of each week.

Those who have served as grand officers are: W. W. Canada, grand chief, one year; W. H. Bales, grand chief, one year; E. N. Canada, grand S. H., one year.

Lodges of the Knights of the Golden Eagle are established in Union City, Bartonia, Harrisville, Windsor and Winchester.

Windsor Castle No. 13.—Institution dated February 25, 1897. Charter dated May 10, 1897.

Charter members were: Clyde Arment, Ira Patrick, Sam Drake, P. H. Drake, J. I. Jefferson, N. T. Davis, A. J. Dickson, Web Kennedy, William Dudley, Sum Swingley, George Will, John Dever, Elmer Gable, J. O. Dudley, J. M. Thompson, Ben Turner, Edrion Dickson, Roy Amburn, Cliffie Amburn, C. H. Butler, Ottis Fletcher, L. E. Dickson, Marion Cline, John Bailey, Brant Cline, Joe Gable, Vern Thornburg, Will Warner, L. O. Dickson, Jacob Aldstadt.

Present officers: S. E. Thomson, P. C.; Watt Hupp, H. P.; S. S. Ballenger, C. of Ex.; Ocle Cecil, N. C.; F. L. Remmel, M. of R.; Earl Greenwalt, S. H.; Verl Leeka, V C.; J. E. Ballenger, K. of Ex.; George Remmel, S. E. Tompson, J. E. Thornburg, trustees. Members, twenty-five. Meetings on Thursday night.

Harrisville Castle No. 9, K. G. E.—Institution dated April 14, 1894.

First officers were: G. C. Shultz, past chief; William Holdeman, vice chief; John Millett, sir herald; James H. Smith, master records; O. J. Rowe, keeper exchequer; J. B. Fortenbaugh, noble chief; J. K. Owen, high priest; Fred Ackles, venerable hermit; H. J. Wickersham, clerk.

Charter members are: John Arthurs, J. B. Fortenbaugh, George Robinson, H. J. Wickersham, George Burkett, D. R. Coats, William Holdeman, J. W. Clevenger, D. P. Coddington, James H. Smith, Jesse Baker, Wes Gilbert, G. C. Shultz.

Present officers: Roy Cox, P. C.; Herbert Engle, V. H.; Oliver Welsh, S. H.; Fred Swank, Enc.; V. L. Harlan, N. C.; Sol Ingle, M. R.; Mont Burket, W. B.; Frank Shelley, I. G.; Leanor Cox, V. C.; William Holdeman, C. E.; Ennis Norton, W. C.; William Cantrell, 2d G.; Charles Higgins, H. P.; J. B. Fortenbaugh, K. E.; Ray Alexander, esquire; J. E. Conklin, Sol Ingle

and George Burkett, trustees. Members, eighty. Meetings on Tuesday evenings.

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.

Acacia Chapter No. 239, located at Ridgeville. Date of charter was April 26, 1900.

List of officers: Worthy matron, Melissa Studabaker; worthy patron, Albert Mann; associate matron, Sarah Myers; conductress, Mary Mann; associate conductress, Mollie Hawthorne; secretary, Della Studabaker; treasurer, Nora Lemaux; Adah, Lilly Shambaugh; Ruth, Lizzie Gegner; Esther, Rebecca Wood; Martha, Frances Gullett; Electa, Rose Bolinger; warder, Anna Cadwalader; chaplain, Lottie Harshman.

Present officers: Worthy matron, Sarah Auker; worthy patron, N. W. Ferguson; associate matron; Alberta Hiesler; conductress, Anna Cadwalader; associate conductress, Mamie Collett; secretary, Clara Ferguson; treasurer, Gertrude Sumption; Adah, Tleety Bolinger; Ruth, Dolores Wallace; Esther, Martha Hiesler; Martha, Isadore Lemaux; Electa, Edna Middleton; chaplain, Mary Thrash; warder, Rosa Bolinger; sentinel, William Thrash; organist, Dollie Zeigler.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, I. O. O. R.

Mississinewa Tribe No. 62, Union City.—The name of the order was originally Independent Order of Red Men, and as such has existed for many years. The lodge in Union City was formed January 22, 1879.

The members at the first were the following: J. S. Bowers, O. A. Baker, Stephen Clevenger, F H. Lewiston, Henry W. Leisure, W. B. Harlan, J. A. Green, S. M. Wentworth, H. C. Vening, D. J. Wise, W. H. Lawrence, J. C. Meier, W. Turpen, C. W. Voorhees, John Lawrence, Samuel Curtner, N. W. Cooper, F. H. Rodman, Elmer Hornbarger, J. W. Sugart, J. A. Hoover, J. W. Williams, G. W. Purdue, C. W. Huffman, Joseph Schronz, William Reeves, W. A. Orr, G. W. Lawrence, J. L. Heck, J. Hirsch, A. C. Thorp, W. S. Murray, J. W. Myers, G. W. Burns, J. A. Armstrong, Charles Covey, J. Thomas, B. F. Julian, J. P. Standt.

Winchester.—Mohawk Tribe No. 72, Improved Order of Red Men. Institution dated January 28, 1884. Charter dated October 21, 1884.

First officers were: John C. Meier, sachem; John H. Tremble, senior sagamore; E. B. Martin, prophet; John Jackson, junior sagamore; Link Hall, chief of records; O. F. Lewellen, keeper of wampum.

Present officers are: Grant Pierce, sachem; Sam D. White, senior saga-

more; Ulysses G. Daly, junior sagamore; John Ginthur, prophet; A. L. Barker, first sannap; Charles Wagner, second sannap; Samuel D. Fox, chief of records; John C. Meier, keeper of wampum; Frank Adams, Philip Pahman and Jesse W. Yost, trustees; Otto Myers, first warrior; Frank Adams, second warrior; Clarence Keener, third warrior; Ory Dodd, fourth warrior; Fred Hobbick, first brave; Philip Fahman, second brave; Otho Day, third brave; Fred Darragh, fourth brave; Henry Bales, guard of wigwam; Ernest Dodd, guard of forest. Members, two hundred and fifty-nine. Meeting each Monday night.

Parker.—Minnesota Tribe No. 228.—Institution dated September 25, 1896. Charter dated September 17, 1896.

First officers were: W. T. Davis, prophet; W. A. Hammers, sachem; G. T. S. Helm, senior sagamore; John Devers, junior sagamore; S. C. Friddle, chief of records; W. S. Helm, keeper of wampum; Thomas Gilbert, Reuben Brewer and P. A. Helm, trustees.

Present officers are: George Thornburg, sachem; George O. Helm, senior sagamore; James Richardson, junior sagamore; L. O. Dickson, prophet; O. B. Cline, chief of records; Ralph Friddle, keeper of wampum; Thomas Gilbert, W. S. Helm and F. R. A. Helm, trustees. Members, seventy-three. Meetings Wednesday night of each week.

Carlos.—Illini Council No. 332. Institution dated July 12, 1902. Charter dated October 22, 1902.

First officers: George W. Smith, sachem; John Adams, prophet; J. B. Engle, senior sagamore; Ellis Frame, junior sagamore; J. W. Jackson, chief of records; Arthur Engle, keeper of wampum.

Present officers are: J. T. Swindell, sachem; Reed Coggeshall, senior sagamore; Forest Thomas, junior sagamore; W. A. Ventress, prophet; Glen B. Brown, chief of records; George W. H. Smith, keeper of wampum. Members, fifty-six. Meetings each Wednesday.

Note.—Tribe is in good financial condition and owns its hall.

Pocohontas lodges are found in Parker, Farmland, Winchester, Union City, Ridgeville, Windsor, Modoc and Lynn.

Winchester.—Nokomis Council No. 6. Council instituted September 22, 1888. Charter dated October 17, 1888.

Charter members: John C. Mier and wife, M. V. Tucker and wife, J. M. Thomas and wife, Thomas Lacy and wife, Samuel McAllister and wife, W. A. Lewis and wife, Charles W. Holdeman and wife, J. W. Trimble and wife, Lewis Klamburg and wife, Jesse Conner and wife, Frank Kazer, Elisha Martin and wife, John Helms and wife, Charles Favorite.

First officers: Mrs. John C. Meir, prophetess; Mrs. W. W. Canada, Pocahontas; Mrs. Will Lewis, Winona; Mrs. Jesse Conner, keeper of records; Mrs. Samuel McAllister, keeper of wampum.

Present officers: Mrs. Roscoe Dodd, prophetess; Mrs. W. O. Hayes, Pocahontas; Mrs. Alonzo Hinshaw, Winona; Alonzo Hinshaw, Powhaton; Mrs. Susan Haines, keeper of records; Mrs. George Shettel, keeper of wampum; Miss Grace Jones, collector of wampum. Number of members, sixty. Time of meeting, Thursday evening of each week.

Members who have served as grand officers: Mrs. Nannie Diggs has served one year as great Minnehaha; one year as great Winona; one year as great Pocahontas; one year as great prophetess; one year as great instructress, and is now serving a three years' term on the Orphan's Board. Mrs. George Shettel served one year as great first scout. Mrs. W. S. Hoke served one year as great second scout. Mrs. J. M. Thomas served one year as great trustee.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, WINCHESTER, INDIANA.

First camp organized August 30, 1899, under name of Winchester Camp No. 6950, with the following charter members named: Prof. O. R. Baker, A. L. Bales, A. L. Barker, James H. Cummins, John E. Day, A. T. Engle, Simon Heiss, J. T. Harrell, E. R. Hiatt, C. L. Hutchens, T. W. Hutchens, Oscar Jones, George Lantz, G. C. Markle, F. B. Mullin, J. O. Murphy, C. C. Sloan.

First officers: Consul, O. H. Barnhill; banker, E. N. Canada; clerk, F. B. Mullin; escort, John E. Day; watchman, O. R. Johnson; managers, N. R. Chenoweth and others.

Owing to friction between members of the above camp, withdrawal was taken by a number of members, and Randolph Camp No. 7440 was organized June 12, 1906, with the following named charter members: Charles R. Albright, Oscar L. Britt, Alphesus Beard, R. J. Bosworth, Joshua Britt, Fred D. Britt, S. C. Catey, William S. Circle, John Falls, W. H. Fields, R. W. Hartley, W. W. Hodge, Carry Hevland, Oscar Jellison, Charles Lennon, G. C. Markle, John O. Murphy, E. W. Nolan, G. A. Silvers and W. Clyde Spence.

First officers were: Consul, E. W. Nolan; past consul, Stace Catey; advisor, John O. Murphy; banker, Oscar S. Jellison; clerk, George W. Kemp; escort, Enos W. Nolan; watchman, W. S. Circle; sentry, John Falls; physician, G. C. Markle; trustees, E. N. Nolan, Charles Lennon and J. C. Britt.

On February 4, 1914, a consolidation of the two camps above named

was effected under charter from home office and name Winchester Camp No. 7440 with one hundred fourteen charter members. The officers were the same as are holding now, as follows: Consul, Grant Straley; past consul, T. A. Helms; adviser, I. N. Stout; banker, Albert Rupe; clerk, C. A. Iliff; escort, John Sterling; watchman, John O. Murphy; sentry, Percie Whitton; physicians, G. C. Markle and C. M. Kelley; trustees, H. F. Conyers, A. L. Barker and Charles Tillson.

McKinley Camp No. 10357, Modern Woodmen of America, Farmland, Indiana. Charter dated December 30, 1901.

Charter members: Edward Grooms, Clyde C. Botkin, Orson S. Tuttle, Thomas C. Long, Edgar T. Botkin, Orlie L. Huffman, James L. Bashia, Frank J. Bly, Warren Shaffer, Thomas W. Botkin, Oscar J. Clark, Samuel N. Barker.

Ridgeville Modern Woodmen of America, No. 8128. Date of charter, May 15, 1900. Present membership, 40.

Present Officers—N. W. Ferguson, venerable consul; W. E. Smith, adviser; D. H. Reitenour, clerk; C. Cadwalader, banker; Alfred Singer, escort; H. C. Caylor, watchman; Ralph Reitenour, sentry; Russell Addington, special auditor.

There are two lodges of the Loyal Order of Moose at Winchester and Union City.

Randolph Lodge No. 827, Loyal Order of Moose.—Institution dated March 16, 1913. Charter dated June 16, 1913.

First officers: R. W. Castle, past dictator; George M. Smith, dictator; R. S. Hiatt, vice dictator; C. L. Baird, prelate; Rolland Brooks, sergeant at arms; S. A. Barr, C. L. Bates and A. J. Stonerock, trustees; Joseph Haviland, inner guard; Marcus Murray, outer guard.

Present officers: E. P. Denny, dictator; Herbert Butler, vice dictator; Josiah Lamb, prelate; D. L. Martin, secretary; Zora Cox, treasurer; S. A. Barr, C. L. Bates and A. J. Stonerock, trustees; R. W. Castle, deputy supreme dictator (by appointment); George Shettle, inner guard; Ed. M. Coffin, outer guard; J. M. Fletcher, Jr., sergeant at arms.

This lodge has near completion, on East North street, a club room and lodge room, which will cost more than twenty thousand dollars when completed and furnished. Meetings Wednesday night of each week.

Two City Lodge No. 1356, Union City.—Institution dated June 22, 1913. Charter dated January 6, 1914.

First officers: A. I. Bennett, past dictator; Ross C. Sutton, dictator; W. H. Botkin, vice dictator; C. K. Rife, prelate; George Sizemore, secretary;

A. P. Gruber, treasurer; R. F. Brown, sergeant at arms; P. H. Hirsch, C. J. Lehman and John F. Caron, trustees; Otto E. Enderman, inner guard; F. M. Harshman, outer guard; Dr. B. K. Snodgrass, physician.

Present officers: Ross C. Sutton, past dictator; L. S. Cougill, dictator; C. K. Rife, vice dictator; Frank E. Dunn, prelate; Merle S. Ward, secretary; A. P. Gruber, treasurer; H. H. Brown, sergeant at arms; Harry Needham, inner guard; A. L. Crawford, outer guard; G. Benz, John F. Caron and C. J. Lehman, trustees; Dr. B. K. Snodgrass, physician; Dr. H. W. Detrick, physician. Members, one hundred and twenty-eight. Meeting each Monday night.

The Owls have "nests" in Winchester and Union City.

Winchester Nest No. 1175, Order of Owls.—Institution dated September 15, 1912. Charter dated October 10, 1912.

First officers were: C. F. Pierce, past president; C. L. Summers, president; C. A. Iliff, vice president; E. M. Coffin, secretary; Josiah Lamm, treasurer; C. M. Kelley, John Beals and A. F. Hickman, trustees. Charter members, two hundred and fifty.

Present officers are: C. O. Summers, past president; D. H. Moore, president; J. A. Segraves, vice president; E. M. Coffin, secretary; Josiah Lamm, treasurer; O. G. Puckett, A. F. Hickman and Mont Harris, trustees.

Union City Nest No. 1819, Order of Owls.—Organized February 15, 1913. Meets on each Tuesday night in the Independent Order Red Men's Hall. Officers: Ira Vernon, president; Charles Deloter, vice president; C. E. Horn, past president; Ray Hiatt, secretary; A. F. Marsh, treasurer.

Winchester Ben Hur Lodge is an insurance organization, having but one lodge in the county.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

[The following is taken from Tucker's History.]

The Underground Railroad, so-called, was put into operation and found many helpers and sympathizers throughout the county. The case of the Wilkerson slave girls, in the year 1839, was a most remarkable one, arousing great excitement and eliciting much sympathy from Anti-slavery men, and much condemnation by pro-slavery adherents and opponents of abolition. We give below a copy of the complaint filed in the case. Mr. Springfield doubtless thought he was greatly robbed and terribly wronged by the escape and loss of those two girls, valued by him at $1,200. The other party, on the other hand, reckoned themselves to be doing service to God and humanity by aiding these poor fugitives in their attempt to escape from bondage.

We give the complaint in full as a memento of the condition of our common country years ago.

Randolph County, Circuit Court, April Term, 1839—Trespass—Damages Laid, $1,200.

State of Indiana, Randolph County, ss.

Thomas Springfield, Plaintiff, vs. Alexander Williams, Robert Scott, Milly Wilkerson, Martin Scott, William Wood, Samuel Green, Willborn Wilkerson, Matthew Chavis, Benjamin Outland, Defendants.

Thomas Springfield, a resident citizen of the State of Tennessee, in the United States of America, complains of the defendants named aforesaid, being in custody, etc., on a plea of trespass, to-wit:

That the plaintiff was heretofore, to-wit, on the 26th day of January, 1839, and for a long time before and still is, the true and lawful owner of two negro women—Susan and Margaret—of great value, to-wit, of the value of $1,200, and duly entitled to claim property and service in the said negro women, by and under the laws of the State of Tennessee. And, whereas, the said negro women had, before the day last aforesaid, escaped from the plaintiff to whom they owed service as aforesaid, and had come into the county of Randolph aforesaid, without the consent of the plaintiff. And, whereas, the plaintiff had sent to the county of Randolph a duly qualified agent, with authority to arrest said negro women, and take them back to the State of Tennessee aforesaid, yet the defendants, well knowing the premises, and that the said negro women were the property of the said plaintiff, and owed to him labor and service under the law of Tennessee, afterward, to-wit, on the 26th day of January, 1839, with force and arms, at the county of Randolph aforesaid, did unlawfully, knowingly, forcibly and wilfully conceal and harbor and entice away said negro women, and did then and there forcibly, unlawfully, knowingly and wilfully, after due notice as aforesaid, that they were the plaintiff's property, conceal, command and assist the said negro women to make their escape, and to elude the lawful pursuit of the plaintiff for the said negro women. By means whereof, the said negro women, the property of the said plaintiff, escaped from him, the said plaintiff, and went to parts unknown, and have become wholly lost to the plaintiff; and other wrongs then and there did to the plaintiff serious harm and damage, contrary to the statute and against the peace of the State, and to the damage of the plaintiff of $1,200, and therefore he asks, etc.

ELKINS & PERRY, *Attorneys for Plaintiff.*

The case was contested for a time, Moorman Way and Samuel W. Parker being the attorneys for the defendants. The case was never brought to final trial, however. It was abandoned at last by the plaintiff, enraged, no doubt, by the determined opposition he encountered from the Abolitionists, and convinced of the uselessness of further contest, and the hopelessness of any attempt either to recover his slaves or to get redress for loss of their persons and their services. Such occurrences, of course, greatly provoked slaveholders and those who were not Abolitionists, but those who belonged to that despised but determined band felt a necessity laid upon them to fight slavery in every possible manner to the bitter end. They felt in their inmost souls that "man is worth more than laws," and that the liberty of an oppressed but innocent race was an object worthy of the utmost activity and determination.

The citizens of this county may well be thankful that the institution of human slavery, which made such occurrences possible, is forever numbered among the things that have been but are not.

There were various routes, more or less frequented, extending across the county. Knots of Anti-slavery men would be found here and there, even among a general pro-slavery population. One remarkable group was to be found in Jackson township. Rev. Thomas Wiley, of New Lisbon, Milton Beach and Mr. Chandler, near Allensville, and perhaps others there, were active Abolitionists in the midst of a hostile community. Mr. Wiley, as a bold and fearless reformer, denounced slavery and the black laws, and declared he would never obey them. The Democrats, to test his sincerity, elected him to office, but he was true to his declarations and his convictions, and refused to qualify, paying the penalty instead required by the law. Mr. Chandler was elected to some other office by the Democrats for the same reason, but he, too, refused.

The separation among the Friends, caused for a time much sorrow of heart, and much alienation; but time and the abolition of slavery have brought about a reconciliation, and most of those who had belonged to Anti-slavery Friends went back to the body. Some of them were Jehu Hiatt, Dr. Beverly, Job and Joab Thornburg, Daniel Hill, William Peacock, John A. Moorman, Solomon Wright, Ebenezer Tucker, Martin A. Reeder and doubtless several others. As a result, the great body of the people of Randolph county became imbued with Anti-slavery sentiments. Prominent among the movement, in Anti-slavery in Randolph county may be reckoned the establishment, in 1846, of the Union Literary Institute, in Greensfork township,

northeast of Spartanburg, near the Ohio line, in the Greenville colored settlement. An account of the school may be found in the chapter on Education. The influence of the institution was good in several ways in the elevation as to intelligence and morality of the people of color, in softening down the prejudice against color (since the school was always attended by some, and often by many whites), in standing as a steady and faithful protest against the foolish and cruel policy of ostracising any class of citizens, especially on account of color or race.

It is an interesting fact that Hiram Mendenhall, the gentleman who presented the famous petition to Henry Clay at Richmond, Indiana, on the occasion of his visit to that place, was a resident of Unionsport, Randolph county.

Another movement against slavery carried on in this region was the Free Labor Movement. Most Anti-slavery Friends held it wrong to use the products of slave labor; and they set on foot an enterprise to encourage free labor cotton and sugar to establish free labor gins and sugar houses, and agencies to buy and sell free labor products.

Several stores were established in the region, and it is an interesting reminiscence that at the sale of the personal estate of Moorman Way, Esq., in October, 1881, a considerable quantity of goods left on hand from his old free labor store was offered.

William Steele is thought by some to have been the founder of what is called the Underground Railroad. He was a Scotchman, and second cousin to W. E. Gladstone, prime minister of England. He was born at Biggar, on the Clyde, in Scotland, in 1809, and came to America in 1818. He resided first at Winchester, Virginia, then at Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio, ten years, and then at Woodfield, Monroe county, Ohio, thirty years. He moved afterward to Kansas, and still again to Oregon in 1872. Mr. Steele died in 1880, in Oregon. He was a pioneer in Anti-slavery with Benjamin Lundy. Lundy was a saddler at St. Clairsville, Ohio, and had accumulated several thousand dollars at his trade. He called a meeting at his house in St. Clairsville in 1815, and five or six persons attended, forming at that time what they called the Union Humane Society, declaring war upon slavery.

It is a wonderful thing, and yet supposed to be a fact, that no slave was ever taken from the hands of the agents of the Underground Railroad. Mr. Steele lived to see the work of the Underground Railroad accomplished, and the business of the company quietly and honorably brought to an end by the war of the rebellion and the emancipation proclamation, through which, according to the word of Scripture, a nation was born in a day.

RUNAWAYS.

For unknown ages slaves have run away. David had a runaway slave in his camp before he was made King of Israel. Onesimus ran away from Philemon in Paul's time—i. e., some say so, while others will have it that Onesimus was Philemon's brother "according to the flesh." The Seminoles in Florida were mingled with runaways from Georgia.

"Oppression maketh a wise man mad;" what, then, will it not do upon a poor woe-begone slave? Some fifty or sixty years ago people in the Northern states began to help fugitive slaves to escape from servitude. Gradually the work grew into a system, as shown in the biography of William Steele, above written. Stations were agreed on, routes arranged, signals adopted, conductors appointed and the operation of the affair became quite regular and business-like. The secrecy with which the work was carried on made people call it the Underground Railroad. On some routes great numbers passed. Abolitionists, of course, were the chief actors, though others and even pro-slavery men and slaveholders themselves sometimes assisted more or less. Few runaways were captured and very few Abolitionists were ever convicted for helping slaves off.

We give a few incidents below, showing somewhat the nature of the work. A colored fugitive was staying at Daniel Worth's, in West River township. One day, as the colored man was in the house fondling the baby, pursuers came after him. Daniel was near the door outside, and talked loud. Mrs. Worth, hearing them, said, "Who are they?" The negro, looking out, knew his master, and, dropping the child, "lit out" through the back window for the "fallen timber," a half mile away. They saw him and gave chase, but he got to the timber, and to find him there was worse than to find a needle in a hay mow. He was safe. They were greatly enraged, and offered Daniel Worth $100 if he would bring the slave in, but he would not. They threatened to go and bring men and clear out the whole fallen timber, and asked Daniel how far it extended. "So many miles west, and I never heard how far into Ohio," was his reply. They came back several times, but never got their man.

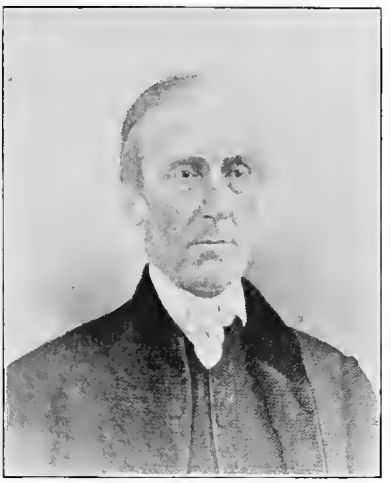
Alexander Davis, a large, stout man, came from Tennessee on horseback. He could write, and wrote passes for himself. Pursuers tracked him to Economy. A lad overheard their plans and gave the alarm. He was taken to Daniels Charles', Greensfork, then to Joseph Thornburg's, Cherry Grove, then to Newport, and so to Canada. On the way from Cherry Grove to

Newport he met the pursuers. It was rather dark. He knew them, but they did not recognize him. After awhile he left Canada for New York City, and sent a letter saying that he was doing well.

An interesting young man from Georgia once came to Economy. He was skillful, being a repairer of engines. Aaron Worth was attending school at the Union Literary Institute, and took him there, and he was forwarded to Canada. They never heard from him again.

Two brothers, Dawes, traveling, stopped at Winchester, having two slaves. They were tanners, and decided to locate there. They contracted for tanbark, etc., but were advised to go back to Kentucky and sell their slaves. They concluded to do so, and to buy hides in Cincinnati as they returned. They set out at noon, and got to Newport about dark, in a double wagon. Dr. H. followed them, got a warrant at Newport, twelve men pursued and arrested them as kidnappers, and brought them back to Newport in the night. They found the law and the temper of the people were such that conviction for kidnapping would certainly ensue, and they were persuaded to emancipate the slaves. The point was this: Owners were allowed to hold their slaves while simply passing through, but their contracting in view of settling was interpreted to be in law a location; location made the slaves free, and attempting to take them away was kidnapping. They tried to prosecute Levi Coffin for his part in the transaction, but they did not succeed.

Lewis Talbert ran away from a plantation a few miles from the Ohio river, in Kentucky, and came to the Union Literary Institute. After attending school for some months, he grew so uneasy thinking of his sisters in slavery, that he could not rest, and resolved to go and get them off to the free states. He went, stayed one day and two nights on the farm; did not see his sisters, but left them word that he had been there, and that he would come again. In three weeks he was back at the school. After awhile he went again, got his sisters, brought them to the Ohio, but for some reason one sister was afraid to cross, and the other would not come without her; so they went back, and he crossed into Ohio and came on to Newport and to the institute again. Meanwhile, he had told others how to run away, and several had left, and pursuit was made. The hunters came to Richmond, got assistance, and sixteen men came in the night on horseback to Newport. Lewis had been there, but had left. They found no fugitives. Three men started at midnight on foot to come to the institute to tell Lewis to get out of the way. They came just at daylight, and asked, "Is Lewis Talbert here?" "No; why?" "Because if he is he must make himself scarce; they are after him; sixteen men came into Newport last night and will be right up here."



LEVI COFFIN. "President" of the Underground Railroad.

"AUNT KATIE" COFFIN.

Underground Depot—(Home of Levi Coffin, Newport, Fountain City, Indiana).

Lewis had "vamoosed" already. They did not come after him, nor did they find him anywhere else. Afterward he laid his plans to visit Kentucky again. A confidant unwittingly revealed them, and his master's son came to Indianapolis, seized him, had him adjudged a slave, and took him bound to Kentucky. He said afterward, "That was just where I wished and had started to go; but I did not fancy that style." His friends supposed him done for; but in six weeks from that day he was put upon the train at Indianapolis, his black face popped in at the door of the institute. "Why, Lewis, we thought you down in New Orleans by this time." "Oh, no; I was never born to be sold down the river." He had been twice sold, and the trader had started his gang on the steamboat down the river. They let him be loose on the boat. He managed to get a chambermaid to cut the ropes of a boat behind and let him down into the river. He paddled for shore, and found himself in southern Indiana, with only shirt and pants. He was taken up by some amateur hunters, but he put a bold face on it and said he was a free negro from about Richmond, and showed a genuine note of hand, signed by Elijah Coffin, president of the State Bank, Richmond. They let him go. He afterward went to Canada and became a preacher.

SLAVE GIRLS—CABIN CREEK.

Two slave girls were brought into the Cabin creek colored settlement. They were closely tracked to the house where they were. A parley was held; a crowd had gathered; the girls were disguised with men's clothes and smuggled through the crowd, taken to John Bond's, then to Dunkirk, Cherry Grove, and to Newport, at Levi Coffin's. There they were concealed between two feather beds. The pursuers traced them there, too, but they were never taken. The girls were sent to Canada. (See fuller account elsewhere.)

A gentleman in Richmond had his house so fixed that slaves could be concealed so that, though his dwelling was searched over and over, time and again, while the hunted ones were there, still none were ever found. Even his children never knew until years afterward of that place of concealment. Once a company of fugitives were traced directly to his house; the house was watched outside while it was searched inside, and was watched for days and nights, but no discovery was made, the slaves were never found, and got safe off at last.

EMSLEY JONES' ADVENTURE.

One dark night a colored man came to Emsley Jones', an Abolitionist near Dunkirk, and told him that a runaway wished to see him. He went out,

and the negro led him directly to a couple of slaveholders. "Where are those slaves?" "I cannot tell," said he. One of them struck him with a sharp knife to cut his throat, but only hit his chin. He stepped aside, and in the dark got out of their way; but they never found the slaves.

INCIDENTS TOLD BY JOHN H. BOND.

"I have known of twenty-five in one company. They came partly in a wagon, and some on foot from Newport, and were sent to Jonesboro or to Camden. I took one company of ten to Jonesboro; we had to camp out one night.

"Seventeen lodged at my house at once. The man who took them on went through to Jonesboro in one day and night. Pursuit was made. Three of us rode all night, and got to them at Jonesboro about daylight. The gang was dispersed into the woods, and were kept there three weeks before they could be got away. The pursuers got there before noon. Three men, Jack Page and two others, were the hunters. They hunted round for several days, but went off without their prey."

Gangs of fugitives used to come to the institute. At one time fifteen came in one company. It was a woman and her ten children, a son-in-law and a grandchild, and two others. The woman and children belonged to one man, and they were all he had. She was asked, "Were you not used well?" "Yes." "Why did you run away?" "My children were my master's, and the mistress and the white children wanted us to be sold, and we thought it time to quit."

Fugitives would often stop and attend school for awhile at the institute. At one time there were ten at school together.

The whole subject of the Underground Railroad is a remarkable episode in the history of this county. Many exciting occurrences, and some amusing ones as well, took place in the progress of events. At Oberlin, Ohio, at one time, some slaves were conveyed out of town toward the lake in open daylight, under a load of hay. One black man was once painted white, and rode off to a place of security in that disguise. On one occasion, a decoy wagon was sent out in advance toward Elyria from Oberlin containing some free negroes, residents of the town, some of them dressed as if they were women, knowing they would be watched and followed, as they were. At Elyria, eight miles away, the whole group was arrested. As much delay as possible was made, but in the course of two or three hours after the arrest, the fact was learned that this party was a "sell." But meanwhile the real fugitives had

been taken away by another road entirely unknown to the would-be slave catchers, and got safely off to Canada.

At one time a slave woman at one of the lake ports, who had been closely pursued, was conveyed across the lake in a coffin as a corpse, being accompanied by several friends in deep mourning.

The pursuers went over to Canada on the same boat, but they never learned the ruse that had been practiced upon them. The great mass of events in connection with this movement will, of course, be lost in oblivion. A few have been rescued from the general fate, and we have made a small addition to the number for the perusal of future generations.

In addition to the excitement and separation among the Friends on account of slavery, the Methodist denomination also suffered to some extent by the "True Wesleyan" movement. For a considerable time, that body found many adherents in this region of the state, including a considerable number in Randolph county. Some account of the Wesleyans may be found in the chapter devoted to the churches, as also a statement concerning the Anti-slavery Friends in the same chapter.

Some other incidents also may be found elsewhere in these pages among the "reminiscences" contained in this volume.

It is an amusing fact that many persons really supposed that the Underground Railroad was underground. A young lady from New Hampshire once asked the writer of these sketches how the thing was managed "under the ground." "What do you mean?" rejoined he. "Why, the Underground Railroad—how did they get to it and from it?" said she. "Did you understand that it was really underground?" "Yes, of course; I never heard it called anything else." And then we had to explain to that young lady, who was really an intelligent girl, why the Underground Railroad had received that curious and expressive appellation, at which explanation the lady was greatly surprised in her turn.

WILKERSON GIRLS—SLAVE CASE.

In 1839 a peculiar case was entered in the Randolph circuit court, being a charge against several persons, colored and others, by Thomas Springfield, of Tennessee, for concealing his two female slaves, Susan and Margaret Wilkerson, and assisting them to escape.

The affair was a famous one, and made great stir at the time. Two girls by the name of Wilkerson had managed to escape from Tennessee, and had made their way to the house of their grandfather Wilkerson, residing in the

colored settlement on Cabin creek, in Randolph county. They were pursued and overtaken at that place. A gang of some seventeen armed men on horseback, raised in the vicinity of Huntsville, had gathered and gone to the house where the girls were. Meanwhile, the old lady Wilkerson had armed herself with a corn knife, and, with fierce and deadly earnestness, guarded the door, threatening to cut down whoever attempted to enter. She also put her little grandson upon a horse, with a horn, with orders to ride for life, and blow the alarm as he went, which he did with a will, and the neighbors came together as if running to a house on fire. In the confusion the girls were gotten out of the back window into the woods, and so they escaped. It serves to show how blunted were the moral perceptions of men on this subject of human liberty at that time, that the slave claimant was a Methodist clergyman, and the leader of the troop of pursuing horsemen was a Baptist preacher. They doubtless, like Paul of old in his Pharisaic blindness, thought they were doing good service to God as well as to man; but thank heaven, those days of darkness are past.

The indignant declaration of brave old Massachusetts, by the prophetic lips of the gifted Whittier, has become sober fact throughout the entire national jurisdiction:

"No slave hunt in our borders,
No bloodhound on our strand;
No fetters in the Bay State,
No slave upon our land!"

ANTI-SLAVERY INCIDENTS—JOHN H. BOND.

"The Underground Railroad through Cabin Creek began about 1831. The first fugitive was brought by Thomas Frazier. Thomas rode on horseback and the slave walked. Great numbers have passed here first and last, probably hundreds of them, on foot, on horseback, and in wagons. Seventeen is the largest number that ever lodged at our house at one time. They would be brought from Newport, and be taken from here to Jonesboro, or elsewhere. I took one company of ten to Jonesboro. The trip consumed three days, and we had to camp out one night. We knew that they were coming. Word was sent from farther south to William Beard, in Union county, and by him to Levi Coffin, and from there to Cabin Creek. At one time a company that had been sent on to Michigan were pursued, and a man went all the way from Cabin Creek to Michigan on horseback to give warning. A

man was once caught and taken back to Newport, but his friends there managed to rescue him.'"

"One day H. H. Way (Uncle Henry), came to me and said, 'Jesse, is thy horse in thy stable?' 'Yes.' 'Has thee a saddle and bridle, and are all in good condition? Does thee need them for a few days?' 'No, not especially.' 'Well, feed him properly, and if thee don't find him in the stable in the morning, thee need not be uneasy.' "

The horse disappeared that night, but several days afterward he was there again. H. H. Way had been up into Michigan, or somewhere, and a troop of negroes on horseback had passed through the town.

One morning, on passing by Levi Coffin's, many people were standing in the street around his door. "What is the matter? Is somebody dead?" Henry Way came out of the house and said, "Only a fresh lot of negroes come to town."

Henry H. Way was a young physician, and brought a lot of medicines along to Daniel Dawson's, whom they moved to Blue river, in the south part of the state.

Old Newport (and Levi Coffin in that town) was the head center for Underground Railroad work for this whole region. He removed to Cincinnati, and until the end of slavery was prominent in Anti-slavery labors, assisting in the escape of thousands of fleeing fugitives from bondage toward the North Star. Levi and his worthy wife died a few years ago.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Grand Army of the Republic posts are found in Union City, Lynn, Huntsville, Farmland and Ridgeville.

The Grand Army of the Republic is a patriotic organization in the United States composed of the national veterans of the Civil war. It was organized in Decatur, Illinois, April 6, 1866, by Dr. B. F. Stevenson, of Springfield, formerly surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. The organization grew very rapidly, and in a short time posts were established all through Indiana. It will be noticed they are named after soldiers that stood in high rank with their comrades. The main purposes of the Grand Army of the Republic and qualifications of its members are given in the sixth rule of the organization, which is as follows:

"To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based on a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, its constitution and laws, to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason, all re-

bellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free Constitution; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men. Soldiers and sailors of the United States army, navy, or the relief corps, who served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and those having been honorably discharged therefrom after such service, and of such state regiments as were called in to active service and subject to the orders of the United States general officers between the dates mentioned, shall be eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. No person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time bore arms against the United States."

Randolph county was a fruitful field for such an organization, as it has so many thousands of men who have been in the Civil war. For a great many years this organization took charge of the Memorial services, and in that manner paid tribute to their fallen comrades. That duty and respect, however, has been left to their sons and daughters, who have an organization of their own which will be spoken of later.

The posts, as found in Randolph county at this time, are as follows:

Union City.—Sedgwick Post No. 38. Institution dated October 29, 1881. Charter dated October 29, 1881.

Charter members were: James Patchell, William W. Nevison, Seth M. Whitten, Alexander Swisher, John R. Mawry, William M. Reeves, B. W. Simmons, E. M. Tansey, F. H. Rodman, R. B. Castle, O. C. Gordon, A. Eisenhour, Thomas Mitchell, R. C. Dodds, John C. Reed, James Doherty, William Commons, W. B. Harriman, A. B. Cooper, James B. Ross, Charles Branham, R. J. Clark, J. W. Bolen, R. H. Lester.

First officers were: James Patchell, commander; James B. Ross, senior vice commander; W. W. Nevison, junior vice commander; Thomas Mitchell, officer of the day; O. C. Gordon, quartermaster; William Commons, surgeon; J. C. Reed, chaplain; W. M. Reeves, official guard; B. W. Simmons, adjutant; S. W. Whitten, sergeant major; Charles Branham, quartermaster sergeant; Robert Lester, outer guard; Amos Eisenhour, inside guard; J. J. Norris, I. G. Stahl and D. S. Moist, trustees.

Present officers are: A. J. Harris, commander; T. J. McMullen, senior vice commander; James Shannon, junior commander; John W. Hoke, quartermaster; Wm. Harriman, surgeon; William S. Wasson, chaplain; Abijah Green, officer of the day; D. W. Bickle, adjutant; A. H. Swain, sergeant major; Hiram McClure, quartermaster sergeant; H. A. Harrison, patriotic instructor; Hiram McClure, Jacob Ludy and Robert Lester, trustees. Members, fifty-one. Meeting every Tuesday evening.

Windsor.—Nelson Trusler Post No. 60. Institution dated April 15, 1882. Charter dated April 17, 1882.

First officers: A. O. Marsh, commander; George U. Carter, senior vice commander; H. R. Marlatt, junior vice commander; John W. Macy, adjutant.

Charter members: Albert O. Marsh, William W. Macy, John E. Markle, William R. Way, Isaiah P. Watts, Nathan C. Simmons, John W. Macy, George U. Carter, Jonathan S. Hiatt, Clint D. Smith, Amos C. Beeson, Dennis Kelley, Samuel T. Remmel, John W. Henderson, Calvin W. Diggs, William H. Reinheimer, Seth D. Coats, Edmund Engle, Samuel R. Fielder, Ralph V. Murray, William Linkinsdorfer, F. B. Chapman, Thomas Y. Way, Ezra S. Kelley, George W. Ennis, Richard A. Leavell, Luther G. Puckett, Sylvester G. Puckett, Jonathan Davis.

Present officers: James E. Huston, commander; Gilbert Muckey, senior vice commander; G. R. Kennedy, junior vice commander; N. C. Simmons, adjutant. Number of members, ninety-eight. Meetings, Tuesday night.

Those who have served as grand officers are: A. O. Marsh, department commander Indiana Grand Army of the Republic. (Our records do not show the year.) Isaiah P. Watts, department chaplain. (He can not tell the year.)

Total members joining post as members from time of organization to present time, April 23, 1914, 365. Committee for post, N. C. Simmons, W. P. Marlatt and John Flight.

Farmland.—Moses Heron Post No. 261. Original charter dated November 21, 1883, destroyed by fire, reissued December 3, 1897.

Charter members were: William W. Fowler, William J. Fodrea, Elza R. McIntire, John A. Moorman, James M. Pursley, Silas S. Clark, Clem R. Strahan, James T. Pursley, William H. Harrison, Joseph J. Ellis, Luther L. Moorman, William Bailey, Michael Hubbard, Andrew H. McNees, William J. Davisson, Henry Studebaker, James H. B. McNess, Marshall McNess, Mordecai Harris, William Burres, Joab Driver, William W. Wilson, Lindley Thornburg, Hiram Townsend.

Present officers are: Commander, Curtis B. Small; senior vice commander, Lee Jackson; junior vice commander, E. Wright Moore; chaplain, William J. Clevenger; quartermaster, Henry Deselms; adjutant, William H. Harrison; officer of the day, Benjamin F. Sunday; officer of the guard, William T. Davis. Members, eighteen. Meetings held the fourth Saturday each month.

Lynn.—Joe Cook Post No. 296. Institution dated February 11, 1884. Charter dated February 11, 1884.

First officers were: Post commander, B. F. Chenoweth; senior vice

commander, Henry Hawkins; junior vice commander, David M. Thorn; officer of the day, Henry C. Hiatt; officer of the guard, David M. Kinsey; chaplain, Peletiah Bond; surgeon, Martin Eckerle; post quartermaster sergeant, S. C. Bowen; post adjutant, Jesse H. Hubbard.

Present officers are: Post commander, James M. Hamilton; senior vice commander, Griffa T. Thorn; junior vice commander, William Shell; chaplain, Tarleton M. Nichols; quartermaster, Martin Eckerle; officer of the day, Ezra Nye; officer of the guard, Henry Hawkins; surgeon, Henry M. Benson; post adjutant, George M. Bascom; quartermaster sergeant, S. C. Bowers; sergeant major, William W. Kinsey. Members, thirteen. Meetings first and third Monday night in each month.

Ridgeville.—E. T. Wood Post No. 350. Constitution dated May 15, 1884. Charter dated May 15, 1884.

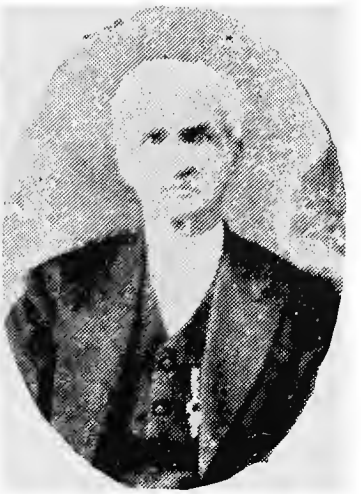
Charter members are: A. Wood, James B. Hiller, James Woods, James Mendenhall, John Harris, John W. Malat, Hugh M. Strain, John B. Warner, Charles S. Butterworth, C. C. Wait, Samuel Ginger, L. Fred Hooker, Meneshe Johns, George L. Ginger, John R. Thompson, Jesse T. Underwood, Mathew Jellison, James Addington, Ezra Milligan, Garland D. Williamson, George W. Hollowell, David C. Edwards, John T. Long, Joseph L. Nicholson, Samuel B. Crozier.

Present officers are: Commander, Thomas O. Flood, senior vice commander, Thomas W. Odle; junior vice commander, James Karnes; adjutant and quartermaster, Abram Morrical; chaplain, D. C. Edwards; surgeon, John Harris; officer of the day, Andrew I. Wood. Members, twenty. Meetings held Saturday evenings.

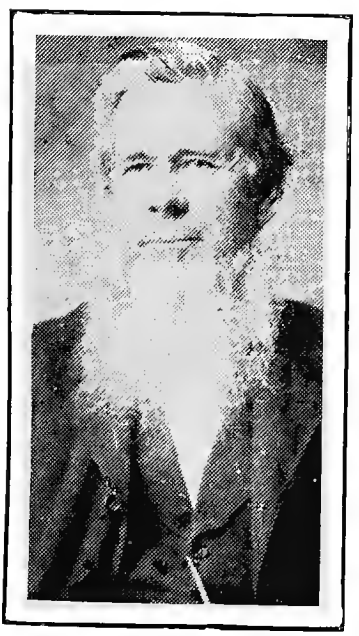
SONS OF VETERANS.

Early in 1886 Elmer G. Walker, then provisional commander for the Sons of Veterans of Indiana, the order not having yet been established in this state, wrote to the Grand Army of the Republic posts of the city of Winchester, asking them to organize a camp of Sons of Veterans here. A committee was appointed and in a short time had a charter application filled and sent in. The application was approved and returned, and on July 7, 1886, Andrew J. Stakebake, the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic post, instituted the camp and sent in his report. On the 21st of July the camp was chartered under the name of Sherman Camp No. 44, Indiana Division Sons of Veterans, United States of America. In 1891 the name was

Stairway in Old Coffin House, Newport, Indiana.



JOHN BOND,
"Conductor and Station Keeper"
on Cabin Creek.



WILLIAM MANN,
Raised a Slave Driver, but Became a "Conductor" on the Underground.

Door in Coffin House, Newport, Indiana. This Door Opened Into the "Dungeon" in Which Runaway Slaves Were Hidden.

changed to William T. Sherman Camp, the name originally intended. R. J. Bosworth and Oscar G. Puckett are the only charter members left.

The membership of this camp is about one hundred fifty, and it will not be long until this camp will boast a membership of three or four hundred and every descendant of a Union soldier, Randolph county will consider it an honor to be a member of it. The high principles of this organization, the motive which it has for its work, the reason it has for its existence, makes it an organization that will and should live as long as the son of a veteran respects his father as he should.

"Old 44" ranks as one of the best camps in the state. It is considered perhaps the best, and is sent for far and near to exemplify the work in all the degrees. They have even been invited to other states upon similar missions, and have always reflected credit not only upon themselves but upon the entire body of the state. "Old 44" is the only Sons of Veterans camp in the county today, and its membership is found in all parts of the county. It has been a factor in unifying public opinion and public sentiment and has done a wonderful work in the perpetuating the memory of those who fought for their country.

Members of "Old 44" are recognized high in the councils of the state, Sons of Veterans, and some of its members have been distinguished as great officers.

John D. Miller, Division Commander of 1909-1910. R. J. Bosworth, Division Adjutant 1890-1891 and Division Secretary 1907-11. J. M. Brown, Division Adjutant from 1891-1892, and William Bishop, Division Quartermaster 1890-1892. The Sons of Veterans together with the Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief Corps occupy the third story and west half of the second story of the Old Central Building. These rooms have been elegantly furnished and meet the needs of the occupants nicely. All honor to an organization whose membership honor the work of their father.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

One of the greatest and most worthy of all institutions which have been organized for the betterment of society is the Woman's Relief Corps. Formerly the membership was limited to the mothers, wives, sisters or daughters or Union soldiers, but at this time, any desirable woman may become a member. This organization has done a wonderful work and has been a source of inspiration to all other organizations. No society labors more for the amelioration of mankind than this devoted patriotic band of women.

ORDER EASTERN STAR.

Winchester Chapter No. 60, Order Eastern Star. Charter dated April 15, 1886.

First officers: Lizzie Monks, worthy matron; A. O. Marsh, worthy patron; Sarah M. Marsh, associate matron; Emma Williamson, conductress; John W. Newton, secretary; Ellen Murray, treasurer; Myra Ross, Adah; Maggie Beeson, Ruth; Clara Butler, Esther; Elvira Moorman, Martha; Louisa Howard, Electa; Miss Edith Ross; warder; John Howard, sentinel; E. H. Butler, chaplain; Myra Ross, organist.

Present officers: Lula Thomas, worthy matron; Will S. Preston, worthy patron.

Sedgwick Corps No. 13, Woman's Relief Corps. Charter dated April 9, 1885.

Charter members: Belle Law, Ella Jackson, Amanda Chamberlain, Henrietta Bidlack, Mary Lester, Laura R. Lytle, Maggie A. Snider, Sarah Wetz, Eliza Castle, Lou Green, Mary Williams, Mary J. Julian, Laura Harris, Mary J. Hitzman, Kate Moist and Ann J. Clark.

First officers: President, Thanie Thompson; senior vice, Ruth Hoke; junior vice, Mary Messick; chaplain, Elizabeth Lester; secretary, Mary Swain; treasurer, Desta Teegarden; conductress, Mary Anderson; assistant conductress, Susan Wasson; guard, Alice Woodbury; assistant guard, Mattie Cox; patriotic instructor, Eliza Castle; press corps, Emma Ribbett; color bearers—first, Rena Campbell; second, Elmira Mote; third, Mary Emmons; fourth, Sarah Wetz. Fifty-six members at present.

E. T. Wood's Woman's Relief Corps No. 35, Ridgeville, Indiana. Charter dated April 25, 1886.

Charter members: Lizzie Gegner, Esther Farquhar, Delilah Mendenhall, Ellen Hall, Elizabeth Sample, Sarah Underwood, Sarah Milliken, Susan Hitees, Sarah J. Ryan, Mary E. Butterworth, Emma Stratton, Anna Nansteil, Zerah Malott, Henrietta McLain, Mattie Kitselman, Martha Boswell, Mary Graham, Merrilla Lemaux, Isadora M. Lemaux, Rebekah Cunningham.

Present officers: President, Isa Lemaux; senior vice, Jane Blackaby; junior vice, ollie Jellison; secretary, Nida Walker; treasurer, Malissa Ward; chaplain, Jennie Stick; conductress, Jane Maranda; guard, Delilah Mendenhall. Thirty-four members at present.

Nelson Trusler Woman's Relief Corps No. 46. Charter dated 1887. Charter members: Ellen Murray, Maggie Ginger, Ellen Puckett, Rebecca

Huston, Lydia P. Way, Mattie Cronenwett, Mary Cranor, Frank Thomas, Ruth Neff, Mary Cook, Barbara Ryan, Jennie Marsh, Mary Wright, Ivie Ginger, Emma Hall, Malinda Inman, Louie Jaqua, Kate Lewis, Fannie Remmel, Cynthia Thornburg, Mary Reinheimer, Lizzie Williamson.

Present officers: President, Hannah Marlatt; secretary, Ida Coleman; treasurer, Mary E. Best; patriotic instructor, Anna Kennedy; press correspondent. Mattie Wattts. One hundred and eleven members at present.

Frank Jones Woman's Relief Corps No. 116, Huntsville. Instituted by Maggie Beeson May 10, 1890, with thirteen charter members, i. e., Phoebe Sterling, president; Lizzie Warwick, Fannie Stevenson, Helen Hiatt, Dora Botkin, Mildred Bly, Mary Mullen, Victoria Edwards, Lucinda Cox, Josie Gwinn, Amy Keppler, Mollie Mullen.

The corps at present has fifteen members, with officers as follows: Lulu Barker, president; Lucy Gaddis, senior vice; Ellen Strahan, junior vice; Victoria Edwards, chaplain; Dora Driskill, treasurer; Sallie Adamson, conductress; Cora Mann, guard; Amy Sheppard, assistant conductress; Lizzie Haynes, assistant guard; Willa O. Gordon, musician; Ida Gordon, secretary.

SONS OF LIBERTY.

The Sons of Liberty, or otherwise known as the Knights of the Golden Circle had more of a footing and a larger membership in Randolph county than would seem possible. There were no less than five circles to be found within our borders. The object of this lodge seems to have been to arouse sympathy for the southern cause and if possible to overthrow the State government, at that time, under the leadership of Governor Oliver P. Morton. Military drill was a part of the business of their regular meetings. As the war progressed they became bolder and bolder in their attitude against the government and finally planned to capture the State arsenal, and release the southern prisoners held in Camp Morton, at Indianapolis.

Governor Morton found the problem a very difficult one to handle and appreciated thoroughly all information and help that could be had from various parts of the state. It remained for a citizen of Randolph county to assist very materially in this way. It was largely through the work of a resident of this county that the treasonable doings of these circles were discovered. This gentleman made what he called a "confession," which was sworn to before a Justice of the Peace. This information was conveyed to General Carrington, at Indianapolis, and was in turn taken to Governor Morton who appreciated the services beyond measure. In this confession he says: "I,

the undersigned, believing it to be my duty as a good citizen to make known the acts and designs of a secret organization now in existence throughout the country, known as the K. G. C.'s or Knights of the Golden Circle, make the following statement:

For some time past I have been an active member of said order and have participated with them in all or most of their meetings in this township and in other lodges. I have taken three degrees and have considered myself fully a member of standing in said organization and know the intentions and motives of said order. I also am acquainted with the members that meet from time to time at the secret meetings and give only the names of those I have seen in the lodge taking part as active members of said lodge and known to me as good and true K. G. C.'s.

I will also give the names of others I have never seen in the lodge but know them to be K. G. C.'s of good standing, they answering all the signs of the order. When first received as members the oath is administered to them separately before the applicant is allowed to know anything about the order the substance of which is opposition to the administration, abolishionism, emancipation, confiscation, arbitrary arrest, conscription, etc., in fact, opposition to the government in all things.

There is a military organization in each township in each county in the state all the members are to be secretly armed and stand ready for all orders from their officers. There is in the center of the State of Indiana a grand lodge called the grand star which is made up by delegates from each state in the Union; all subordinate lodges report through their representative to the Grand Star Lodge. My understanding is that the K. G. C.'s are the same thing North and South; the management of the organization and the signs are identically the same. I believe I could pass through the southern confederacy by using the signs of our Northern lodges.

The members of the township lodges are subject to the order of the captain who is the highest officer in the township. Their arms are contracted for and ordered from Indianapolis and sent secretly to each lodge by I. Beck & Brother. Each member has to contribute for said purpose. To give warning of danger a gun is fired four times counting fifty between each firing. For the purpose of knowing the friends of the K. G. C.'s—If a circle is drawn on a house with chalk and a line drawn straight through the center it is evidence that the occupant is a K. G. C.

The military signs are the same as they have in the Southern army. Their meetings are held in secret places and well guarded to prevent any approach while drilling or doing any business in the lodge. Their object is

to oppose everything the administration may do towards putting down the rebellion; oppose all war measures whatever, such as preventing enlistments, encouraging descriptions, etc. Delegates are sent from the Grand Star to the army for the purpose of introducing the order of the K. G. C.'s among the soldiers. I know several women in Randolph county who are members of the order, the wives of officers of different lodges. The promulgations of treason against the government is the business of every member.

I have heard leading men say at their meetings that Jeff Davis had violated no rights that they claim in this government; that Jeff Davis was a better man than Lincoln and that John Morgan was a good man. None but the leading members of the order understand the true meaning and intentions of the K. G. C.'s. The penalty for violating the oath is having the body cut into four quarters and cast out at the north, east, south and west gates. I have been expelled from the order, the only charges against me being the crime of volunteering as a soldier in the army which is expressly forbidden by the order. I have been threatened with death by members of the order for breaking the laws and refusing any longer to act as a member of said order.

The members generally understand that there are officers in the army that are members of the order but I don't know any myself. Our captain told me that some of the militia, or guards, in Ohio were K. G. C.'s, who are there for the purpose of aiding the order in their designs. The members generally declare that if they are drafted and have to go into the army if they should be in a battle they would use their guns against the Federal soldiers, or in any way to aid the rebels.

I have been offered the command of one hundred men to aid in bringing Vanlandingham back in case he was elected governor of Ohio. I was called on to act as drill master for the company of this township on Sunday which met in an out of the way woods in said township but did not go which I suppose is charged against me in the lodge.

The last election was secretly managed by the K. G. C.'s. They all denied having any candidates. But a convention was held and the nomination made and the ticket distributed with orders how to vote; this was done at the lodge meetings previous to the election. Each one was to hold back until the afternoon, as it was supposed the Union party would have two or more candidates—by this means they were to carry the election. The State is divided into four military districts, each district has a general commander. I understand from the officers that ———— Milligan commands this district. The members of each township compose a company, each company is divided into squads; a chief is appointed by the captain to head each squad. If a

general war takes place the squads act separately—the guerrilla mode of warfare will be adopted. * * *

I am satisfied that many of the above named men are ignorant of the true meaning and intentions of the K. G. C.'s and believe they would leave the order if they were not deceived by the officers and leading men. I have had many opportunities, perhaps more than others, to ascertain these facts. I have paid strict attention to the matter and I am now fully satisfied the whole order was and is now kept up as a treasonable organization and their aim is to rule this government or destroy it, therefore, I have voluntarily made this statement. I claim to be a Douglas Democrat but my democracy has ever taught me to be always on the side of my country, willing to aid in putting down conspiracies instead of sustaining them.

State of Indiana, Randolph county, ss:

I affirm that the foregoing statement is true in substance, that it was my voluntary act done by my dictation.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 25th day of November, 1863.

(Seal) Justice of the Peace."

This organization had its signs, grips and pass words and at one time bade fair to be strong enough to accomplish their purpose. This organization became so strong throughout the state and so bold during the summer of 1863 that General John Morgan of Kentucky was encouraged to invade the state with his force, in the belief that there would be a general uprising. In 1864 they matured a plan for a general uprising in the city of Indianapolis. On the 16th of August the plan was discovered and the infantry stationed at Camp Morton searched the "invading post at Indianapolis." It is said that three hundred revolvers were taken from passengers on one train; hundreds of revolvers were thrown into Pogue's Run, which has given the search the name of "Battle of Pogue's Run." It is known that at least thirty thousand guns and revolvers were invoiced and it is fairly thought that at least sixty thousand revolvers and six thousand muskets had been distributed.

That this disloyal organization was in correspondence with the leaders of the Confederacy has been fully established. The statement made, as here published, is no doubt a true one, as these same things were afterward proven in trials in various parts of the state.

The other Randolph county citizen who had direct connection with this affair was R. H. Morgan, Greensfork township, who gave the following reminiscence:

"I was taken to Grand Gulf, May 13th; stayed there until June 5th. Governor Morton came with his hospital boat and took us to Evansville. I

was in the City Hospital until July 3d, then at Indianapolis until July 7th. I was then furloughed home for thirty days; went back for eight or ten days and was furloughed again, and so on until November. I was then detailed to the provost marshal's office, at Indianapolis, and continued there until the close of the war, June 30, 1865. I helped arrest Milligan, Horsey, Bowles, Dodd and Heffron, and to capture the revolvers, ammunition and powder sent to Indianapolis in the conspiracy by the Sons of Liberty. We took thirty-four boxes of revolvers and fixed ammunition in the old book-bindery of the *Sentinel* office. The boxes were three feet by one foot by fourteen inches. The revolvers were seven shooters. The boxes were marked Sunday school books, on the outside. The plot was discovered by the detectives of General Carrington. We took also one hundred and four kegs of powder, in zinc-covered boxes. They had been sent on to Terre Haute, but were found there and brought back to Indianapolis and I helped to put them into the magazine.

Dodd escaped; Heffron turned state's evidence, and Milligan, Horsey and Bowles were tried by military commission and sentenced to be hung, but at the last moment were reprieved by President Johnson and their sentence was at length revoked by the United States court on the ground that a military commission had not the right to try them outside of the military lines.

Comrade Long and myself broke in the book-case containing the books for the ritual, etc., for the Golden Circle, in Heffron's office, and there were three or four bushels of them, and we turned them over to the provost marshal. There was also a plot at the same time (by the secret lodges of the Sons of Liberty) to capture the government, release the rebel prisoners in Camp Morton and turn the state in favor of the rebel cause; but the whole conspiracy, extending by kindred lodges far and wide throughout the West, was found out in time and checkmated. These revolvers, etc., were brought to the state under a false pretense of being Sunday school books, and they were to be distributed to the members of the Golden Circle through the state, arrangements having been perfected for the purpose."

TEMPERANCE.

GENERAL—UNION CITY—SONS—TEMPLARS—PORTER LODGES—S. S. V. AND E. L.—REMINISCENCES—GENERAL.

The cause of abstinence from intoxicating liquors early found advocates in Randolph county. The Friends had for many years been taking strong

and comparatively high ground against the common use of strong drink, as had also the Methodists of the earlier days, not, perhaps, strictly identical with, yet much similar to, the more modern distinctive movement. This movement was in fact a gradual one, growing by progressive steps, and through various efforts during the lapse of many years, taking at length the shape of the American Temperance Society, which was formed at Boston, Massachusetts, in about 1826, on the principal of total abstinence from ardent spirits as a beverage.

That movement spread rapidly and extensively through the settled portions of the country, and in ten years had become a general success insomuch that the habits of drinking and offering ardent spirits their use in harvest and at raisings, etc., as also their sale in the general stores and groceries of the country had, in very extensive regions, mostly or entirely ceased. During several years before 1836, most of the active temperance workers became convinced that the enterprise could not be permanently successful unless all intoxicating drinks were abandoned. The pledge against all such liquors gradually superseded the old pledge; and, in 1836, the American Temperance Association changed its ground accordingly, framing its pledge substantially as follows: The undersigned, believing that the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage is not necessary, but rather injurious, and that while their moderate use is continued the evils of drunkenness can never be prevented, do hereby mutually pledge ourselves to each other that we will neither use nor traffic in the same nor furnish them to others; and that in all suitable ways we will discourage such use and traffic in the community.

This ground thus taken in 1836, seventy-eight years ago, has been in substance the basis and foundation of all temperance action since that time. During years past the forms of opposition to the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and to the traffic in the same, have been legion; the principle in all, however, being substantially identical.

The detailed history of temperance work in Randolph county during those early times is supposed to be not now accessible. The first temperance meeting of which we have an account was held at the court-house in Winchester about 1830, under the auspices of the original National Association, with the pledge against distilled liquors. Temperance societies were formed extensively throughout the county, and the religious element for the most part became convinced of the correctness of the principles of the movement, and the necessity of the work proposed. Among those who were actively engaged were Moorman Way, Paul W. Way, John Way, Henry Huffman, Thomas Fisher, Isom Puckett, William Harris, J. E. Beverly, M. A. Reeder, James

Clayton, the Dunkirk Friends in general, and many others whose names cannot now be given.

J. E. Beverly, then a young man under age, was, for a considerable time, Secretary of the County Society, and Isom Puckett was at one time its president. The movement flourished for several years and most good people were indoctrinated with its principles. Moorman Way at one time walked eight miles to attend a temperance meeting held by a Presbyterian clergyman who was an active and talented advocate of the cause.

A strong temperance society was organized in Winchester, January 1, 1839 at the Methodist meeting-house for the purpose of organizing an association for the suppression of the unnecessary use of liquor. The meeting was called to order by Benjamin Cox, one of the first county commissioners, and was addressed by Carey S. Goodrich, Wm. Hunt and John H. Hull. At this meeting a constitution was adopted and was signed by one hundred thirty-seven citizens. A committee, composed of George W. Goodrich, Moorman Way and James Clayton was appointed to draft the constitution. The resolutions passed at that time shows the sincerity of these people in their purpose.

They resolved to look on the cause of temperance as a common cause of every sincere lover of his country, his race and his God. They resolved that they would by all lawful and honorable means endeavor to prevent the licensing of houses for the retailing of liquors. They further resolved that "we consider the license law as totally erroneous in theory and highly destructive of our dearest interests and that we look upon it as a relic of barbarous days, entirely unworthy the sanction of an enlighted legislative body and that its beneficial effects are light, trivial when compared with the injurious results." An interesting historical fact is noticed in one of their resolutions when they "Resolved, that we deprecate the traffic of ardent spirits and especially in taverns as fraught with evils more direful than even groceries."

Edmund B. Goodrich was elected president and David Haworth, vice-president; Henry W. Way, secretary; and Solomon Reynard and John Wright, directors. An investigating committee was appointed which consisted of Moorman Way, George W. Goodrich, Henry D. Huffman, James Clayton, Carey S. Goodrich, John Way, John R. Davis, Thomas M. Davis, Wm. Hunt, John H. Hull. This committee met at the Goodrich Brothers & Company storehouse on the 7th day of December, 1839. David Haworth, John Wright and Solomon Reynard being present. That this society did good work is recognized at its next meeting, one year later, when they resolved, "That the operations of the temperance society for the last twelve months has demonstrated the efficiency of temperance societies as a means for

the accomplishment of the end in view, to-wit: The arresting of the ravaging of intemperance and that we have increased confidence in the goodness and in the ultimate success of the cause."

That this society was in earnest is shown by the fact that in July of 1840, charges were preferred against Silas Colgrove for violating the pledge of the society. The committee consisting of John Wright, John Way, Moorman Way, James W. Moore and E. W Goodrich was appointed. Upon investigation it was found that Mr. Colgrove was guilty and he was expelled from the society, accordingly. This led to a great deal of public discussion and on the 10th of December of that year, 1840, a public debate was held to discuss the question of temperance societies. Arnold Buffam was for and Colonel Jeremiah Smith against temperance societies. The earnestness of the debate was shown by the minutes, "After a debate of six hours there was a call made for additional signers whereupon thirty-five members were added." At this time a distillery was being erected in the town of Winchester and the society took it upon themselves to fight its construction with all its power. This society went so far as to pledge themselves to refrain from dealing with individuals engaged in manufacturing liquors because they believed such to be an encouragement of them in their practice, to a certain extent. The enthusiasm ran high and in February, 1841, Mr. James Ferris gave an address of such great strength that he was asked to furnish it for publication, that it might be scattered over the entire country.

In 1842 a special committee consisting of John T. Beverly, Adam McPherson and Edmund B. Goodrich was appointed to draft resolutions for the good of the order. It was decided to organize a county wide Total Abstinence Society. This society held its meetings in Winchester on June 14, 1844, at which time by-laws and constitutions were signed by three hundred and fifty-nine people. We do not know how long this society continued as the last minutes found are dated September, 1845, and indicate a very flourishing condition of the society.

Soon after 1840, the movement was revived in the form of Washingtonianism. One Mr. Porter, from Cincinnati, held meetings at Winchester for that cause, and, perhaps, organized societies here, and the movement extended as before throughout the county-at-large and continued to prevail for several years, with much enthusiasm. Up to this time the various temperance societies had been open and free to all; but, as the Washingtonian movement began to show symptoms of decline, the temperance work took new shape in the form of secret associations of various kinds. Perhaps the earliest, at least one of the earliest, was the Sons of Temperance. It began in New York

City, but spread rapidly westward, and was soon planted in Randolph county, in 1844. Others were Good Templars, Daughters of Temperance, Temples of Honor, etc.

These associations have done an extensive work, continuing for many years, in some cases even down to the present time.

In some respects the work done by these various societies was more restricted than the former movements, chiefly from two causes. First, many ardent temperance workers were in conviction opposed to secret societies, and could not, in consequence, affiliate with their work; and such, while deeply sympathizing with the object to be attained, and unwilling to throw anything in the way, yet felt obliged to stand aloof from active participation. The second reason was that the various secret orders required the payment of money as a pre-requisite of membership, and as a condition of continued connection.

In the summer of 1854, a Fourth of July temperance celebration was held at Winchester. Great preparation had been made and great display was indulged in. All the temperance orders then in vogue were present, and marched in procession in regalia. An immense crowd was in attendance and great enthusiasm was apparent. Just before that, an event of notable importance in temperance had taken place in Winchester. A notorious saloonkeeper had defied the whole power of public sentiment and kept brazenly on with his mischievous work. He had been appealed to in every way, and especially by the ladies of the village, to cease his work and close his saloon. He refused. A citizen of the town, once honored and prominent, who had at one time been county sheriff, having become a hard drinker, was lying sick from a debauch and prostrated with delirium tremens. He finally died with this awful disease, and while his lifeless corpse was lying stark and stiff at his wretched home, the ladies of Winchester gathered at the domicile of his afflicted widow, and, placing her at their head, formed a large and imposing procession and marched in a body to the grog shop where this man had bought much of his liquor, and sternly demanded of the keeper that he destroy his liquors and quit the business of dram selling. He refused and they proceeded to smash in his liquor barrels and spilled the whole in the street. Great excitement throughout the region was the consequence. The grog seller sued the women, but owing to the fact that all their wives were engaged in the onslaught, none of the attorneys of Winchester would engage for the plaintiff, and he was obliged to get legal assistance from Greenville, Ohio, and elsewhere. The final issue of the case is not now remembered. The case was strongly commented on and the spirit of the courageous ladies highly praised

by the gifted orator of the day, Matthew R. Hull, Esq., who, to an enthusiastic and eloquent delivery, added a most sarcastic and fiery manner, and his invectives against the heinous traffic and all its participators were bitter and terrible.

For many years one of the most active and indefatigable workers in the various departments has been Miss Amanda M. Way, who has in later years gained even a national reputation.

E. B. Reynolds Esq., has also, among perhaps others, become famous through the country as an energetic and successful temperance orator and lecturer, having within the last year or two been engaged in the work in Kansas of bringing the temperance sentiments of that state to the point of adopting the prohibitory amendment in the constitution of that state.

Within a few years past, several new phases of the temperance work have made their appearance. About 1870, an organization intended to embrace all existing societies was formed, called the Temperance Alliance, which, for a time, did efficient work in educating the people in the principles of total abstinence.

About February, 1874, the Women's Crusade broke out at Union City, and for a brief season swept everything before it. Almost all the Christian women of the place were engaged in the work. It grew up without previous notice or preparation, and the movement seemed to be the spontaneous outburst of an overwhelming sense of the terrible power and curse of the drinking habit, and the fearful evils of the liquor traffic. The crusade first took shape at Washington Court House, a village in southern central Ohio, and was taken up rapidly throughout the state. A gentleman known as the "Ohio Broad Ax," held some meetings at Union City and told how they were doing in Ohio.

At one of these meetings, on Friday, a committee of ladies was appointed to decide upon a course of action. The committee was Mme. Commons, Galloway, Croner and McFeely. On Saturday, the committee, three of them, met at Mr. Commons' office. Mrs. Commons was made president, Mrs. Galloway, vice-president, and Mrs. Croner, secretary. A kind of constitution was drawn up, coupled with a general pledge "to do what they could." A meeting was held on Monday night and seventy-five ladies signed that pledge. The next day at 1 o'clock, another meeting was held at the Presbyterian church. One hundred and fifty or more ladies were present. Religious exercises were had, but no definite plan of action had been decided on. Suddenly one lady said, "Let us go to Cain's saloon." Others also said, "Let

us go." The proposition was voted with a rush. A procession of about two hundred ladies was formed, two and two, and down they went, arm in arm, to Cain's saloon.

The news spread over town like wild-fire and the citizens came crowding down, fearful of the treatment their wives might receive from the saloon men and the roughs who were also there in great numbers. The ladies entered, their leaders pushing up to the counter and commencing a talk with Cain. He brandished an article written by some clergyman or other in opposition to the crusade in other quarters, telling "women to keep at home," and mind their own business, etc., and demanded them to "read that" and learn their duty. Meanwhile Cain, expecting prayer by the ladies, seemed desirous of having the matter over as speedily as possible, and asked the ladies if they wished to have prayers. No plan to that effect had been made, but the "spirit of the time" was on them, and Mrs. Commons, who was one of the leaders, replied that if he would keep the crowd still, they would. He said they should be still, and Mrs. Enos Turpen engaged in prayer, after singing. The whole thing was spontaneous; no plan whatever had been arranged and they did simply what the Spirit led them to do. Mrs. Turpen made a most moving prayer. Her soul was all on fire, and she evidently spake as the Spirit gave her utterance. Some who were there said, "she prayed like an angel," and that "such another prayer was never heard from human lips." At one point the roughs seemed about to break loose. Mrs. Commons glanced at Mr. Cain and he hushed them with his fist. After prayer, he insisted that his article should be read, and Mrs. Commons, standing behind the counter, in the midst of that strangely mingled crowd—Christian ladies, their husbands and friends, the saloon keepers and the roughs, read the article. He boasted of its doctrine, written by a clergyman and admonished the ladies to go home and be quiet and let his business alone. Some said, "Let us go home." Mrs. Commons said, "No, I want to talk" and said to Mr. Cain, "Will you keep them still?" "Yes, I will." Mrs. Commons went on to make her speech, taking the article as the basis. She said afterward that she felt as though "the power" rested on her, and she spoke simply as she was moved upon. The crowd was restrained from doing the ladies harm, and they went home. The next day the work was renewed and so it continued for some two weeks, and, for the time, every saloon but one was closed. The movement could not, in the nature of things, be kept up indefinitely, and the saloons after a time, opened again to resume their work of making drunkards for money.

A legal movement was also commenced against the saloon keepers, which,

however, resulted in failure from the well known fact that to obtain evidence against saloon keepers is generally utterly impossible. At Cain's saloon, Mrs. Commons spoke about twenty minutes, and the house was as still as death. She seemed wonderfully helped, and spoke freely and with great apparent effect. The saloon keeper seemed like a caged lion. When Mrs. Commons closed her speech, she said, "Now I am ready to go"; and the ladies marched away as solemnly as though it were a funeral. The marshal on the Ohio side, though a drinking man, declared, "No one shall harm you," and he went with them for protection as they went their way round to every saloon on the Ohio side; and then they went back to the church and found the house filled with gentlemen. The next day they visited every saloon on the Indiana side. One was so frightened that he put up iron bars to his windows. He agreed to close out. Another sent a letter to the committee offering to ship the liquor back to the wholesale house and quit the business. Four places were closed on the Indiana side.

The Ohio side was visited again and for some time every liquor shop but one was shut up. There had been twenty saloons and for some weeks all were closed except one. Suits were also brought against several liquor sells. One offered to close up if they would drop the suit, but the Alliance would not do it. Cain was shut up by a legal process for awhile, but after a time he began again.

The Alliance held meetings every day until October, in the Presbyterian church and after that once a week. The suits that had been begun at Greenville proved a costly failure, since in a liquor loving community evidence against rum sellers can scarcely be obtained.

The next year (1875), the ladies of Indiana met at Indianapolis and formed the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and auxiliary unions were formed in Randolph county; and, among other places, at Union City, which were more or less effective in sustaining the temperance spirit and prosecuting temperance work. In November, 1875, a National Union was organized at Cleveland, Ohio, and the Indiana Union was made auxiliary thereto.

MURPHY MOVEMENT.

Francis Murphy began his work in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, late in the fall of 1876. Great success attended his labors. Many temperance converts were made and the movement spread extensively east and west. Among others the Timmony brothers joined the Murphy movement and began to hold meetings from place to place. In process of time, they came to Galion,

Ohio. Meanwhile, the Temperance Alliance work was going on at Union City and elsewhere in Randolph county, but there was no knowledge in detail of the Murphy movement.

A great religious revival was in progress in Union City among the Methodists under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Vigus, their pastor. But an anxiety arose to become acquainted with the Murphy movement, and, if practicable, to introduce it there. A meeting was called at the Methodist church for consultation. At this meeting, Mrs. Commons made a statement of what little knowledge she had gained from the papers of the time and her nephew, Mr. Dodge, who had been in the work in Eastern Ohio, was visiting at her home, and, being present at the meeting, was called up, and he told what he knew. He stated, among other things, that the work was carried on mostly by the reformed men themselves. A committee was appointed and another meeting was held in a few days. The committee, however, had prepared no report. The Timmony brothers were at this time at Galion, Ohio. The committee was discharged and another one was appointed to confer with the Timmony boys, and arrange for them to come to Union City, if possible. The committee did so, and they agreed to come four nights. The people flocked to the meetings and joined in great numbers and it was clear that they ought to stay longer. But money was required to pay the rent of the hall as well as to pay the lecturers. At first a collection was taken each night, but that did not seem likely to be sufficient, and, among other things, a plan was arranged by which an individual gentleman or firm became responsible for the hall rent one night apiece. Thus the meetings were continued eleven nights. As the result, about two thousand names were obtained and for a time drinking liquor in Union City was mostly at an end.

A reading room and rooms for amusement and recreation were hired and fitted up and the movement went on quite enthusiastically for a time. The ladies helped the enterprise much in every possible way. Among other things, they held a strawberry festival to raise funds for the Murphy club, which netted one hundred and sixty dollars. But the movement flagged in interest and zeal, and is now entirely extinct. Many went out and held meetings throughout the surrounding country and formed auxiliary clubs, thus bringing many into the work.

The enterprise was soon after set on foot at Winchester and with great apparent effect though the results seem not to have been permanent. Among the gentlemen who were more or less prominent at Union City in furnishing funds for the movement, were Messrs. Caldwallader, Starbuck, Worthington, Pierce, Anderson, Reeder & Bowersox, Turpen and others.

As already stated, the Women's Temperance Union was subsequently formed and continues to the present time. During many years, the temperance sentiment has been very strong, so much so as mostly to prevent the existence of licensed saloons. At Union City, at Ridgeville, at Farmland, at Fairview, at Spartanburg, at Lynn, at Arba, sometimes at Winchester, liquor saloons have for the most part been prevented. The history of the movement in this respect would furnish much interesting and instructive material, yet the demon of drink is like that other demon of mischief, thrusting himself into every company, and everywhere seeking whom he may devour; and many are cast down by his power. One agency for temperance employed for a time with good effect at Union City and perhaps elsewhere, was the holding of Sunday afternoon street meetings. Many were held with large attendance and it is hoped with good results. The speeches at those meetings were good and often eloquent, and doubtless many listened to temperance truth from the sidewalk and the street corner who would not trouble themselves to attend a meeting held indoors.

The religious denominations have been mostly active in the temperance work from the beginning, as also many who were outside the churches. In fact, good and philanthropic men and women of all shades of belief in other respects have made common cause of the temperance work, and have marched shoulder to shoulder in the grand war against the legions of king alcohol.

Especially have the members of the Legislature from Randolph distinguished themselves in that body in undertaking to enact measures for the suppression of the drink traffic.

Hon. M. A. Reeder introduced a bill for the entire suppression of the traffic. Hon. Nathan Butts was chairman of the temperance committee in that Legislature which passed the so-called Baxter bill. That bill was the result of the joint labors of Messrs. Butts and Baxter, aided by the suggestions and advice of many other active and judicious friends of temperance, both in the Legislature and out of it. The perfected bill was presented by Mr. Butts as chairman of the committee. The only speech in its favor in the House was made by him, and it passed both branches of the Legislature, was signed by Governor Hendricks on his sick bed, with great interest expressed by him in its behalf, and became a law, only to be killed shortly afterward by an adverse decision of the Indiana supreme court.

One outgrowth of the woman's crusade in Union City was the Young Men's Christian Association.

After the saloons had been closed by the crusade, the ladies sent to In-

dianapolis for Dr. Munhall to come to Union City and organize a Young Men's Christian Association. He did so, and the following autumn the association established itself in a pleasant location with a reading room and library. The Young Men's Christian Association has been in operation with more or less activity ever since.

For a time the Young Men's Christian Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union occupied the same rooms, holding frequent meetings, and carrying forward their respective enterprises with energy and success.

The Murphy movement took hold at Winchester with a rush, and seemed for a short time to sweep everything into its current; but the enterprise soon declined, and for a long time it has shown little or no activity. In Farmland and Ridgeville a longer life was attained, the latter place continuing to work in this respect even to the present. The Women's Christian Temperance Union is organized by townships. The County Union has a president, with a vice-president in each township.

In 1880 there was formed at Indianapolis an organization called the Grand Council. It was composed of delegates from the various temperance societies and orders in the state, such as Christian Temperance Unions, Good Templars, Temples of Honor, Blue Ribbons, Red Ribbons, Sons of Temperance, Knights Templar, etc. The chief work of the winter was the circulation of petitions to the Legislature asking for a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and also for a law to prevent, so far as possible, the evils of the liquor traffic.

INDEPENDENT TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The Murphy movement, after some years of activity, seemed to lag and die. During the winter of 1879-80 a new movement sprang up which has been in operation with greater or less degree of activity ever since. Meetings were sustained several times a week during the greater part of 1880, interspersed occasionally with concerts for amusement, instruction and pecuniary profit. At first the association fitted up a hall in the third story of a brick building east of the Branham House. The location, however, was difficult of access, and considerably uncomfortable, especially in hot weather. During the summer of 1880 the association succeeded in raising money and labor enough to erect a tabernacle on a vacant lot, south side of Oak street, east of the Bowers building.

The tabernacle was opened in July, 1880, by a series of temperance meetings, which were largely attended. Addresses, lectures and a temperance Sunday school were kept up in the tabernacle until the weather became too cold, the school being under the charge of Miss Dwinell.

REMINISCENCES.

As an indication of the public sentiment in many parts of Randolph county, as a specimen of the tactics sometimes employed, we append the following from Fairview, in Green township, as related by Philip Barger, Esq.:

"There has been a strong temperance work in this region for many years, Washingtonians, Sons, Good Templars, etc. The people generally are strongly opposed to liquor selling. Not much of it has ever been done here. Samuel Caylor once kept hotel and sold liquor. Several persons have tried to carry on the business at Fairview, but they have been shut up or driven out in some way. Some years ago William Clemens set up a liquor shop at Fairview. The fruits soon began to appear—noisy and drunken men, etc. I was justice, and I issued warrants to about a dozen drunken men who I knew got liquor there, and had Prosecutor Cheney come from Winchester. The men came and were examined separately, but we could get nothing from them. They had left a jug of liquor near when they came, and when they got to it again they swung the jug defiantly and drank in triumph. Some one or two with the prosecutor and constable had stayed to dinner, and saw and heard their defiance.

Mr. Cheney was greatly mortified at our failure, and angry at their triumph, and he cried, 'Is any one here willing to swear out a warrant against that man for keeping a nuisance?' 'I will,' said one. It was done instanter, and the constable posted off forthwith to serve the warrant. But the bird had flown. The magistrate's summons to those customers of his had frightened him, and he put out on the double quick without waiting to see the upshot; and he never came back to answer for a nuisance. Another man tried it. Twelve complaints were made, and three indictments were found. One was sustained, and he was fined and sent to jail in default of payment. He bailed himself out for $100, which he furnished, and went and got drunk and died of delirium tremens. So liquor sellers have found a hard road to travel in Fairview."

It is now almost seventy-five years since the first petition for a saloon license was presented to the county commissioners. This petition was presented by residents of Green township and signed by enough citizens of that

township to induce the commissioners to grant it; however, in less than a year the saloon keeper was fined for violation of the law. This has been the record of all these years—violation after violation on the part of those who handle intoxicants.

The history of the drink traffic in Randolph county is full of exciting incidents. Its course has been "evil," only evil, and that continually," fighting, fighting, ever fighting for its devilish power over the bodies and the souls of men, like its old father, Satan, going about like a roaring lion seeking some human prey to devour. The commissioners of Randolph county have mostly refused to grant license to liquor sellers. It is said, indeed, that the circuit court has rendered a decision that in certain circumstances the law requires license to be given. Still, to their honor be it said, the commissioners persist in their refusal, thus throwing the fearful responsibility of the unseemly and mischievous act, if it must be done, upon the court itself.

The history of the liquor traffic, and of the struggles against it in Randolph county during the years that are past, and the various success attending them at different times, if it could be written, would be full of thrilling interest. The incidents at Union City and elsewhere in this behalf have been very exciting and somewhat dramatic.

PORTER LODGES.

About 1879 or 1880 a genteman by the name of Porter, who was a reformed inebriate, held many meetings and formed several "Porter Lodges" in Randolph county, chiefly in the western part. His influence seemed to be great for the time, and many were brought to espouse the cause of total abstinence through his efforts.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Good Templars was another society that originated in New York City about 1854. This order was introduced into Randolph county by the creation of Winchester Lodge No. 3, April 15, 1854, D. W C. F Hatch. During the same year lodges were established at Union City, Farmland, Windsor, Ridgeville, Lynn, Huntsville, Maxville and Spartanburg. The work spread rapidly in the state, fifty lodges being organized in less than a year. The Grand Lodge of the state was organized at Winchester January 17, 1855. At this convention forty-three lodges were represented, compris-

ing nearly three thousand members. F. G. Hall was elected G. W. C. T., and Gen. Asahel Stone, G. W. S.

Lodges were instituted at Bloomingsport, Buena Vista, Deerfield, Morristown, Fairview, Harrisville and Jericho. These societies continued in operation many years, sowing good seed, spreading the knowledge and the practice of total abstinence, reclaiming the inebriate and saving the young from the terrible habit of drink. Since the passage of the Nicholson bill Randolph county has been for the most part dry. At first Winchester was dry in all the wards, excepting one, and this was overcome by remonstrance several years ago. Under the County Option law Randolph county voted and went "dry" by a very large majority.

Later on the township and ward unit was substituted, and under that law one ward of Union City was "wet." Union City, Ohio, however, was dry, and this led to a great deal of difficulty in that city. Ohio went wet so far as Union City is concerned, and the Indiana side then went dry.

The people of this county have always stood against the pernicious influence of intemperance and will continue to stand against it. The early principles of temperance have been inculcated deep in the minds of the better class of people, so much so, that this county will always be found on the side of humanity—which means against the liquor traffic.

The Sons of Temperance was an order instituted in New York City in 1849. The object was to solidify and perpetuate the results of the Washingtonian society referred to heretofore.

The Lodge of Sons was organized in Randolph county as early as 1846, at least the county commissioners rented "The Sons of Temperance room in the second story of the court house" that year. The order was very flourishing.

In 1854 a grand Fourth of July celebration for temperance in Randolph county was held at Winchester, embracing the Sons, the Good Templars and other temperance societies. The occasion attracted an immense crowd and the exercises were very impressive, and doubtless much good was accomplished. The fight at this time between the liquor and the temperance elements was exceedingly bitter.

The remonstrance referred to in the Winchester Temperance Association was filed with the county commissioners March 4, 1840, and again in 1845 another great remonstrance, signed by three hundred and fifty-nine citizens, was filed.

In the annual spring election held the first Monday in April, 1847, a

vote was taken upon the question of "license or no license." It is interesting to know the results, which are referred to as follows:

"State of Indiana, Randolph County, ss.

"I, Nathan Garrett, auditor of said county, do hereby certify that it has been made known to me by the filing of the necessary certificates required by law by the proper officers of the spring annual election held in the following townships on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1847, that a majority of all the votes cast at such spring annual election were cast against license in the following townships, to-wit: White River township, Ward township, Monroe township, Stoney Creek township, West River township and Washington, all being townships in said county of Randolph aforesaid.

"Given under my hand this 7th day of June, A. D. 1847.

Signed "NATHAN GARRETT, A. R. C."

Thus a greater part of Randolph county went "dry" in the early part of its history.

CHAPTER XII.

AGRICULTURE.

From time immemorial the work of man has been to wrest from the soil the means of sustenance. It is true he may have depended more upon the chase for his food than upon the products of the soil but nevertheless tilling the land was in a way a necessity.

Primitive man raised his crops by making holes in the ground with a bone or a stone or a sharp stick and dropping the seeds into them. He cultivated it by merely scratching the soil a little. Thanks to the composition of the primitive soil he was able to raise a little grain but as he advanced in civilization and his needs became greater it became necessary to expand his process of farming. The soil must be cleared of trees. This he did by girdling them and then farming between the stumps.

Our first settlers were attracted to this country by the fertility and ideal topography of the land, as well as by its cheapness. They threaded their way among the giant forest trees to the spot of their choice in this new country and did not need implements other than the simple ones they had at hand. Often the plow share was the only piece of iron in their implements. The remainder of the plow was made from tough oak as well as was the harrow, in which both timber and teeth were made of wood. Our ancestors pinned their implements together with hickory pins, the holes for which were often made by burning, as often they had no auger. Fortunate, indeed, was the man who could boast so useful a tool as an auger. Nor was his fortune unto himself alone, for in that time of generosity such a useful instrument would be loaned from neighbor to neighbor until frequently it was difficult to tell where it might be found. A sledge was made from timbers split from the "crook" of a tree. Pitch forks were made from the branches and the wooden rake was the only kind to be found. Even before wooden harrows were made the same purpose was accomplished by brushing the ground, that is, a small tree or a big bush, would be cut and dragged over the freshly cut ground.

After the ground was prepared and the seed sown it was necessary to keep constant watch that the growing seeds were not destroyed by crows or blackbirds. They were numerous and ready to dig up the seeds and tear out

the tender sprouts that they would soon destroy an entire field. The squirrels were almost as bad and many a boy and girl has found it necessary to guard the corn field from the invasion of these pests. Lucky indeed, was the boy whose father could afford to allow him to shoot the squirrels, but even without the use of the gun, boys had great sport in throwing stones and clods at the little robbers. Pounding old dish pans or kettles and yelling was the favorite way of scaring the crows. Another way was to stuff an old garment to make it have the appearance of a human figure and hang it near the place to be guarded. But Mr. Crow was too wise a bird to be fooled for any length of time by a device of that kind. Such a device was used so much that it became known as a "scare crow."

Wheat was cut with a sickle and tied in bundles and placed in shocks for a few weeks. It was then either hauled to the barn or put in ricks, "to go through a sweat," after which it was ready to be threshed. The sickle was followed by the cradle which was an implement like a scythe with the addition of long wooden fingers upon which the grain would fall. These fingers were curved which gave the implement somewhat the form of a cradle. In this way the grain would be cut and left in "wind rows" after which it would be raked into bunches with wooden rakes and then tied into bundles.

Following the cradle came machinery pulled by horses. This machine was known as the "reaper" which would cut the grain, allowing it to fall onto fingers which would be held in position by the driver and released when sufficient grain to make a sheath was gathered. This necessitated the grain being bound before the reaper could pass that way again. It was considered almost a disgrace to be "caught by the reaper," that is not being able to bind from one station to the next before the reaper would again come around. Usually the field was divided into four stations which meant that four binders could bind wheat or tie it into sheaves as rapidly as one team could cut it. From the hand rake they went to the self-rake, from that to to the harvester and from that to the self-binder. The first self-binder used in Randolph county was sold by George W. Robbins, who lived in Farmland. It was a "Buckeye Wire Binder," that is, the binder would bind by wire instead of twine. It was sold to William Wright of Stoney Creek township. There was much prejudice and feeling against the machine and it was thought necessary to watch it while not in use to keep it from being destroyed. The binder wire gave way to the twine binder which has reached perfection.

The process of threshing was a very laborious and irksome task in the pioneer days. This was usually done in the winter time when the weather

was bad and the "men-folks" could not work out of doors. The threshing floor which was usually a bare place on the ground was circular in form, if cattle were intended to be used for tramping. The wheat would be scattered over this floor and oxen driven over it to remove the seed from the heads. While the oxen were being driven men would turn the wheat with wooden forks and in this way the cattle would be coming in contact with the unthreshed wheat. Another means to separate the wheat from the heads was to beat the wheat with a flail. The flail was made by fastening a piece of wood to a stout handle by means of a raw-hide or thong. This gave the piece of wood plenty of play which permitted it to be swung in all directions. The wheat would be placed upon the floor and beaten with a flail until the wheat and chaff were separated from the straw. When it was once "tramped or flailed out" the seed and chaff would be placed in a blanket and tossed into the air, at a time when the wind was sufficiently strong to blow away the chaff and not remove the wheat. If there was no wind and the necessities of threshing were urgent enough an artificial breeze would be made by fanning with a sheet or some other device.

Machines became a necessity and the inventive genius proceeded to make a machine to do the work of tramping or flailing. The first machine was a "chaff piler." This machine separated the wheat and chaff from the straw and left it in the same condition as was left in the tramping or flailing, after which the wheat would be separated as before. However, it was not long until the machine was made better and an artificial fan was placed in the machine so as to separate the wheat from the straw and chaff. This was a wonderful improvement over the old method and made threshing rather a short piece of work. The unpleasantness of this machine was the fact that the man "working at the tail end of the machine" had to stand in the immense amount of dust, that would come from the machine during the threshing. This led to the "stacker" which was an additional machine placed behind the threshing machine to carry the straw to a greater distance from the dust. This stacker also moved in a semi-circle, which relieved the stacker from forking the straw over the rick. Later an adjustment known as the "blower" has been made which with the elevator to elevate the threshed wheat into a wagon instead of running into a half bushel, has made threshing a comparatively easy task. But the farmer has no more work to do than his good wife, who must prepare the meals for twenty or thirty hungry men. Formerly men of the neighborhood would exchange work with each other and go from house to house, eating wherever the machine might be at meal time.

This meant that a man worked in the threshing for several days, which often would cover a period of a week. At the present time farmers' unions are organized. Set rules are made and men go home to their meals, especially supper. This relieves the house wife of the irksome duties which formerly attended threshing.

All other farm processes have undergone as radical a change as have the ones of which we have already spoken. The single shovel plow was followed by the double shovel; it by the walking, one row, cultivator; it by the riding, one row cultivator, until today, the farmer plows with the two row riding cultivator. The check row planter and the drill have superseded the single shovel plow, the corn dropped by hand and covered with a hoe; the bar-share is kept today as a relic while the grandson of the man who used it plows the same field with a "gang." The spring tooth and disc harrows have supplanted the brush and the single "A." The seven foot ball-bearing mowing machine, "without side draft," chuckles at the scythe while the hay loader relieves the rake of its duties.

No longer does the house wife do her work with the primitive methods but she also is as much up-to-date as her husband. The work of the little wheel, reel, winding blades, warping bars, rattling, pounding loom and the hand needle is done in the factory and not the direct result of her toil. All this has become necessary because, with the increase in population, society has demanded greater efficiency on the part of the producer—the men and women on the farm, who feed and clothe and shelter society. This is only possible when the producers can meet these demands with the most modern and efficient appliances. Modern farming is as much better than the pioneer farming as is the machine of today better than the machine of that time. More intelligence is required than was required at that time, for since then we have robbed the soil until in many cases it is almost impoverished. Man can not take continually from the soil and not exhaust its resources unless he returns an equivalent of that which he takes. This has been and is the great problem of farming today, and to solve problems of this kind the state has provided schools and colleges for the especial training of men and women along the lines of more efficient farming. These schools have, directly through their teaching, and directly through their extensive departments, and the public press, aroused all intelligent people to the growing needs and demands of today.

Through the Extension Department of the State Agricultural College at Purdue, farmers' institutes have been organized in townships and counties all

over the state. This has brought men and women into direct contact with men and women of advanced opinion until the farmer of today looks to Purdue University as a source of intelligent training and advice. The Vocational Educational bill, passed by the state Legislature of 1913, makes it possible for each county to have a county agent who is an expert in agricultural matters and who advises along agricultural lines. This county is, at this time, fortunate in having a man as its first county agent, Mr. Charles A. Mahan, who was born and raised on a farm and educated in the State Agricultural College of Kentucky. He spent three and one-half years as a soil expert in the Philippines. This training makes it possible for him to advise with profit upon questions of interest to the farmer.

The stock of the farm has been improved as much as have been the agricultural products. As we have said, the old methods have given way to the new. This is not true of methods alone. The quality and character of seed planted, or sown has been improved as much by modern methods and applications of modern thought, as have the implements with which they are cultivated.

Randolph county being, strictly speaking, an agricultural county, has kept in line with these most advanced methods. The "elm peeler" and the "razor back" are no longer to be found, but in their stead have come the thoroughbred Poland-China, Berkshire, Chesterwhite, Duroc and other pure breeds. The "pennyroyal, that could jump a ten-rail fence and not half try," has been supplanted by the Jersey, Holstein, Durham, Hereford and other first-class breeds. In pioneer days cattle were not selected for any special purpose other than those of the immediate needs of the family. Today the stock raiser studies his problem and specializes towards the best accomplishments of his needs with his stock as well as with anything else he owns. The dairyman selects a dairy breed, and the feeder selects his stock with that in view. Randolph county has, as a whole, excellently improved live stock.

One of the first things done after a settler had began to clear his land was to set out an orchard of fruit trees, consisting of apple, cherry, plum and peach trees. The first orchard is thought to have been planted by Henry H. Way, near Sampletown, west of Winchester, perhaps before 1820. Many orchards were early started, very few of them, however, being grafted or budded fruit. This process has been developed since our pioneer days. An interesting story is told of an eccentric character who traveled through the Mississippi valley years and years ago, planting apple seeds wherever he went, and in this way starting many orchards. This character was known as

"Johnny Apple-seed." These orchards contained trees of the best varieties, and, strange to say, much better than have since been propigated. In this climate no longer do we enjoy the old-fashioned "bellflower," "wine sap," "rambo," "vanderburg pippin" or even the little June and "stripy," nor does the "grind stone" rest until March in the apple hole. The loss of the fruit trees is one of the most serious with which the farmer of today has had to contend. The trees are attacked by insects of such a destructive nature that it seems as if our orchards will be entirely exterminated if intelligent and heroic treatment is not given.

Another means of raising the standard of farming has been the agricultural society, or county fair. These county fairs were organized as early as 1852.

At a meeting held at the court-house in Winchester April 17, 1852, after an address by D. P Holloway, of Richmond, Indiana, an agricultural society was formed, and officers appointed as follows: President, Asahel Stone; vice-president, David Lasley; treasurer, Uriah Ball; secretary, John Lasley; directors, George W Daly, Washington; James Clayton, White River; Elza Lank, West River; James C. Bowen, Greensfork; Daniel Hill, Wayne; James Simmons, Jackson; Joab Ward, Franklin; Philip Barger, Green; J. B. Somerville, T. W. Reece, R. N. Butler.

The first fair was held October 14 and 15, 1852. The ground was one acre, a beautiful grove northwest of the town, near Judge Colgrove's former residence. It was fenced as follows: The boards were placed lengthwise, edge to edge, the fence being seven feet high, and it was held up by two upright posts at each end, and at the middle also, with the boards between the posts, and the posts fastened together by hickory withes near the top. The cost of preparing the ground was $30. The display was good, with a fine show of horses, cattle, jacks, jennets, swine, etc. The surplus receipts were $150. The number of members was 200. Fair was held September 29 and 30 and October 1, 1853. The weather was bad, but the show was good. Hon. Samuel W. Parker delivered an address. Nathan Hinshaw presented proof of having raised four acres of corn, producing at the rate of 146 6-7 bushels per acre, and Thomas W. Reece four acres at the rate of 115 bushels per acre. Receipts, $615.02; outlays—premiums, $184.25; expenses, $203; total outlay, $387.25; surplus, $227.77. This fair was held near Mr. Pomroy's, northeast of town. The officers of the society were: President, W. A. Peelle; secretary, John B. Goodrich; treasurer, George W. Monks; delegate to state board, Asahel Stone.

1854—Officers: President, Thomas W. Reece; secretary, John W. Cottom; treasurer, George W. Monks. Fair, October 12, 13, 14, 1854.

The association rented ground (seven acres) south of town for ten years, and inclosed it with an oak fence eight feet high. The weather was bad, the wheat and corn crops had been light and poor; but the display of animals was better than before, and the exhibit of fruit was fine. Daniel Hill showed a harrow and roller combined, which was considered a great improvement, and Carter Brothers exhibited buggies and carriages of very fine construction. One of them, a rockaway, was sold to Asahel Stone, Esq., and he has had it in use for more than thirty years.

1855—President, N. Kemp; vice-president, Asahel Stone; secretary, J. W. Cottom; treasurer, G. W. Monks. Fair, September 27, 28 and 29, 1855; large crowd; good display.

1856—Attendance small; display only moderate. There were some good horses, cattle and swine. President, T. W. Reece; treasurer, N. Kemp; secretary, J. W. Cottom.

1857—Receipts, $712.73; expenditures, $578.11; surplus, $134.62; society prospering; land leased; buildings erected and paid for. The grain crop was good. A field of corn of five acres yielded 134½ bushels to the acre. Fruit was fine, and the cattle, etc., good.

1858—The fair was held October 13, 14 and 15, 1858. The weather was rainy, but the crowd was large. As one result, the association got out of debt, with a surplus of several hundred dollars on hand. Among other fine exhibitions were a beautiful Durham cow, by David Heaston; a splendid bull, by H. K. Wright; a superior cow, by William D. Frazee, giving five gallons in the morning and four gallons at night, without extra feed, and upon poor pasture; one yearling by the same, which had never eaten an ear of corn, and was estimated to weigh 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. Exhibitors of sheep were Brotherton & Reed, Picket, Puckett and Hartman. Swine were shown by Thomas Robison, J. L. Shaw and H. D. Huffman. Fruits, dairy, honey, etc., by William Doty. Carriages and buggies by Carter & Craig. Premiums paid that year, amount, $500. President, James Clayton; treasurer, Nathaniel Kemp; secretary, N. P. Heaston; assistant secretary, W. D. Frazee; one director from each township. The records have been destroyed mostly up to 1868.

1863—J. A. Moorman and Nathaniel Kemp were delegates to the meetings of the State Board of Agriculture. 1868—Thomas W. Kizer was delegate to the same. A new association was formed February 20, 1867.

Article I. Object, to encourage agriculture. Article II. Name, Randolph County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association. Article III. Stock, $5,000; shares, $25. Article V. Officers: President, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, executive committee of seven stockholders. Article VI. Officers elected for one year. Article VII. Stock may be increased to $10,000.

There seems to have been another association formed in 1871, and by this association a tract of ground was purchased of L. L. Heaston, consisting of twenty-two acres, occupying a part of the old fort of the Mound-Builders, and containing the great mound in the center of the ancient inclosure. The officers were: President, Pharez Hiatt; vice-president, William Robinson; treasurer, William Moore; secretary, Edmund Engle; executive committee, Joshua M. Johnson, Davidson Cheesman, Nathaniel P. Heaston, Moses Lasley, James Barnes, Nathan Fidler, Walter Scott Monks; superintendent, Asa Teal. The fair for 1871 was held September 24 to 27; 3,000 were present the second day; tickets sold in all, 5,625; receipts, $2,277.87; expenditures, $2,277.87.

1872—Crops poor; wheat averaged eight bushels, badly damaged; price, $1 to $1.40; corn, forty to forty-five bushels per acre; price, 25 cents; swine, good throughout the county, many weighing 300 to 400 pounds at twelve months; there was much fruit; fair held September 24 to 27; second day 3,000 were present; entries for 1871, 779; for 1872, 888; receipts for 1872, $1,480.35; expenditures, $1,480.35; debt of association, $1,000.

1873—Officers: President, Asahel Stone; vice-president, Joshua M. Johnson; treasurer, William Moore; secretary, Edmund Engle; executive committee, Asa Teal, Pharez Hiatt, Nelson Pegg, Nathan Fidler, Davidson Cheesman, James Barnes, Thomas W. Kizer; fair held September 23 to 26, 1873; 5,000 present the first day; receipts, $2,719.82; expenditures, $2,689.90; surplus, $29.92.

1874—Officers: President, Thomas W Kizer; vice-president, George Addington; treasurer, James H. Bowen; secretary, John L. Stakebake; executive committee, Jesse Connor, William Snyder, George W. Hamilton, Andrew Adams, William O. King, Moses Lasley, Lewis L. Heaston; fair held September 14 to 18, 1874; tickets sold, 5,176.

1875—Officers: President, Joshua M. Johnson; vice-president, Richard Bosworth; secretary, D. E. Hoffman; treasurer, John Brooks; executive committee, T. Tharp, Nelson Pegg, John S. McIntyre, Asa Teal, Andrew Adams, William O. King, Marcus D. Starbuck; fair held September 13 to 17, 1875;

attendance good; display fair. Crops had been badly damaged by rain. Farmers are attending largely to draining their grounds.

1876—The fair for 1876 was the best ever held here, up to that time. Total entries, 800; horses, 124; cattle, 38; hogs, 40; poultry becoming an important entry; they are largely dealt in throughout the county; twenty tons were shipped by one firm in twenty days; the crops were fair to good.

1877—Fair held September 18 to 21; horse entries, 93—18 for speed; sheep and hogs, a fine display; poultry, a large show and a grand success; receipts, $2,032.20; grains good; potatoes splendid; fruits good though quantity small, owing to overgrowth the previous year.

1878—Officers: President, John Brooks; vice-president, Nelson Pegg; secretary, George S. Fisher; treasurer, Thomas W. Kizer; executive committee, Isom Sedgwick, George Hamilton, William Snyder, Aaron Harris, L. L. Heaston, George Addington; fair held September 17 to 20; weather good; entries, 1,500—more than ever before; attendance, third day, 5,000 people. Fruit was nearly a failure, because of a killing frost May 13. The wheat crop was the best ever raised. Corn crop was good, but hogs sold largely for $2.25.

1879—Fair held September 16 to 19; show of fruits excellent—the best ever made at this fair; 1,300 entries; 4,700 tickets sold, a reasonable success, though display and attendance not so great as at some previous fairs; balance of receipts, $400; entries of fruit alone, 343.

1881—Officers: President, Thomas W. Kizer; vice-president, William Ruble; treasurer, William Moore; secretary, A. R. Hiatt; executive committee, I. J. Farquhar, John Frazier, I. B. Branson, J. K. Martin, Nelson Pegg, E. R. McIntyre, Thomas Tharp.

RANDOLPH FAIR---WINCHESTER, 1881.

The fair for 1881 was held at the usual time and place, and would probably have been a substantial success but for the week of rain, which threw a wet blanket over its affairs and of course greatly checked attendance upon its exhibition, and, moreover, seriously interfered with the amount of its receipts.

The officers for 1881-82 are: John R. Frazier, president; William O. King, vice-president; A. R. Hiatt, treasurer; D. E. Hoffman, secretary; Messrs. Carter, Murray, Heaston, Kizer, Sheeley, Farquhar and Branson, directors.

The county fair began to deteriorate in 1882. Farmers no longer felt that it was profitable to display their stock and produce, as practically all the

attention was paid to race horses and some forms of entertainment. The association struggled along until 1890, when it was decided to hold no more fairs. But they were again revived in 1895, but the character of the exhibits and of the fair in general was so notoriously bad that the edition of the Farmland *Enterprise,* Mr. W. C. West, in referring to it, spoke of it as the "grafter's reunion." The fair consisted mostly of shows of bad character and gambling devices.

The enterprise was again abandoned for a few years and another attempt was made in 1905, but the failure was as great as heretofore.

Since that time no attempt has been made to hold a county fair.

One of the best exhibits ever held in the county was held in Winchester in the fall of 1913, known as the "Home Coming." This meeting was attended by thousands of people all over the county. The exhibits of stock, horticulture, agriculture and art were exceedingly fine and much good was done by the meeting.

Fairs have been held at two other places in the county with a great deal of success. The Union City Agricultural and Mechanical Association was created January 10, 1870.

UNION AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, UNION CITY, INDIANA.

The record of the first meeting does not appear, but the officers elected for the second year (chosen in November, 1870), were: J. N. Converse, president; J. M. Janes, vice-president; E. Starbuck, treasurer; W. C. Johnson, secretary. The first president is not known; the others were as follows: vice-president, J. M. Janes; secretary, C. J. Van Andy; treasurer, Edward Starbuck.

The directors, chosen November, 1870, were: L. Arnold, J. S. Johnson, J. McFeely, John Griffis, J. D. Smith, H. Debolt, James Woodbury. L. D. Lambert was secretary for many years; E. Starbuck was treasurer until his death, and Henry Stockdale succeeded him. The society was accommodated with suitable and commodious grounds for their annual fairs by a generous act of Dr. Joel N. Converse, securing to their use a tract of land containing forty acres by a free lease for the term of twenty years from April 1, 1870. The original capital stock was $2,000, in $10 shares. The stock was some years afterward enlarged to the limit of $10,000. All the old stock and 213 shares of the new stock has been taken. The territory embraced by the association is Randolph and Jay counties, Indiana, and Darke county, Ohio, and the Constitution provides that the directors shall be chosen from the two

states in proportion to the stock held in each, with not less than three, however, in either state at any election. Betting, gambling, traffic in intoxicating drink, and all immoral shows are expressly prohibtted. The fairs held at Union City grounds have been mostly free to all the world.

The following is taken from "Tucker's History":

"The first fair was held in the fall of 1870, and was a reasonable success; and a fair has been held each year since that time. The interest has varied from season to season, yet the stockholders and managers have felt satisfied that the enterprise that they have in hand is a good and praiseworthy one, and that a healthful effect has been produced upon the community through their means. The presidents have been Messrs. Converse, Janes, Branham, Smith, Reeder and Parent, and possibly others. The vice-presidents have been Messrs. Janes, Elston, Smith, Reeder, Morris and Jaqua, and perhaps others. The managers have been Messrs. Johnson, Arnold, Woodbury, Griffis, J. D. Smith, McFeely, Debolt, Turner, Parent, Trine, Buckingham, Wiggs, Stockdale, Mills, Trine, Grants, Morton, Hamilton, Shockney, Kunkle, Hall, and perhaps others."

This fair had to compete with Winchester on the west, Portland on the north and Greenville on the east, and was not a financial success. They battled against odds until early in the '80's when the stockholders decided to discontinue the enterprise. It is said the meetings were well attended and that the interest was good. It is said the crowd on one day in 1881 numbered at least eight thousand people. But the county fair degenerated into amusements and horse racing and lost the respect of the people from whom its support must come.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

In 1872 the farmers of the county held meetings throughout the region to discuss the merits of that order lately established in the county.

In March, 1873, Round Top Grange, No. 85, was established. Before the middle of 1874 twenty-seven granges were organized in Randolph county, with from 900 to 1,100 members. The Randolph County Council of Patrons of Husbandry was organized November 8, 1873, with Nathan Fidler as president, and B. F. Willmore as secretary. The object of the council was to impart instruction as to the inner work of the order, and for general supervision over its affairs. June 24, 1875, Henley James, master of the state grange, met a company of masters, past masters and matrons at Winchester and organized Randolph Pomona Grange, No. 2, installing I. J. Farquhar, master; Isom Sedgwick, secretary; William Ruble, treasurer; the work of or-

ganizing, however, being completed August 31, 1875. In 1876 the statistics of the order were as follows: First grange instituted March, 1873; twenty-seven granges established; three disbanded; four consolidated; lodges in operation, twenty—aggregating several hundred members.

Since 1876 the growth has not been apparent. In fact, for some reason, all of the granges have ceased active operations.

The objects of the order were "the increase of acquaintance and sociability among farmers and their families, growth in intelligence as to business and the farming interests of the country, consultation as to the best means of sustaining the prices of farmers' products and lowering the cost of farmers' supplies, and, in general, the promotion of the welfare, prosperity and success of the farming population of the country, home life training, beautifying and ennobling farm life, sweetening, refining and purifying the minds of the community at large."

Pleasant Grove Grange, No. 226—(Two miles north of Spartanburg)—This grange was organized June 28, 1873, by Thomas W. Reece, with twenty male members and ten females. The officers were as follows: James Rubey, master; C. F. Alexander, overseer; James Macy, lecturer; Levi Snyder, steward; J. W. Jackson, assistant steward; Emsley Jackson, treasurer; J. F. Middleton, secretary; Alfred Rubey, gatekeeper; Jennie Jackson, Ceres; Mrs. Hannah Wise, Pomona; Carrie Rubey, assistant lady steward.

The grange had a neat and convenient hall, which was dedicated by a picnic June 27, 1874, as also with addresses by Henley James, master of the State Grange, and by Messrs. Willmore and Fidler, of Randolph county. A large and interested crowd was present. Other granges were: Sugar Creek, organized July 31, 1873; New Dayton, organized 1873; Pleasant Grove, organized 1873; Pleasant Mound, South Salem; Jackson, Jackson township; Parker, Monroe township; Green township.

For many years the movement seems to have been from the country to the town, and much study is being displayed in how to prevent this movement. What the solution of the problem will be no one knows, but it is certainly to be hoped the question will be solved and that speedily.

Randolph county ranks high in its products of agriculture, being one of the leading counties of the state.

The statistics for 1910 show there were 20,652 acres of wheat, yielding an average of 14.99 bushels per acre; 67,015 acres corn, yielding 37.8 bushels per acre; 29,637 acres oats, yielding 31.82 bushels per acre, ranking tenth in the state in acreage; 807 acres of rye, with a yield of 11,832 bushels; 346 acres potatoes, yielding 21,192 bushels; 883 acres tobacco, yielding 609,946

pounds, ranking ninth in acreage and ninth in product; 71 acres tomatoes, yielding 250 tons; 11,260 acres timothy, yielding 12,382 tons; 96 acres alfalfa, yielding 159 tons; 20,549 acres clover, yielding 22,770 tons of hay and 4,436 bushels of seed, ranking eighth in the state in acreage and eighth in yield; 1,703 horses sold during 1910 for $207,661.00, leaving on hand 9,527, worth $930,596.00; 112 mules sold for $11,890.00, leaving 263 on hand, worth $30,160.00; 6,846 cows, valued at $226,843.00, produced 2,700,456 gallons of milk and 714,080 pounds butter, ranking eighth in the state in number of cows; 15,933 head of cattle on hand, worth $412,906.00; 5,341 head sold for $188,589.00, ranking eighth in state on number of cattle; 539 cattle died of disease, being the highest number of any county in the state; 54,410 hogs sold for $783,827.00, leaving on hand 39,853 head, worth $323,472.00; 1,343 died of disease and were valued at $12,268.00. We ranked ninth in the state as to number of hogs on hand and eighth as to number sold; 9,166 head of sheep on hand, worth $43,592.00; 5,272 sold for $26,761.00, 443 died of disease; wool clip, 47,540 pounds, worth $9,997.00. All kinds of poultry sold, 8,795 dozen, for $45,334.00; 15,315 laying hens, valued at $7,200.00, eggs produced 1,262,354 dozen, valued at $237,816, ranking second in the state in number of laying hens and fifth as to the amount of their products.

Of Randolph county the Department of Statistics said the following: "The county is known for its splendid farms, improved roads, magnificent school buildings, having perhaps the best of any county in the state, and its intelligent and progressive citizenship."

CHAPTER XIII.

TRASPORTATION—RAILROAD BUILDING AND FREIGHTING.

Transportation has been one of the greatest as well as one of most difficult problems that has ever confronted a people in a new country. At first the travel was by foot or horse and only paths or trails were used for their purposes. Paths were blazed through the forest, trailing in and around hills, so as to make the best possible footing, paying little or no attention to distance. The few articles of commerce, that were imported into the country, were brought by horses or carried upon the shoulders of men, hence the few trails were sufficient to meet the needs of the people. Wagons and carts were used but little as it was impossible to get them through the country. The paths gave way to the trails, and the trails became public highways. These highways were merely places cut through the forest, with stumps being left where they stood, no attention whatever being paid to straightening or grading the road. All that was necessary was to have some way to go.

There were two general places of trade; one at New Orleans, the other Cincinnati. The New Orleans trade was carried to the Mississinewa, on horses, and there loaded into flat boats and floted down the Mississinewa river in the spring freshet.

Joab Ward was a flat boat builder of that region. He commenced building boats as early as 1835 and did a thriving business for a great many years. The Mississinewa had been declared a navigable river and was kept somewhat free from snags by the road supervisor, whose duty it was to work the men of his district upon the river. The men who lived within two miles of the river were presumed to work at least two or three days per year to keep the river-bed clear.

Ridgeville and Deerfield were considered the headwaters of navigation, so Mr. Ward took to building boats and selling them to people to take their produce down the river. He would build a boat forty feet long by ten feet wide, at sixty-two and one half cents a foot, that is twenty-five dollars for the boat, all ready for floating. He would cut the timber green from the woods, have two heavy side pieces sloped rounding upward at both ends, cut a gain in the lower edge to receive the end of the plank, which formed the bottom, pin the bottom plank to the side and middle beam, fasten on some

piece of plank at the top of the gunwale, so as to increase the depth of the boat, making it perhaps two feet, stop up the cracks and she was ready to receive her load and to float her along her downward way. This flat boating could be done only in times of flood. It is said that Mr. Ward built as high as thirty-seven boats in one year. He used to hire hands to work for him and board them at twelve and one-half cents a meal. Mr. Edwards Edger was one of the men who used to buy produce and take it to New Orleans on boats built by Mr. Ward.

Mr. Edger had been a boatman all his life and knew exactly how to load a boat so as to "jump the dam." His brother-in-law, Mr. Searle, did not understand this art and hence the boat which he attempted to take down the river was capsized while jumping the McKinney dam at Fairview. It is said that Mr. Searle lost something like two thousand dollars worth of produce at that time. Many years afterwards, when the abutments were being placed at the Fairview ridge, the workmen found a part of the old boat which Mr. Searle had lost, perhaps in the year 1839. But as transportation became better for wagons, the flatboat business became poor and finally disappeared. The state had opened up many highways and had improved them so that wagons could be drawn to Piqua and Hamilton, Ohio, and carry large loads. The merchants of Randolph county would employ teamsters to haul loads of all kinds of produce to either Piqua or Hamilton and from there to Cincinnati. Upon their return they would bring a load of merchandise which was to be sold or traded for other produce. One of the early merchants, Mr. Cottom, kept a man, a Mr. Ashton, constantly in his employ, hauling produce to Hamilton and returning with a cargo which Mr. Cottom would purchase at Philadelphia, bring overland to Pittsburg, and then down the Ohio to Cincinnati, where they would be gotten by Mr. Ashton and brought to Winchester.

Travel at that time was very difficult and Mr. Ashton was weeks in making some of his trips. This is not to be wondered at when we think of the character of the roads, over which he had to travel, especially in the spring of the year. So deep was the mud that it often required four or six horses to pull a load of only a few hundred pounds. At times it became necessary to build log strings of causeway or corduroy roads so that the roads would be passable at all. It is said that sometimes logs as much as two feet in diameter would have to be put in these places. Poles would then have to be put between the logs, at the top, and the whole covered with dirt. The dirt would, of course, wash off leaving the very rough road over which the horses and wagons must travel. But this was by far bet-

ter than the mud and looked upon as a splendid road at that time. Even the streets of Winchester were at times almost impassable. Mr. Cottom tells the story that while he was in business, a man came through Winchester with a hour-horse team, pulling a few plows. These had been made in Delaware, Ohio, and the freighter was carrying them to Anderson. On the south side of the court-house the mud was so deep that the horses could not pull the light load along; the man became angry and in his fit of anger sold the plows to Mr. Cottom.

Small streams were bridged and eventually the larger streams received a similar attention. The corduroy road, however, suggested an improvement that is known as plank road. Plank roads were built in a great many places over the state but never in Randolph county. Road improvement was a very serious one, not only for the county and townships, but for the state as well. The state realized that if the people were to be happy and progressive they must have means of transportation. As early as 1820 great thoroughfares were provided for all over the state. Randolph county was fortunate in being the center of a number of these roads, as the state provided for a 3 per cent state road fund to be used in their construction.

There were at least five of these state roads starting from Winchester. The first was the "Winchester and Greenville road", the next was the "Winchester and Indianapolis road." This road was to start at the Ohio line, come by way of the Greenville road to Winchester, then by the road that is known as the Winchester and Windsor pike, then the nearest and best way to Indianapolis.

John Foster, who lived near Bartonia, was to be the commissioner. The "Lawrenceburg and Winchester road" was to lead from Lawrenceburg to Brookville, to Connersville, to Centerville, and thence to Winchester. This road was not to be over sixty feet wide and was never built as a state road. It is what is now known as the Bloomingsport pike. The next road was the "Winchester and Portland road." This road led through Deerfield and was surveyed as far as Berne by the Hon. Jere Smith. Another road was the "Winchester and Newcastle road." This was to start at Winchester and go in a southwesterly direction until it struck the Jacksonburg road in West River township. This is now known as the "Bundy pike." The Greenville road was used more than any other for freighting as it led directly to Piqua, Ohio. However, the first road, petitioned for in the county, the road now known as the Lynn pike, was used a great deal, as it led to Hamilton, Ohio.

The above mentioned roads received more attention in the early history of the country than any other roads because of the fact that they were great routes of freighting from Winchester. There were, however, some other important freight routes through the county. One was the angling road from Union City to Deerfield and Ridgeville, and one from Greenville, Ohio, to Marion. These roads were used more by settlers or emigrants than by freighters; they also became the early postal routes of the county, especially the Winchester, Richmond and Ft. Wayne road. It was not only necessary to haul the freight by wagon from Winchester to other places but it was also necessary to drive all the live stock to Cincinnati or Piqua, Ohio, for sale.

Great flocks of turkeys would be driven, as well as great droves of hogs and cattle. This necessitated good roads just as much as the freighters needed them.

Many interesting stories are told of the early freighters driving their herds to Cincinnati. Regular stopping places were provided for along the way, at which they would stop to water and feed the stock. It sometimes took as much as from three to four weeks to take a drove of hogs from Winchester to Cincinnati. One would think, at first thought, that turkeys would be exceedingly difficult to drive, but this was not true. It is said they were easier controlled than any other kind of live stock driven in herds. Geese were also driven the same way.

With such great inconveniences as these it is no wonder that people heralded with great joy the news that steam roads were to be built in this county. Great stories had been told of these wonderful iron horses, running on iron rails, and many a settler became a "Doubting Thomas", when told of the wonderful news.

Hon. O. H. Smith, in his Early Indiana Trials and Sketches, tells the following amusing experience he had in the campaign of 1862. Mr. Smith was a candidate for Congress and had as an opponent the Hon. John Test, one of the strongest men of his day. He was a fine lawyer, a good speaker and had been in Congress three full terms. Mr. Smith found him a very worthy adversary, and says:

"The contest on my part looked, at first, almost hopeless. Stump speaking was just coming in fashion. The people met our appointments by thousands. The judge had his high character to aid him, and I brought to my aid a strong voice, reaching to the very extremes of the largest crowds. The judge went for the graduation of the public lands, and I went for home gifts to actual settlers. My position was the most acceptable to the masses. We met in Allenville, Switzerland county, on one occasion. The

whole country was there. The judge was speaking and for the first time introduced the new subject of railroads. He avowed himself in favor of them, and said he had voted for the Buffalo and New Orleans road, and then, rising to the top of his voice, 'I tell you, fellow-citizens, that in England they run cars thirty miles an hour, and they will be run at a higher speed in America.' This was enough, the crowd set up a loud laugh at the expense of the judge. An old fellow standing by me, bawled out, 'You are crazy, or do you think we are fools, a man could not live a moment at that speed.' The day was mine, the judge had ruined his prospects by telling such an improbable story at that day."

The Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railroad was the first to be built in this county and was the second road to enter Indianapolis. The State Legislature passed a bill granting a charter to the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railroad company permitting them to pass through this state. The original bill directed the road to be built directly east from Muncie to Union City. This would have established the road one and one-half miles north of Washington street in Winchester. The secret of it was, some parties had taken an option on land one and one-half miles north of Winchester and had secretly engineered the scheme to build the road there, knowing that the county-seat would eventually be established at that point on the railroad. The scheme was discovered at the very last moment, by some citizens of Winchester, and the bill was amended so as to compel the Railroad Company to build the road through Winchester. A reference to the map of the county will show that the course of the road was changed southeast at the west line of White River township. It was begun in 1848 but was not finished until 1853. Stock was subscribed for all over the state, many subscribers giving land instead of money.

It became the duty of the commissioners to have such land assessed or appraised, and in September of 1848 the board appointed Silas Colgrove to appraise the land subscribed as stock in the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company. It is very evident that bad feeling existed between the county commissioners and the railroad company. In November, 1850, the board was called in special session to consider the question of holding a special election in the county. The entry of that meeting is self explanatory and is as follows:

"And the board being called upon by the directors of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company to call an election of the people of this county for or against the county commissioners taking not exceeding $12,000.00 stock in said railroad company, and after hearing the arguments

of counsel for and against calling said election the board refused to call said election." It would seem that the directors of the company attempted to force the commissioners into taking stock and the commissioners justly relieved themselves of that responsibility.

Stock holders of the company became impatient and did not think they should pay tax upon the stock for which they had subscribed. This led to the following action being taken by the commissioners, June 10, 1852:

"Ordered by the board that the auditor in making of the duplicate of the taxes for the year 1852 strike out the stock of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company charged against individual tax payers and that he enter the stock of said company as certified by the secretary and treasurer of said company in the aggregate against the president and directors of said company on the duplicate."

The commissioners did not lose any opportunities to assess them wherever possible. This is shown by assessing them to help pay for the bridge, just south of Farmland, in 1853. The road was completed about 1852 and much joy was expressed all over the country at its completion.

The road ran a free excursion from Union City to Indianapolis and hundreds of citizens availed themselves of the opportunity of taking a free ride, at the same time visiting for the first time the capital of their state. The excursion started about midnight and people went for miles to meet the train. No stations were established and the trains were stopped anywhere upon being flagged. This was true of the road for a great many years. All one had to do to stop the train was to flag it in the daytime with any kind of a flag, or wave a light at night.

The story is told that a little after daylight a woman came running out on the track waving her apron; the engineer stopped the train and the woman said to the conductor, "John wants to go but he hasn't yet finished his breakfast, just wait on him a few minutes and he will be ready." We don't know what the conductor said but John took the trip just the same.

No coaches were on this train, simply flat cars were used and boards place across the top of the side-boards for seats. Some of the cars had branches of trees put over them to provide a shade.

This was a wonderful experience in the history of the county as well as the experience of the people who made the first trip.

For many years a regular schedule was almost impossible; a train would come "about" on time, usually the "about" ended by the train being about two or three hours late. The engines were all wood burners. The wood was cut by men and hauled along the right-of-way and corded in long ricks, near

the track, when the engine neared this fuel the train would be stopped and the trainmen would load the tender with wood. Thousands and thousands of cords of wood have been sold in this county to the railroad company.

Great stories are told of the dishonesty of the people cording this wood. It is said that one stump east of Farmland was regularly corded and measured in the body of the wood for something like five years before the company found it out. The engines threw sparks and set fire to a great many piles of wood, and the company gave free passages to many people who fought fire for them.

The writer of this article knows one man and woman who had a life time pass from Farmland to Indianapolis because of the great amount of fuel they had saved the road by putting out fire.

While the work was progressing rapidly upon the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad, the Dayton & Union Railroad was also being built. It was the intention to make Union City the conjunction of the two roads, and by pushing the work to the utmost the track layers of the Dayton & Union entered Union City, Christmas Day, December 25, 1852. It is said that on that day the rails extended about one foot upon Indiana soil. The Indianapolis & Bellefontaine road was also nearly completed to Union City and in a few days after this Dayton & Union was completed; the two tracks were joined. And on January 24, 1853, the first through passenger train went from Dayton, by way of Union City, to Indianapolis.

R. A. Wilson was the first station agent for the two roads. He also was agent for the Pan-Handle.

The Cincinnati & Ft. Wayne Railroad Company was organized in 1853 and the survey made through the county that year.

In June the board of commissioners rented a room in the court-house to this company to be used as an office. The original survey of the road contemplated its being built along Meridian street. This would take it on the west side of the court-house.

In September of 1853 Moorman Way and others filed a remonstrance against the board of county commissioners granting the right-of-way to Meridian street in the town of Winchester to the Cincinnati & Ft. Wayne Railroad Company, to construct a railroad, thereon, through said town of Winchester. This led to quite a discussion but eventually the railroad company agreed to go one square west, and the curve just south of Winchester from Meridian street one square west, and the curve in the north part of town where the track is taken one square east to Meridian street is due to the compromise between the commissioners and railroad company at that time. This rail-

road afterwards became a part of the Pennsylvania system and is now known as the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

The story is told that when this company was organized old William Parry went to New York to consult with Jay Cook in the matter. The office boy of Cook informed him (Cook) that an old Quaker wished to see him. Mr. Cook, anticipating some fun, told the boy to show him in. Mr. Parry introduced himself and said that he understood that Mr. Cook knew how to build a railroad without money, meaning of course, by the issuing or bonds. Mr. Cook became interested in the enterprise, through the sincerity of Mr. Parry, and eventually the company was organized and the project commenced. Mr. Parry became first president of the road, and the writer of this article remembers of one time being on a Grand Rapids train that stopped near the home of Mr. Parry and waited until he walked from his home to the train.

This railroad company met with some very severe reverses and was unable to provide funds for the completion of the road and as was customary by railroad companies of that period asked the public to contribute toward its construction; to this end the commissioners were asked to donate money, and on the 9th of December, 1865, made the following entry:

"*Donation to Cincinnati & Ft. Wayne Railroad Company.*

It is hereby ordered by the board of commissioners that the sum of Five Thousand ($5,000.00) Dollars, be, and the same is hereby donated to the Cincinnati & Ft. Wayne Railroad Company to assist in constructing said road. Said sum to be due and payable when the freight and passenger cars run *through* the county of Randolph."

This, however, did not satisfy the railroad company. It felt that the county should contribute much more than that to the road.

Many people of the county felt that it was not right to donate it out of the public county funds as the people in parts of the county, not traversed by the road, would receive little or no benefit.

Sufficient sentiment was created in this matter, that on the 22nd day of October, 1869, Thomas Ward and one hundred twenty-nine other freeholders of White River township petitioned the county commissioners to call a special election of the voters of that township to pass judgment upon the question of making an appropriation of $31,513.20 to aid in the construction of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroad in and through said township. (From $31,000.00 by taking stock in said company to that amount.)

The commissioners were satisfied that the petition had been properly signed by the requisite numbers of free-holders and ordered an election to be held December 7, 1869.

A similiar petition was received from A. McKew and forty-nine others, asking for an election to be held in Franklin township to appropriate $8,144.30.

John F. Hunt and thirty others filed a similar petition from Washington township, asking for an appropriation of $14,596.90. The total appropriations would be $54,000.00.

The election was held as ordered with the following results:

White River Township—Winchester precinct, 479 for the appropriation, 248 against. Maxville precinct, 9 for the appropriation, 61 against; making a majority of 179 for the appropriation.

Washington Township—Liberty precinct, 40 for the appropriation, 131 against; Lynn precinct, 63 for the appropriation, 70 against; making a majority of 98 against the appropriation.

Franklin Township—204 votes for the appropriation and 68 against it; making a majority of 136 for the appropriation.

Hoping that the sentiment in Washington township would be changed, another petition signed by James Barnes and forty-two other citizens and free-holders of Washington township, was presented the last of December, 1869. This petition was passed upon by the commissioners the 14th day of January, 1870. This petition called for an appropriation of $13,700.00. The commissioners acted favorably upon it and an election was held in Washington township on Tuesday the 1st day of March, 1870. The results of the election were:

Lynn precinct, 80 for the appropriation and 59 against; Liberty precinct, 41 for the appropriation and 164 against; making a majority of 102 in the township against the appropriation.

In June, 1870, the commissioners made a "levy of taxes for appropriation to aid in the construction of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroad, to be levied on the taxable property of White river and Franklin townships represent one percentum of the valuation of taxable property of said townships."

July 25, 1871, at a special session of the board the following order was made:

"The board having under consideration the matter pertaining to the proper dispensation of the amount heretofore collected in White River and Franklin townships for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the

Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroad, through said townships, by taking stock in said road as authorized by a vote of the qualified voters of said townships at elections held therein on the 7th day of December, 1869—said board make the following order, towit:

"It is ordered by the board that the sum of seven thousand two hundred and fifty ($7,250.00) dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the funds heretofore raised for that purpose in White River township, and also the sum of one thousand ($1,000.00) dollars in Franklin township is hereby appropriated making in all the sum of eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for the purpose of taking stock in the Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroad—said amount to be applied to aid in the construction of said railroad, through said townships, provided however, that the said sum of seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and one thousand dollars, hereby so appropriated shall not be paid until certificate of stock in said railroad company shall have been made and issued for the full amount of said sums, respectively, and deposited with the treasurer of said county of Randilph to the credit and for the use of said townships of White River and Franklin. When said provisions shall have been fully complied with the auditor of said county is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants on the county treasurer in favor of the treasurer of said railroad company for said above named sums, amounting in all to eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars ($8,250.00).

THOMAS CLEVENGER,
H. K. WRIGHT,
ELIHU CAMMACK."

This in a measure relieved the county of having to pay the $5,000.00 formerly donated, hence on Monday, March 3, 1873, the board rescinded the former order as follows:

"Ordered by the board that the order made by the board of commissioners, December 9, 1865, donating five thousand ($5,000.00) dollars to the Cincinnati & Ft. Wayne Railroad Company, to assist in constructing said road. Being made without authority of law. Be hereby rescinded annulled and expunged from said record."

The commissioners attempted to refund $8,023.07, with interest, to those assessed in White River and Franklin townships to pay the taxes voted for December 7, 1869, claiming that the said tax was "vitiated it by the efficiency in the auditors notice of said election." But the end of the trouble was not yet.

On the 8th of December, 1873, the commissioners were confronted with a new dilemma. It was shown them that at their June term, 1870, they had "pretended and attempted to levy a tax of $1.00 on each $100.00 of taxable property of the taxpayers, of White River township, and that in June, 1871, they had attempted to levy a tax of eighty-five cents on the $100.00. That these levies were placed upon the duplicate and delivered to the treasurer for collection and that the tax payers had paid the treasurer the tax upon the duplicate of 1870 and 1871, under protest, the sum of $12,823.59." That the commissioners had paid $7,250.00 of this money to the Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroad Company and that afterwards on the 8th of March, 1872, James J. Clayton, for himself and other taxpayers of White River township, had instituted suit against James H. Bowen, then treasurer of said county, to enjoin the collection of railroad tax and that the treasurer "was by said court enjoined on account of illegalities of said tax from collecting this tax."

The commissioners were asked to refund "pro rata to the tax payers who paid said railroad tax" all of said tax in the hands of Simon Ramsey, the treasurer, the sum being $5,573.59. The commissioners ordered that this sum of money be refunded as asked for and attempted to do so December 9th when it was:

"Ordered by the board that the order of the board of commissioners, September 9th, 1873, refunding $8,023.07 of railroad tax collected to aid the construction of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroad and remaining in the hands of the county treasurer, be and the same is hereby rescinded on account of its defectiveness, and said money refunded in accordance with orders No. 96 and 97, on commissioner's record No. 5, December 9th, and 10th, A. D., 1873."

This order was, itself, defective and on the following day an effective order was made as follows: (This order was complied with by the county treasurer.)

"Ordered by the board that two thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents ($2,449.48) of railroad tax, collected off of the tax payers of Franklin township, to aid in the construction of the C. R. & Ft. W. Railroad, and remaining in the hands of the county treasurer, be and the same is hereby refunded 'back' to all parties paying said railroad tax, in the same manner as set forth in order No. 96, commissioner's record No. 5, (see p. 65), refunding White river township railroad tax: That is to say: That there shall be refunded and paid to each and all taxpayers of Franklin township, who paid any of such railroad tax an equal

rate per cent on the amount of such tax that each taxpayer paid into the county treasury, so that when each taxpayer entitled thereto shall have received his equal per cent on the amount he shall have paid, that said sum of $2,449.48 shall be exhausted: And the auditor is hereby ordered and directed on demand of any such taxpayer under this order, and in all other respects to carry out and comply with this order."

For many years no trains were run on first day, because of the conscientious scruples which the president, Mr. Parry, had upon that matter. It was originally intended to take the road directly north to Portland, which would have been through Deerfield. It is said that through the obstinacy of one or two men the road was changed to the present location. Had it not have been for the short-sightedness of these people Deerfield would no doubt today be as large or larger than the near by town, Ridgeville.

PAN-HANDLE RAILROAD.

The third road to be built in the county was the division of the Pan-Handle road, east of Union City. This road was first built from Columbus to Union City and was completed about 1866. At that time Union City was a terminus of this road. The western division or Union City to Logansport was built sometime later. The two roads have since been consolidated and are under the Pennsylvania system, one of the greatest railroad systems of the world.

This incorporation controls a great portion of the entire mileage of roads of the United States. This branch of the road is one of the principal trunk lines between Pittsburg and Chicago.

In 1911-12-13 the tracks were doubled and it is now one of the finest road beds of the world.

The Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company was organized in 1880 for the purpose of building a railroad from Indianapolis to Springfield, Ohio. In 1881 they asked subsidies of the townships in Randolph county to which they proposed to construct their railway.

Of Nettle Creek township they asked $10,000.00; West River, $12,000.00; Washington, $16,600.00, and Greensfork, $18,400.00.

On the 23rd of April, 1881, the commissioner met in special session to receive petition from citizens of these four townships. At that meeting they found the petition of West River and Greensfork townships defective on account of not being signed by the legally required number of freeholders. The petitions of Nettle Creek and Washington were held good.

They adjourned until the 25th of April when at a special session they found the petitions valid and appointed election inspectors at an election, which they ordered to be held on the 28th day of May.

The election was a hotly contested one and many a quarrel and dispute arose over the matter of the proposed road. The people of Spartanburg were told that if the subsidy was not voted for favorably in Greensfork township, the road would not pass through that town. The people thinking that the road would come anyhow used their efforts against voting for the tax and defeated it very decisively. To their sorrow they learned in a short time that the threat of the officials of the road was true and they were destined to be off the railroad for all times to come.

When the ballots were counted the following was found to be the result:

Names of Precincts	For the tax	Against the tax	Blank
Losantville	114	108	1
Bloomingsport	7	110	1
Rural	5	129	1
Lynn	48	79	4
Spartanburg	21	219	3
Arba		80	
Huntsville	111	147	4
Total	306	872	13

It will be observed that Nettle Creek township was the only one to vote in favor of the tax.

Ordered that a tax of one per cent be levied on valuation of the real and personal property of Nettle Creek township, for the construction of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad, through said township.

The road was completed in due time but to do so it required that the ties be laid on brush or any material that could be thrown in some of the swamps near Modoc. In fact the first train attempting to go over the road was wrecked by the engine literally falling off the track. The train, however, passed over in time to enable the company to claim the subsidy which had been voted.

This road is now known as the Springfield division of the Big Four.

LAKE ERIE.

There has been attempts made to build roads in this county that were not successful. One was the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, which was organized under the laws of this state and proposed to cross this county on the line from Cambridge City to Union City. This road would cross Washington township and Wayne township diagonally, passing near Bloomingsport in the first and South Salem in the latter. Much work was done upon this road in the way of constructing the road bed and laying the ties upon which to place the rails. The old rails can yet be distinguished very clearly just at the north edge of Bloomingsport.

This road was sometimes called the "Calico" road. In order to help in its construction, Isaac P. Gray and many others, of Wayne township, petitioned the county commissioners to call an election in Wayne township to vote upon the question of giving a subsidy of $8,000.00 from that township to aid in building this road. The road was to be completed by the first day of August, 1871.

Nathan W. Johnson and a great many others filed a similar petition from Washington township. The commissioners found the petition correct and ordered an election to be held on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1870, at the polls of the several voting places of these two townships.

The result was as follows:

Liberty precinct, Washington township, 33 votes and 91 votes against the appropriation.

Lynn precinct, 64 votes for and 12 votes against the appropriation.

Wayne township, at Salem, 3 votes for and 944 were cast against the railroad appropriation.

At Union City, 263 votes were cast for and 109 votes cast against the railroad appropriation.

The returning board, from Washington township, made the following report:

Liberty precinct, thirty-three (33) votes were cast for the railroad appropriation and ninety-one (91) were cast against the railroad appropriation.

Lynn precinct, thirty-three (33) votes were cast for the railroad appropriation and twelve (12) votes were cast against the railroad appropriation.

At the Liberty precinct, ninety-one of the ballots that were cast had written thereon the words, *'against the appropriation:'*

"At Lynn precinct twenty-five of the ballots that were cast had written thereon the words *'against the appropriation,'* also three ballots that were cast at said election at Lynn having thereon the words *'against the railroad appropriation'* were variously marked by writing and scribbling thereon in

letters and characters other than the names of the persons voting the same."

From the above it would seem that elections had been very hotly contested. The canvassing board reported the election having carried in Wayne township and in Washington township they said:

"Whereby it appears and is hereby certified, that, at said election in Washington township the whole number of votes cast, was two hundred and sixty-three votes, ninety-seven votes for said railroad appropriation, thirty-one votes against said appropriation and one hundred thirty-five votes informal."

The results of this election stopped the building of this road and the enterprise was never pushed further. It has been a very unfortunate thing, indeed, that this is true because the road would have been of a great value to the country through which it would have passed.

BLUFFTON & UNION.

Another contemplated road was the Bluffton & Union. This road was first contemplated about 1855, when a railroad was contemplated from Union to Portland in Jay county. A great deal of the grading was done and some rails were said to have been laid but the project fell through at that stage. About 1866 it was revived, new stock was obtained, considerable more work was done and it was said that the road would be opened for travel in a short time.

The matter failed again, however, remained dormant until 1882. During the early part of that year the company was organized as the Bluffton & Union Railroad Company and asked for a subsidy from Wayne township and Jackson township, $22,500.00 from the former and $5,600 from the latter. The commissioners honored the petition and ordered an election held on the 24th day of July, 1882, for Wayne township and June 27, 1882, for Jackson township. It was thought by the voters that it would be sure to carry in Wayne township and that this might have a wholesome effect upon the voters of Jackson. The result would indicate their judgment very good.

Jackson Township	For tax	Against tax	Blank	Total
1st Ward U. C. pre.	215	4	2	221
2nd Ward U. C. pre.	270	7	5	282
3rd Ward U. C. pre.	179	44		223
Harrisville	4	100		104
Bartonia	2	59		61
Jackson	113	47		160

From the above it will be seen that a great majority of both townships favored it. It is also the significant fact that in Wayne township the two country precincts were almost unanimous in their opposition. The vote being only six in favor of the appropriation and one hundred fifty-nine against.

Elections were being held at the same time in Jay county and the opposition was so great that the vote did not carry. Hence the project was given up and a new board was devised. It was then decided to build a road from Union City by way of Camden, Antioch, Boundary City and New Pittsburg to Bluffton. This would have it pass through Franklin township and to this end Henry C. Kitselman and fifty others petitioned the commissioner on the 17th day of July, 1882, to hold an election in Franklin township, for the purpose of ascertaining if the voters would donate $12,000.00 to the proposed road.

The election was held on Tuesday, August 17, 1882, and resulted as follows:

	For tax	Against	Blank	Total
Ridgeville	219	74	1	
Walnut Corner	6	111	0	

Making a total of 225 for and 185 against the appropriation.

This like the others, however, was a failure and nothing more was done towards the building of the road.

CHICAGO, UNION CITY & CINCINNATI.

In the early part of 1891 the Chicago, Union City and Cincinnati Railroad Company was organized, the purpose of which was to build a road on the old right-of-way out of Union City. Again a subsidy was asked for and an election held in Wayne township and Jackson township, July 7, 1891, which resulted as follows:

	For tax	Against	Blank
Union City Pre. A.	132	41	
Union City Pre. B.	106	42	
Union City Pre. C.	87	34	
Union City Pre. D.	121	41	
Bartonia	4	107	
Harrisville	4	131	

From which it will be noticed as before that the city favored the subsidy while a majority of the voters of the country were radically opposed to it.

At Pittsburg, Jackson township, 78 were for, 55 opposed. At Thursden 10 were for, 116 opposed.

This made the result in Wayne township 454 for and 399 opposed. Jackson township 88 for and 171 opposed, making a total of 542 for and 570 opposed in the two townships. This was the last of the Chicago, Union City and Cincinnati Railroad Company.

UNION CITY AND HUNTINGTON.

This project, however, could come to life oftener than the proverbial cat for in the latter part of 1895 the Union City and Huntington Railroad Company was organized with the same old view in mind. They asked for a subsidy in Wayne township and on April 14, 1896, the election was held with the following result:

	For Tax.	Against.	Blank.
Precinct A	126	48	
Precinct B	141	48	
Precinct C	121	49	
Precinct D	108	45	
Bartonia	7	129	
Harrisville	2	141	

It will be observed that the results were very similar to those of former elections. This, so far as we are able to ascertain, has been the end of building railroad out of Union City northwest.

CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND MUNCIE.

The only remaining steam road to be built in the county was the Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie Railroad which passes through Losantville. This road is sometimes called the "Crooked Road to Muncie," and any one having ridden over it will readily see the application of the name. It was built in 1900, but was not a financial success and went into the hands of a receiver February 13, 1908, at which time James P Goodrich, of Winchester, was appointed receiver.

Mr. Goodrich was able in less than four years to put the road upon a sound financial basis and satisfy the United States federal authorities that he

had performed his duty well. The road was sold to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company of Indiana.

When one stands near a railroad today and sees the monster engines go past at the rate of sixty, seventy or eighty miles an hour pulling passenger trains having from five to fourteen coaches; and freight trains from fifty to one hundred coaches, it is almost impossible to imagine the condition when the roads were first built.

Trains of fifty loaded cars travel today at a high rate of speed where trains forty or fifty years ago used to "stick" with but few small cars.

No one factor has made rapid transit possible more than the air-brake. Formerly when a train was to be stopped, the engineer blew one long blast on the whistle, and the brakeman would run over the train or through the cars to the hand brakes and stop the train "by hand." This took quite a distance to stop a train with any speed. Today a train going seventy miles per hour will come to a stop in much less time than a train one-fourth its length would fifty years ago with a hand brake.

No factor has done more for the advancement of commercial interests than steam power, but a new power has come into existence. This great force, known to the world as electricity, is understood only through its effects.

Three electric lines have been planned to cross Randolph county; two of them not having been built. One of these was to be built from Richmond to Portland, passing through Lynn, Winchester and Ridgeville; the other was to be built from Richmond to Portland passing through Arba, Spartanburg, Union City and New Pittsburg. The other, built from Union City to Muncie, passing through Union City, Winchester, Farmland and Parker, of this county was built in ————, and is now a part of the Indiana Union Traction System. This road was heralded with as much joy as were the steam roads when they were built.

Rapid transportation trains every hour of the day, convenient express and freight service have popularized the electric railroad, and they are looked upon as being as indispensible as steam roads.

CHAPTER XIV.

BENCH AND BAR.

The memory of the life and work of a lawyer to a great degree passes away with his generation; our great judges are soon forgotten, and their names and work are preserved only in the pages of dry and musty reports of which the average man knows, and cares nothing. The very nature of the work of the lawyer and the jurist insures its speedy oblivion in the midst of the more spectacular achievements of the soldier, the executive, the inventor, the author and the statesman. How many of the citizens of our county can name a half dozen of the early judges and lawyers who were prominent in our county history? And yet they were men famous in their day, looked upon with something akin to awe by the rough makers of our pioneer civilization.

This chapter is written with a desire to do some measure of justice to the men who made the early legal history of the county and whose memories are rapidly fading, even among the members of the profession, and to preserve in a permanent form something of the work of our modern bench and bar which is equally as sure of oblivion in the near future. That this desire will be satisfactorily fulfilled is not even hoped, but we trust that we may be able to set forth in this chapter some information that will make it of value to both the legal profession and the public generally.

Indiana became a state in 1816, and Randolph county was formed during the legislature of 1817-1818, held at Corydon. It was carved out of Wayne county, which had been formed in 1810, and its boundaries were described as beginning at the intersection of the Ohio state line with the line dividing townships 16 and 17, thence westward to the old boundary, thence westward with the center line of the 18th township to the Indiana boundary, thence northward on the Indiana boundary to the Ohio line and thence south to the beginning, thus including all the territory north of Wayne county and east and south of the twelve-mile boundary. It was afterward changed for judicial purposes and contained at one time, the area now occupied by the counties of Delaware, Grant, Jay, Adams, Blackford, Wells and Allen, and an indefinite area, in which no county had then been organized,

so that it is quite possible that at one time the courts of Randolph county had jurisdiction as far north as the present southern boundary of Michigan. Winchester was the county-seat from the first, being laid out in 1818, before either Indianapolis or Fort Wayne was established. The first court house was 18x24 feet, two stories high, and of hewn logs and the jail was a similar structure, to which entrance was gained by a ladder. The Hon. O. H. Smith, in his "Early Indiana Trials," gives an interesting description of the typical court room of that day. "The building," he says, "generally contained two rooms,—the court room being the largest,—at one end of which there was a platform elevated some three feet high, for the judges, with a long bench to seat them. These benches were very substantial in general, sufficient to sustain the most weighty judges. The bar had its benches near the table of the clerk, and the crowd was kept back by a long pole fastened with withes at the ends."

The state was divided into judicial circuits, each composed of a number of counties, and each presided over by the circuit, or as he was then called, the president judge. These judges moved about from one county to another in their circuits, holding court at the various county-seats, and Randolph was in the third judicial circuit. The president judges were appointed by the legislature and were invariably men well versed with the law, but the most interesting feature of our early judicial organization was the system of associate judges. Two associate judges were elected in each county by the people, and no legal knowledge was required of them; they sat with the president judge and each of them had equal power with him, a power which they often exercised in overruling his decision. The associates often carried on the business of the court in the absence of the president judge, the records often showing that after important cases had been disposed of he left the bench and they proceeded to the end of the term, ruling on pleadings, the meaning of which they had not the slightest idea. The average lawyer of those days was a man learned not only in the substance of the law, but also in its highly technical language, and the associates were often compelled to appeal to them to learn the meaning of terms used in the arguments and pleadings. Many of our early lawyers were men educated in eastern universities, who brought with them much of culture and refinement entirely foreign to our rude frontiersmen; they were looked upon as professional men indeed, invariably being the leaders of social and intellectual life of the community. The country was largely virgin forest and the population hardy and rough, and generally reckless. This latter characteristic is amply illus-

trated by the pages of the early court order books, on which a great amount of space is devoted to indictments for affray, riot, and assault and battery

The members of our present bar may find it hard to picture in their minds the practice of law under such conditions. The lawyers often traveled about the circuit with the president judge, riding horseback through the forests, fording streams and putting up at rough country taverns, and in spite of the scholastic atmosphere which surrounded the practice of law, it was not a sedentary pursuit by any means and its followers were apt to become physically hardy and vigorous like the people among whom they lived.

Mr. Smith gives an interesting picture of the early court days. "The 'crowds' at that day thought the holding of a court a great affair. The people came hundreds of miles to see the judges, and hear the lawyers 'plead' as they called it. On one occasion there came to be tried before the jury an indictment for an assault and battery against a man for pulling the nose of another who had insulted him. The court room was filled to suffocation. The two associate judges were on the bench. The evidence had been heard and public expectation was on tip-toe. All was silent as death, when my young friend, then 'squire', afterward Judge Charles H. Test, rose and addressed the court: 'If the court please.' He was here interrupted by Judge Winchell from the bench: 'Yes, we do please; go to the bottom of the case, young man. The people have come in to hear the lawyers plead.' The young squire, encouraged by the kind response of the judge, proceeded to address the jury some three hours in excited eloquence upon the great provocation his client had received to induce his docile nature to bound over all legal barriers and take the prosecutor by the nose. All eyes were upon him, and as he closed, Judge Winchell roared out, 'Capital; I did not think it was in him!' The jury returned a verdict of not guilty amid the rapturous applause of the audience. Court adjourned, and the people returned home to tell their children that they had heard the lawyers 'plead.' "

It may be noted that until the constitution of 1851 the common law of England was largely the law of our state, and that the library of the average "backwoods" lawyer consisted generally of a work on common law pleading, the few Indiana statutes then in force and the volumes of Blackford's reports, all of which were easily carried from place to place.

Randolph county was a part of the third judicial district until 1830, when it was made a part of the sixth circuit, it was changed to the eleventh district in 1838, and it now constitutes the twenty-fifth judicial circuit. All the probate business of the county was transacted by the associate judges

of the circuit court until 1829, when the legislature created probate courts. In 1831 a separate probate court was established for each county, presided over by a single judge, and this situation continued until 1852, when the court was abolished by the legislature. No separate court of chancery ever sat in Randolph county, and no circuit court has always exercised chancery jurisdiction. The English chancery forms were universally used until 1852, when distinctions between law and equity were abolished, and since which time there has been no distinct chancery side of our circuit courts. In 1852 the same legislature which abolished the probate courts created a court of common pleas for each county in the state, presided over by a separate judge, and Randolph county had a common pleas court until it was abolished in 1873. The common pleas court had jurisdiction of all matters formerly taken charge of by the probate courts, and in addition could try all cases except for libel, slander, breach of marriage contract, action on official bond, actions involving title to real estate and actions involving more than $1,000, the circuit court having exclusive jurisdiction of all such excepted actions.

Except in certain classes of cases, specifically designated by statute, which are tried before justices of the peace, mayors of cities, and county commissioners, all legal practice in Randolph county is now confined to the circuit court.

The first court held in Randolph county was on October 12, 1818, at the house of William Way, before William Edwards and John Wright, associate judges. The first action of the court was to admit James Rariden to the bar and appoint him prosecuting attorney. A grand jury was empanelled, retired and returned to report no indictments; the grand jury was discharged and court adjourned. Charles Conway was clerk of the court, and sessions were held at his house until the court house was built. Court sat but once in 1818 and twice in 1819, and at the September term, 1819, John Watts, the president judge of the circuit, presided. That our sturdy pioneers were not slow in airing their domestic difficulties in court is evidenced by the fact that a bill for divorce was filed at the June term, 1820; the bill was evidently defective, however, as it was dismissed on a demurrer filed by prosecutor Rariden, who received an allowance of $10.00 for his services. The prosecutor was allowed $12.00 per term, and the associate judges $2.00 a day, for their services at this time. In October, 1820, court met at the court house for the first time, and in October, 1821, the Hon. Miles C. Eggleston, of whom O. H. Smith has written many interesting anecdotes, sat as president judge. The first indictment returned, was in October, 1820, and was, as might be expected, for an affray, and in April, 1822, six indictments for

assault and battery were returned. The records show that an indictment was returned against Henry Smith and Jesse Gray for murder, and this case stood on the docket until February, 1825, when it was nolle prossed.

At this time the business of the court consisted largely of actions on the case, civil and criminal trespass, assault and battery, riot and affray, and the chancery side of the court was occupied by actions concerning real estate where publication of notice to non-residents was ordered. It is interesting that all publications went to the *Richmond Weekly Intelligencer,* there being no newspaper in Randolph county. Fort Wayne, then a village of two hundred inhabitants, was in Randolph county at that time and one Alexander Ewing was licensed in this court to keep a tavern in Fort Wayne. At the February term, 1825, Oliver H. Smith (the author of "Early Indiana Trials"), produced his commission and was sworn in as prosecuting attorney of the third judicial district. Charles H. Test, who afterward became judge, was sworn in as prosecutor in August, 1827.

At the February term, 1832, with judge Charles H. Test presiding, and William Edwards and John Wright still serving as associates, rules of court were adopted, some of which are so interesting as to require mention here.

Rule 2 provides that it shall be "the duty of the bailiff to take the petit jury to their place of retirement, there to keep them without meat or drink, water excepted."

By rule 3 the bailiff is charged with the duty of keeping "the most profound silence amongst the bystanders" and "to prevent all persons not having business from coming within the bar."

Rule 7. "The members of the bar shall be once called aloud by the sheriff at the door of the court house immediately after the opening of the court and before the minutes of the preceding day are read and signed."

Rule 9. "If one attorney shall interrupt another in the examination of a witness by asking a question or in any other manner except by rising in his place and regularly objecting to the court he will be punished."

These remarkable rules further provide that if any attorney wander from the point in argument he will be stopped; that on the calling of the docket attorneys shall be given precedence according to the dates of their licenses; that no bill of exceptions containing any part of the evidence in a cause will ever be signed unless the party excepting will reduce the evidence to writing before the witness retire from the bar or the bill is agreed to by the opposing counsel; that "not more than two counsel will be allowed to argue a cause to the jury on each side, nor in civil cases will common law authori-

ties be read to the jury by the counsel unless by the special permission of the court first obtained."

Members of the profession will find a peculiar interest in these rules, and it may be that the administration of justice would be facilitated, and greater respect for our courts imbued in our people, were some of them in force today. Reference to the order books demonstrates that these rules were, at least at times, rigidly enforced.

Indictments for betting, gaming, retailing liquors without license, assault and battery, malicious mischief and vending foreign merchandise, bills for divorce and specific performance of law contracts on the chancery side of the court, and actions for debt and on the case on trespass of various kinds, constituted the chief business of the court for many years, and at the September term, 1840, there were no less than forty criminal cases on the docket. Court business had increased until in 1839 the April term lasted from April 22nd until May 3rd. The murder trial of James Holland occupied the time of the court from May 16th to the 21st in 1838, and the "pleading" of the lawyers, lasting two days, must have given rare entertainment to our citizens. The action of ejectment, or as it was then known, "ejectione firmae," held no small place on our early dockets, quite a different action from the modern action of that name, and is well illustrative of the subtleties and complexities of common law pleading, with which our early lawyers were necessarily familiar. Following is a typical case: John Doe, ex demise John Morrison vs. Richard Roe; September term, 1844. Mr. Doe in his complaint sets out that on August 21st John Morrison leased certain real estate to him for ten years; that he, Doe, entered upon the real estate and then on the very day the defendant Richard Roe, who happened to be strolling that way, entered also and put off poor Doe, "with force and arms." Attached to this complaint against Roe is a note as follows: "Mr. Joseph Merryfield: I am informed that you are in possession of or claim title to the premises in the foregoing declaration of ejectment, and I being sued in this action as *casual* ejector only and having no claim whatever to the same, advise you to appear on the 1st day of the next term of the Randolph Circuit Court to cause yourself to be made defendant in my stead; otherwise I shall suffer default and you will be turned out of possession. Your loving cousin, Richard Roe." Mr. Merryfield, being served with this notice by the sheriff, hastens into court and applies to the court for permission to be made defendant in this case, thus proving that, unlike his loving cousin Roe, he is somewhat interested in the result. The court thereupon allows Mr. Merryfield to enter as a defendant, upon condition that he plead

by simply making a denial of the complaint, and that at the trial he shall confess that John Morrison went on the land in question and there executed a lease for ten years to John Doe and that the mischievous Roe thereupon pushed Doe off and took possession himself. Mr. Merryfield will do all these things and get himself substituted for Roe as defendant at the trial and the action will proceed with the question solely one of title between Morrison and Merryfield. It is then apparent that the controversy has been there all the time, that Morrison has claimed title to a farm which Merryfield thinks belongs to him. Morrison, in order to try his claim, sues the other in ejectment; but the common law action of ejectment is one for possession of real estate, has had a peculiar history, and must be carefully handled, so these two men, aided by their diligent attorneys, go through the form of confessing that John Doe has a lease from Morrison and that Roe has dispossessed him. By the process shown above, the battle between the straw men is gradually narrowed down until at the trial poor Doe and Roe are entirely neglected and the two real parties proceed to try their claims to the land.

The action of ejectment was a once common one, and the order books furnish plenty of examples like the above, but the new laws in 1852 abolished all legal fictions and retired Doe and Roe to oblivion.

The following interesting item appears among the minutes of the court made on May 2nd, 1840: "Robert Way is allowed 75 cents for hauling two loads of saw dust to put on the court house floor during the present term of court."

On August 14, 1844, Adam Fey, a German, filed in court a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and on September 5th, following he was placed on trial for the murder of Heltz, his son-in-law. Martin M. Ray, William Ray, Silas Colgrove and Beattie McClelland were assigned by the court to defend him, and John Davis was prosecutor; the trial lasted six days, Fey was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, and his attorneys were allowed $20.00 each for their six days' work. Fey's sentence was afterward commuted to life imprisonment and he committed suicide in prison.

The new rules of court, adopted in 1846, provided that each applicant for license to practice law must furnish a certificate of good moral character and that "he has read law diligently under the direction and tuition of some reputable practising attorney at least one year." Unfortunately, our present constitution prevents any such qualification as the latter.

A condition which the modern lawyer may find it difficult to appreciate is illustrated by the following entry, made at the spring term, 1851: "Or-

dered by the court that the clerk keep the copy of Blackford's Reports furnished by the state for the use of this court, safely in his office during the vacations of this court, to be kept safely locked up."

The first sessions of the probate court presided over by John Wright and William Edwards, associate judges of the circuit court, were held at the houses of Paul Way and Charles Conway, and the first business transacted was the binding of Anthony Way, a minor son of Huldy Way, by his guardian, Jonathan Ozborn, to Thomas Frazier, "to learn the art of labor or husbandry," until he should arrive at his majority.

The associate judges of the circuit court carried on the probate business of the county until 1831, when the legislature gave it a separate probate court. James T. Liston was its first judge, serving from 1831 to 1833, then Zachariah Puckett, 1833-1834; Smith Elkins, 1834-1836; Edmund B. Goodrich, 1836-1842; Beattie McClelland, 1842-1849, and George Debolt from 1849 until the court was abolished by the legislature in 1852.

The president judges, or as they were afterward known and are now known, the circuit judges, in the order of their service in the Randolph Circuit Court are as follows: John Watts, 1818-1821; Miles C. Eggleston, 1821-1830; Charles H. Test, 1830-1836; Samuel Bigger, 1836-1839; David Kilgore, 1839-1846; Jeremiah Smith, 1846-1852; Joseph Anthony, 1852-1855; Jeremiah Smith, 1855-1858; Jehu T. Elliott, 1858-1864; Silas Colgrove, 1864-1870; Jacob M. Haynes, 1870-1873; John J. Cheney, 1873; Silas Colgrove, 1874-1879; Leander J. Monks, 1879-1894; Garland D. Williamson (by appointment), from October to close of year 1894; Albert O. Marsh, 1894-1902; John W. Macy, 1902-1908; James S. Engle, 1908-1914.

John Watts, the first president judge of this circuit, was a Baptist preacher, characterized by O. H. Smith as a man of strong, clear mind, friendly to all, and always courteous to the bar.

Miles C. Eggleston, the next judge, presided over the third judicial circuit, which extended from the county of Jefferson on the south to the state of Michigan on the north, some 200 miles, and from the Ohio line on the east to White river on the west near where Indianapolis is now located. Judge Eggleston was one of the most prominent and popular of the early Indiana jurists, and many interesting stories of him are told by Mr. Smith. He was an able, fearless and honest judge, especially kind and courteous to young members of the bar, and his figure stands out prominently among the heroes of the "Early Indiana Trials."

Charles H. Test followed Judge Eggleston on the bench, when he was not yet thirty years of age. He ranked among the ablest of his profession

and practiced law a number of years after his retirement from the bench. Judge Test lived on his farm near Centerville, and was very fond of hunting and fishing and all outdoor amusements. He became a member of the state legislature, secretary of state, and later, when he removed to Indianapolis, judge of the criminal court of Marion county.

Samuel Bigger, the next circuit judge, came from Rushville. He was a solid, honest, fearless man, and after leaving the bench, served as governor of the state. Judge Bigger is described as a man over six feet high, with a fine face and commanding appearance, and an orator in great favor with the people. always closing his speeches with an eulogy of General Harrison.

David Kilgore followed Judge Bigger. Kilgore was popularly known as the "Delaware Chief", was highly successful as a practising lawyer and was a power as a stump speaker. He afterward served many years in congress.

Jeremiah Smith was one of the early settlers of Randolph county and the proprietor of the town of Union City. He was an energetic and vigorous lawyer and a competent judge, and acquired prominence in railroad building and management, becoming president of the Cincinnati, Union and Ft. Wayne, and the Evansville, Indianapolis & Cleveland Railroad Companies. Joseph Anthony, of Delaware county, was judge between the two terms of Judge Smith. John T. Elliott, of New Castle, followed Judge Smith. He was a sound and able lawyer and afterward became judge of the supreme court. His opinions rank among the best of the Indiana judges.

Silas Colgrove, a brigadier general of the Civil war, was appointed in 1864 by Governor Morton to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Elliott, who had been elected to the supreme bench. He was elected judge in the same year and served until 1871, and was again elected in 1873, serving another term of six years. Judge Colgrove's forte as a lawyer was his knowledge of men and his natural powers to command. He was clear-headed, fair and impartial, and while not profound in "book law," he was a man of excellent judgment, strong common sense and rarely made mistakes. He came to Winchester from Steuben county, New York, in 1837 and resided here until shortly before his death, when he returned east.

John J. Cheney, a former partner of Judge Colgrove, and of Thomas M. Browne, was serving as common pleas judge in 1873 when the legislature abolished that court, and was thereupon appointed judge of the twenty-fifth judicial circuit by Governor Hendricks. He served until the next regular election, when he refused to be a candidate again. Judge Cheney came to Winchester in 1852 from Greene county, Ohio.

He was more than forty years at the bar and was the highest and best type of "all-round" lawyer,—clear concise and brief in his pleadings, he had utter contempt for the redundancies and superfluous allegations which characterize the work of so many lawyers; he managed the trial of cases well, and although he was no orator, he was very effective with juries, impressing them invariably with his sincerity and seriousness. He maintained his high reputation on the bench. Judge Cheney was a man of high sense of honor and strict integrity, fond of home and family above all else; he had a strong sense of humor, and was loved and honored by all who knew him well. He died at Winchester in 1903.

Jacob M. Haynes, of Portland, served as common pleas judge of Randolph and Jay counties from 1856 to 1860, of Jay, Randolph, Blackford and Delaware from 1860 to 1870, and in the latter year was elected judge of the circuit composed of Jay, Randolph, Blackford and Wayne counties. Judge Haynes had a record of twenty-one continuous years on the bench and was a man of sterling qualities. He was said to be absolutely fair and impartial on the bench. Leander J. Monks occupied the bench of the Randolph Circuit Court continuously from 1878 to 1894. He was elected in 1894 as a supreme judge of the state and served as such until 1912. He was among the ablest of Indiana jurists, and his opinions, brief and pointed, are highly regarded. He has helped make much of the legal history of Randolph county and of Indiana. Although still a resident of Winchester, Judge Monks is now practising law in Indianapolis. A complete sketch of him is given elsewhere.

Garland D. Williamson, now of Ridgeville, served as judge by appointment of Governor Matthews from October to December, 1894. (Mr. Williams was a native of Pennsylvania, a soldier of the Civil war, and is now serving as postmaster at Ridgeville by appointment of President Wilson.) Albert O. Marsh, the regularly elected judge, took office at the beginning of 1895. Mr. Marsh had served as a captain in the Civil war with distinction, had been prosecuting attorney and a prominent figure in politics, and proved to be an able judge. He was a man of strong character and a successful lawyer. He served as judge until 1902, when he was appointed United States pension agent for Indiana. He died at Winchester in 1912. Judge Marsh was vigorous and forceful at the bar and on the bench; of commanding figure and impressive demeanor, and although not always understood, was always sincere and earnest, a conscientious and fearless lawyer and judge. He was an enthusiastic worker in politics, an eloquent speaker, and had an enviable record as a soldier.

In 1902 Governor Durbin appointed John W. Macy, at the time a practising attorney of Winchester, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Marsh who had been appointed pension agent for the state of Indiana, and at the fall election following, Judge Macy was elected without opposition. His term expiring at the end of 1908, he re-entered the law firm of Macy, Nichols and Bales, but was soon compelled to retire from the practice by ill health, and died in August, 1912. He was a veteran of the Civil war, an enthusiastic Republican, and a man of indomitable energy with but small ambition for himself. He was a successful lawyer and business man, with an almost superhuman capacity for hard work, and served the county well as judge.

Judge Macy was succeeded by James S. Engle, another Winchester attorney. Judge Engle had long been in the active practice of law and had met with marked success. His legal ability was of a high order, he was energetic and vigorous in his conduct of cases and was successful before juries, and as a judge he has proven tireless and efficient, rapidly dispatching the business of the court as it came before him. His term expires with the present year (1914).

Of the various probate judges who have been mentioned above, Smith Elkins, Edmund B. Goodrich, Zachariah Puckett, Beattie McClelland and George Debolt were perhaps the most prominent. Elkins was admitted to practise in the Randolph Circuit Court in 1833 and long enjoyed a lucrative practise at this bar. He served as probate judge from 1834 to 1836.

Edmund B. Goodrich came to Randloph county from Virginia in 1831, his father having been a judge in that state. He served as probate judge from 1836 to 1842.

Beattie McClelland was born and educated in Ireland and brought with him to the study and practice of law much of his native Irish wit. He was admitted to the bar here in 1839, was probate judge from 1842 to 1849 and practised at this bar until the beginning of the Civil war, when he moved to Columbus, Indiana. He was long in partnership with Moorman Way, was one of the most prominent of Randolph county attorneys, and was afterward elected and served as circuit judge in Bartholomew county.

George Debolt was the last probate judge of this county, serving from 1849 to 1852.

The common pleas court was of barely twenty years' duration. Its first judge, Nathan B. Hawkins, of Jay county, who had been admitted to practise at this bar in 1841, died in the year of his election, 1853. James

Brown, his successor, was licensed to practise in Randolph county in 1846 and was on the common pleas bench from 1853 to 1854.

William A. Peelle, the next judge, came to Winchester in 1846 and became prosecuting attorney in 1848. He was on the bench from 1854 to 1860 and was twice afterward elected secretary of state. He removed to Centerville, Wayne county, in 1864, and practiced law there until the county-seat was changed to Richmond, after which he lived in that city. He also served as judge of the criminal court of Wayne county, and was a member of the legislature.

Jacob M. Haynes, of whom we have written above, followed Judge Peelle and served as common pleas judge until the court was abolished in 1873.

In mentioning the early lawyers who practised at this bar, it should be borne in mind that few of them lived in Randolph county; they came, generally on horseback, with other lawyers, and often riding with the circuit judge, were formally admitted to practise, and when their business was completed rode away to their homes or to other "court towns" in the circuit where they had business.

Alonzo L. Nichols has practiced law with marked success since 1889, excepting a four years' term as clerk of the Circuit Court, to which office he was elected in 1892. He has been active in church work and in all movements for moral and civic reform.

John W. Newton has won distinction as a trial lawyer, having been connected either on behalf of the prosecution or defense in many of the most important criminal cases tried in this county during the last twenty-five years.

Thomas W. Hutchens was formerly engaged in the teaching profession, but has practiced law in Winchester since 1893. He has served four years as deputy prosecuting attorney and has been twice elected mayor of Winchester.

Wesley O. Smith is a graduate of the Central Normal College and has been in the practice of law since 1886.

Silas A. Canada has long been prominent in legal and business circles. He has served as prosecuting attorney and has represented the county in two terms in the state legislature. He has often been called upon to act as special judge.

Clarkson L. Hutchens, former prosecuting attorney, is now in the Civil Service of the state. He was for a term postmaster of Winchester.

The first lawyer admitted was James Rariden, on October 12, 1818, and the following is the record of admissions as shown by the order books:

John A. Daley, 1819; James Gilmore, Isaac M. Johnson, 1820; Bethuel F. Morris, Cyrus Finch, 1821; Charles W. Ewing, 1822; Martin M. Ray, William Steele, Lot Bloomfield, 1823; Josiah F. Polke, 1824; Oliver H. Smith, 1825; Amos Lane, 1826; Charles H. Test, 1827; Septimus Smith, Richard Winchell, 1828; Foster P. Wright, John D. Vaughn, John S. Newman, and Caleb B. Smith, 1829; James Perry, Hiram Bell, Gustavus A. Everts and Samuel Bigger, 1830; Samuel C. Sample, Jonathan A. Liston, 1831; William J. Brown, Henry Cooper, Abner Haynes, Samuel W. Parker David Kilgore and David H. Colerick, 1832; Thomas C. Anthony, Smith Elkins, Isaac N. Jones and Zachariah Puckett, 1833; Cyrus Dempsey, Andrew Kennedy, 1834; William Elliott, William G. Renner, 1835; Joseph Anthony, Beattie McClelland, John Brownlee, 1836; Jeremiah Smith, James S. Sullivan, 1837; James W. Borden, 1838; Hugh T. Reid, Morrison Roulon, Jehu T. Elliott, Richard Winchell, Moses Jenkinson, Moorman Way, Jacob B. Julian, E. A. McMahon, Silas Colgrove, John M. Wallace, 1839; Andrew J. Harlan, James Hannah, Thomas D. Walpole, Nathan B. Hawkins, Walter March, Edmund Johnson, John Charles, J. S. Buckles, 1841; John Davis, John Marshall, James A. Fay, Reuben A. Riley, George Beard, John D. Stewart, John Collett, James H. Swain, I. H. Cook, T. J. Sample, Ariel K. Eaton, 1842; Nimrod H. Johnson, William Dailey, 1843; Seth Smith, Robert N. Williams, Fielding R. Merryfield, Robert W. Cooper, William Ray, 1844; Samuel T. Orr, Matthew S. Ward, Miles Hunt, William Brady, Carey S. Goodrich, 1845; Enoch Justice, Joseph W. Holliday, James Brown, 1846; William A. Peelle, 1848; Thomas M. Browne, 1849; William A. Boyd, Warren H. Withers, Elijah B. Martindale and William Moorman, 1851; Zeba Brown, Howell D. Thompson, Benjamin Hubbard, William Garver, John J. Cheney, 1852; Enos L. Watson, 1856; Alex. Wood, 1855; Martin B. Miller, 1859; Daniel M. Bradbury (about) 1865; Isaiah P. Watts, Friel Colgrove, 1866; Leander J. Monks, 1867; Isaac P. Gray, L. D. Lambert, John Enos Neff, Matthew T. Allen, 1868; Albert O. Marsh, 1869; William A. Thompson, 1871; James S. Engle, Levi W. Study, 1872; David T. Taylor, William W. Canada, Alexander C. Black, 1874; Andrew J. Stakebake, N. C. Simmons, ——— Walker, N. O. Ross, 1875; Nathan Woodbury, James B. Ross, William E. Monks, Benjamin F. Graves, Pierre Gray, T. W. Hampton, Samuel R. Bell, Theodore Shockney, 1876; Seth M. Whitten, Joseph W. Thompson, Jeremiah T. Pence, Alonzo H. Patty, John W. Newton. Charles Lewis, Ephraim C. Hiatt, John C. Hunt, Bayard S. Gray, David

Wasson, Lewis G. Devoss, Silas A. Canada, Charles Clevenger, 1877; Cyrus Woodbury, Oscar A. Baker, Luther A. Cranor, Michael C. Gaffney, 1878; Garland D. Williamson, John A. Moorman, John W. Macy and Alex. Vorhis, 1880; Charles C. Yunker, Benjamin F. Marsh, 1881; Alva Parson, Daniel Lesley, Jesse Canaday, 1882; James N. Shockney, John M. Morris, and Samuel H. Brown, 1883; Luther N. Norton, James G. Nichols and Thomas F. Bragg, 1884; James E. Watson, George C. Shultz, Reuben B. Johnson, Edwin S. Jaqua, Emerson McGriff and Thomas F. Moorman, 1885; James H. Jeffreys, James P. Goodrich, Joseph Day, 1886; Stephen J. Hickman, Samuel Ginger, Charles T. Pickett, Archibald Arbaugh, Daniel C. Braden, 1888; Joseph H. Sell, Alonzo L. Nichols, 1889; John R. Wright, William S. Diggs, Leander A. Canada, and Frederick S. Caldwell, 1890; Oscar A. White, John A. Shockney, Thomas M. Pierce, Archibald F. Marsh, Thomas W. Hutchens, Union B. Hunt, Alonzo L. Bales, 1891; Isaac L. Poyner, Miles Coble, Charles W. Bolen and Elmer E. Botkin, 1892; Charles L. Watson, Jesse B. McKinney, John R. Engle, 1893; Walter G. Parry, Erastus E. Lollar, Silas S. Clark, and Crate D. Bowen, 1894; Levi H. Karns, Alvah C. Hindsley, James B. Hiller, 1895; Clyde M. Watts, Edward M. Semans, 1896; George W. Holland, 1897; J. Oscar Clark, 1898; Charles A. Carter, Elbert N. Canada, Charles E. Jackson, 1899; William D. Remmel, James R. Griffis, 1900; L. Volney Williams, Ernst E. Chenoweth, 1902; Herbert I. Watts, Carl Thompson, 1903; Carl R. Tisor, Albert H. Addington, 1904; Samuel B. Templin, 1905; Lewis E. Worster, 1907; Charles B. C. Daly, Moses E. Wolf, John W. Macy, Jr., and Bert E. Woodbury, 1909; Don C. Ward, Charles I. Williamson, Frank Thompson, G. Walter Hiatt, Ernest M. Dunn, Alonzo E. Farquhar, 1910; Walter E. Baker, 1911; Horace Sloan, 1912; Charles W. Bradrick, 1913; Thomas A. Helms, Enos R. Hiatt, Louie Shreeve, Carl Myers, 1914.

The above list is necessarily incomplete in places, because of the failure of clerks to index admissions to the bar; where the index does not indicate admissions to the bar as such, the only manner of ascertaining the members is by going through each order book, page by page—an endless and perhaps profitless task, and a method which of itself makes many omissions possible. The dates of the admission of the following members of the bar have not been acertained: W. P. Debolt, Alexander Gullett, Frémont Garrett, F. A. Hay, Ed. M. Ives, Allen Jaqua, F. S. McFarland, C. T. Pickett, E. B. Wood, and J. H. Williamson, and doubtless as many more have been omitted entirely.

Our first prosecuting attorney was James Rariden, appointed by the

court on October 12, 1818, and after him were appointed Bethuel F. Morris, 1821; James Gilmore, 1822; Lot Bloomfield, 1823; Cyrus Finch, 1824; Oliver H. Smith, 1825; Amos Lane, 1826; Charles H. Test, 1827; Martin M. Ray, 1829; James Perry, 1830; William J. Brown, 1832; Samuel Bigger, 1832; Caleb B. Smith, 1832; William J. Brown, 1833; Samuel W. Parker, 1837; Andrew Kennedy, 1839; Jehu T. Elliott, 1839; John Brownlee, 1839; Jeremiah Smith, 1839; John M. Wallace, 1842; John Davis, 1844; Joseph S. Buckles, 1846.

After this, the prosecuting attorneys were elected, and they are as follows: William A. Peelle, Thomas M. Browne, William Garber, James N. Templer, Thomas M. Browne, Daniel M. Bradbury, E. B. Reynolds, Alexander Gullett, Albert O. Marsh, Josiah E. Mellette, Chauncey Medsker, Silas A. Canada, James B. Ross, Benjamin F. Marsh, James B. Ross, Clarkson L. Hutchens, Alonzo L. Bales, Charles L. Watson, Wesley O. Smith, Carl Thompson, Ernst E. Chenoweth, Bert E. Woodbury.

The prosecuting attorneys for the common pleas court were: William Moorman, John J. Cheney, Enos L. Watson, Thomas J. Hosford, Josiah E. Mellette and John J. Hawkins.

Since we have spoken above of the associate judges, who presided with the president judge over the circuit courts in the various counties during the early days, it may be of interest to note who they were. John Wright and William Edwards sat from 1818 to 1823, when John Sample replaced Wright. Wright was, however, soon re-elected, as in 1830 he and Edwards were presiding with Judge Test; in 1833 the associates were John Wright and William Peacock and they served continuously until 1839, when Daniel B. Miller and Littleberry Diggs were elected. In 1846 John Mock replaced Diggs, and in 1847 Daniel B. Miller was replaced by Peter S. Miller. In 1852 the picturesque, but otherwise useless associates were done away with by the new constitution and we hear of them no more. Ebenezer Tucker, in his history of Randolph county, intimates that in addition to the above, Stephen C. Stephens and John T. McKinney were associates; an error, as they were supreme justices of the state.

We have attempted thus far to give a list of attorneys who have practised, and are practising at the bar in Randolph county, and have touched briefly upon the judges of our courts. In now looking at the list of attorneys we shall select a few who have attained more or less prominence, and will ask our readers to bear in mind the fact that we shall not dwell at any length upon those whom we understand will have more complete sketches elsewhere in this work. Their great number makes it impossible, and the

fact that many who never intend to practise law, or at least never do practise, take advantage of our constitutional requirements (or rather lack of requirements) to gain admission to the bar, makes it undesirable, that we should mention each of them.

James Rariden, long one of the most prominent figures at the bar, was one of the strong men of the state in its early history. He came from Centerville and was the leader of the Wayne bar, was seven years in the state legislature, four years in congress and a member of the constitutional convention of 1850. He located in Wayne county in 1817 and died there in 1856. Rariden was large, physically and intellectually, a strong character in his profession and in public life generally. Prominent in all literature of the early Indiana bar, he appears in Smith's "Early Trials" as an exceedingly interesting figure, for years the circuit companion of the author, who says: "We rode through the wilderness together, ate together, slept together and were just as near one man as two men could be."

Bethuel F. Morris practiced at his bar in the '20's and '30's, was prosecuting attorney in 1821-1822, and afterward served as judge of the Rush Circuit Court. About Cyrus Finch, of Centerville, who was admitted here in 1821, Mr. Smith tells the following story, which serves the double purpose of illustrating the judicial capacity of the associates and the ready wit of Mr. Finch: "We had a little pass before the associate judges of Wayne county. The case was an assumpsit; I was for the defendant and Mr. Finch for plaintiff. He proved that my client had promised by parol to pay a debt another person owed his client. The evidence closed; I thought I had him and took up the statute and read to the associate judges—'No action shall be brought to charge any person upon any promise to answer for the debt, default or miscarriage of another, unless the promise is in writing, signed by the party to be charged.' This I supposed settled the case, but not so. Mr. Finch—'Hand me that book. If the court please, that law is void under the constitution of the United States which reads, 'No state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts.'" I saw I was gone. The Court: 'The constitution of the United States must prevail; judgment for the plaintiff.'" It would seem that Finch's good fortune lay in the absence of the president judge.

Charles W. Ewing became one of the ablest and most brilliant lawyers at the Fort Wayne bar and afterward a circuit judge; Lot Bloomfield is mentioned as one of the distinguished lawyers of the state in his day. Martin M. Ray, who was admitted, with Bloomfield, in 1823 and afterward became prosecutor, was evidently a poor writer, a fact of which Mr. Smith

did not hesitate to take advantage. The latter tells of an indictment drawn by Ray against one Henson for obstructing a highway with trees and logs, the words being so ill written as to look like "hen's and hogs." Mr. Smith, for Henson, moved to quash the indictment on the ground that there was no statute against hens and hogs running at large, and the judge (associate) declared the words to be "hens and hogs," quashed the indictment and admonished the prosecutor to write a legible hand thereafter, and "cross his t's and dot his i's and not be bothering the court with such questions."

Of Oliver H. Smith we have already written so much that further mention seems superfluous. He was a strong lawyer, and a self-made man who rode away from his home in New Jersey when a boy with no money, ran a coal barge from Pittsburg to Louisville and thence into Indiana in 1817, settling at Connersville. He was licensed to practice law in 1820 and made his first appearance at the Randolph county bar in 1825. He was made prosecuting attorney of the third district in 1824, at a time when the southern court was held at Vevay and the northern at Fort Wayne, and rode the circuit with Judge Eggleston for the next two years, attending court in each county twice a year. While he was never a resident of Randolph county, and probably never practised in our courts to any extent outside of the two years when he was prosecutor, yet his "Early Trials" has given us so much of our legal history that he must take a prominent place in any consideration of the bar of this county. He tells how, in 1825, in company with Judge Eggleston and James Rariden, he rode into Winchester en route to Fort Wayne, and put up at Paul W. Way's tavern, and how the next night their ponies all ran off and left them as they were encamped on the Wabash. The party trudged through the woods to Townsend's Prairie, procured new ponies there and rode on to Fort Wayne, then a town of two hundred population. Returning after court adjourned they found their captured ponies waiting for them at Winchester and proceeded on to Centerville in time for the opening of court there.

Oliver H. Smith had few equals in the state as a lawyer, and the bar of the state can never repay the debt it owes him for the wealth of legal reminiscence he has left it. He became a congressman and afterward United States senator and spent his later years in the practice of law at Indianapolis, where he was regarded as the head of the state Bar. He was a man great in stature, "full of energy, ready for any contest, strong in argument and laconic in style; an untiring student, grasping the main points of his cases and driving his business through with a powerful hand."

Amos Lane was widely known as a lawyer and politician, became speaker of the state house of representatives and then a congressman; John S. Newman was a fine practical lawyer, clear-headed, of strong, vigorous intellect, and was for thirty years one of the foremost lawyers in the state. He was noted as a skilful pleader, was an honest and conscientious lawyer, and gave dignity to the profession wherever he practiced. He came into Wayne county in 1807 and lived at Centerville and Richmond until 1860 when he ceased the practice of law, removed to Indianapolis and became president of the Merchants National Bank. He died in 1882.

Caleb B. Smith who was admitted to this bar in 1829 with Newman, was from Connersville. He studied law under Oliver H. Smith at Connersville and rose to rapid distinction as a lawyer. He was a member of the legislature, speaker of the house, twice elected to congress, and a member of Lincoln's cabinet. At his death in 1865 he was the foremost Republican orator in the nation.

James Perry, of Liberty, was a fine lawyer and debator; while not of the sort to impress a jury and secure a verdict in a bad case, he seldom failed to succeed when his cause was just, and ranked high as a commercial and chancery lawyer.

Samuel C. Sample was admitted to the bar here in 1831 and later became a circuit judge in Laporte county.

William J. Brown practised at this bar in the '30's afterward becoming a member of congress and assistant postmaster general. He was the father of the late Rear Admiral Brown, of Indianapolis. Henry Cooper, of Fort Wayne, is described as a man possessed of immense legal knowledge which he was unable to apply in his practice. Samuel W. Parker was a graduate of Miami University, licensed at Connersville and first practised in Randolph county in 1832. He stood among the first lawyers of his age in the state and was a great public speaker, serving two terms in congress. David H. Colerick, of Fort Wayne, first came to this county to practise in 1832, and in 1834 Andrew Kennedy, of Delaware county, who learned his law under Samuel W. Parker and rose to considerable prominence and success as a lawyer, was admitted here. James W. Borden became a circuit judge in De Kalb county some years after he practised at this bar.

Up to the year 1839 there were but two resident attorneys of Winchester—Zachariah Puckett and Jeremiah Smith. But in 1839 two Winchester men were admitted whose names have ever since been familiar to residents of this county: Moorman Way and Silas Colgrove. We have already written about the latter. Moorman Way was brought to this county

in 1816 and in 1838 he became a student of law under James Perry, of Liberty, qualifying himself so rapidly that he passed his examination and was admitted to the bar the following year. From that time he practised at this bar continuously until the year of his death, 1881. He was a lawyer of the old school, quick and resourceful and well-grounded in the elementary principles of law. He stood as the head of the Randolph county bar for nearly forty years and participated in nearly every case of importance tried during that time. He contested every point in a case from beginning to end, never admitted anything against his client, rarely overlooked a mistake of his adversary and never gave up until there was no other course open to him. Before a jury he was effective because he understood men and knew how to apply his logic to their understanding. Remarkable powers of sarcasm and invective took the place of oratory and he never failed to make a mean action look meaner to the jury. He will be long remembered for his eccentricity, and he who searches the files of the circuit court will find abundant evidence of the high character and stupendous amount of his legal labors.

James Hanna, who was admitted to practice here in 1841, was afterward a supreme court judge, while Thomas D. Walpole, who came in the same year, was a distinguished lawyer at Indianapolis; Walter March and J. S. Buckles, of Delaware county, were both admitted here in that year; March was later a member of the commission which revised the statutes in 1852 pursuant to the new constitution. John Davis, later judge at Anderson, and one of the leading lawyers of the state, was admitted here in 1842, and Reuben A. Riley, who was licensed in the same year, was the father of the poet, James Whitcomb Riley.

In 1845 Carey S. Goodrich, a brother of Judge Edmund B. Goodrich, became a member of the bar and practiced extensively for many years.

Nimrod H. Johnson, who practiced here in 1843, was the father of Henry U. Johnson, of Richmond, and Robert Underwood Johnson, edtior of the Century Magazine.

Thomas M. Browne came to Spartanburg from Ohio in 1830, removed to Winchester in 1848 and studied law with William A. Peelle, was admitted to the bar and began practising at once, becoming prosecuting attorney in 1850 and serving four terms. He was in the state senate in 1863, then recruited and became lieutenant colonel of the 7th Indiana Cavalry, and saw active military service, coming out in 1866 with the rank of brigadier-general by brevet. He was United States attorney for the district of Indiana from 1869 to 1872, was the Republican candidate for governor in 1872 and was

defeated by Thomas A. Hendricks. He practiced law in Indianapolis for a time, then served in congress fourteen years, during which time he was a recognized leader of the Republican party. He died at Winchester in 1891. He was a fine lawyer, profound in his knowledge of law, a tireless worker in the preparation and trial of his cases, peerless as an advocate, and yet, unlike many oratorical lawyers, a keen student of law. As a jury lawyer, Thomas M. Browne had no superior, at least in Indiana, and that in a day when he encountered such men as Daniel Vorhees, Benjamin Harrison and Thomas A. Hendricks. His mind was luminous, brilliant, his power of speech marvelous, his voice peculiarly penetrating and musical, and his diction beautiful. Some of his addresses to juries have been classed by prominent authorities as among the greatest efforts of the nation's lawyers. Judge Elijah B. Martindale, of New Castle, practised at this bar in 1851.

Martin B. Miller, of Winchester, was admitted in 1859. Mr. Miller practised for a time with Jeremiah Smith and then entered the army, being mustered out in 1865 with the rank of brevet colonel. After the war he was in partnership with L. J. Monks, Alexander Gullet, John Enos Neff and Emerson McGriff. In his profession he was slow and cautious, but characterized by equanimity of temper and disposition and sound judgments, and was a successful lawyer for many years.

Isaac P. Gray, of Union City, practised law from his admission in 1868 until he was elected governor of the state. He was twice lieutenant governor, and was governor from 1885 to 1889, and at the time of his death in 1895 was United States Minister to Mexico.

John Enos Neff entered the practise of law as a student under Thomas M. Browne in 1868, and in 1874 and 1876 was elected secretary of state. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Winchester and practised with Martin B. Miller, but died within a short time, while yet a young man, with a bright future before him.

Matthew T. Allen, who also entered the practice here in 1868, afterward removed to California, where he became a judge—of what court the writer is unable to learn. He died recently in Los Angeles.

William A. Thompson began the practise of law in Winchester in 1871 and was in partnership with Albert O. Marsh and with his brother Joseph W. Thompson until 1890, when he removed to Muncie. He is a tireless worker, a keen analyst of legal propositions, and it is common knowledge among the profession that he searches laboriously into every branch of his cases and rarely leaves an authority uncited on any point. He is now engaged in active practise in Muncie as senior member of the firm of Thomp-

son and Sprague. Joseph W. Thompson was admitted to the bar at Winchester in 1876 and was in practice here and at Shelbyville for a number of years thereafter, joining the firm of Thompson, Marsh & Thompson in 1889. He continued in this firm after the removal of his brother and finally after the election of Judge Marsh to the circuit bench. He has devoted a great amount of time and labor to the alphabetical arrangement of cases decided by the higher courts, is the author of "Thompson's Citations," and the numerous supplements thereto and is now engaged in legal work for the government in Washington, D. C.

Levi W. Study entered the profession of law at Winchester in 1872 and was in partnership with James S. Engle from 1874 to 1880. He had a keen, analytical mind, well adapted to the study and practice of law and could have been a highly successful lawyer. He died in 1886.

William Wesley Canada was in the active practice of law in Winchester from 1874 to 1897, when he was appointed by President McKinley as consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, a position which he still holds and in which he has recently distinguished himself in our troubles with Mexico.

Andrew Stakebake, of Winchester, was a prominent Randolph county attorney for a number of years, being admitted to the bar in 1875. He died in 1897.

In 1876 Samuel R. Bell, of Union City, entered the practice of law, and was in active practice at the time of his death in 1914. Mr. Bell was a good business lawyer and always enjoyed a large practice. He was a man of unimpeachable honor, and while making no pretension to ability as a trial lawyer, yet he attended well to a large amount of legal business and was successful in his practice.

Alex. Voris is another member of the bar whose death has been recent.

The modern lawyer, as we know him, is so widely separated from the early lawyer, as we have tried here to portray him, that we can scarcely imagine a connecting link between the two; and indeed there is none outside the records of the court and such history as this. But up to a very few years ago Randolph county had in Enos L. Watson a lawyer who seemed and was the last link in the chain connecting the past with the present; he began the practice here in 1856, in the days of David Kilgore, Jere Smith and Jehu T. Elliott, when the new constitution was still new, and the old lawyers of the bar were perplexed and worried because their old forms of pleading were gone and John Doe and Richard Roe were stricken down by the legislative attack. He practiced with Judge Peelle until 1861, with Judge Cheney to 1871, with Judge Monks to 1875, with Judge Engle to 1883, and after-

wards at different times with his son James E. Watson, John W. Macy, James P. Goodrich, Silas A. Canada and Union B. Hunt.

In the memorial of Mr. Watson which is spread upon the order books of the court, the practice of law in Indiana is divided into two epochs: the first, of which we have already written, was characterized by hardy, energetic lawyers, adventurous and generally well educated who came from the east in the infancy of our state, and rode the circuits on horseback, taking such cases as chance assigned them, going into trial pell mell without preparation and depending on ready wit and resource and a knowledge of elementary principles to carry them through; the second was characterized by the advent of young men who were born here or came in their youth with their parents, grew up in log cabins, worked on farms, attended the district schools, read law in the summer and of nights and mornings and taught school in the winter. To the latter class Mr. Watson belonged and yet he knew and practised with many of the representatives of the older school. He is remembered by most of us as an old man, but as an old man full of memories of his youth. For fifty years his figure, tall, angular and raw-boned, was a familiar one in the court room and on the streets of Winchester; in his prime he held first rank at the bar and for the ten years prior to his death he was its Nestor. He had a natural vein of humor which was doubtless developed in his student days under his preceptors, Moorman Way and Beattie McClelland. He was well grounded in the first principles of law, and had a keen analytical brain, and was a successful jury advocate and trial lawyer. His mind was a veritable store-house of informations and he had a wealth of anecdote always at his command; his sense of humor was so perfect that no matter how far he lost himself in indignation, bitter sarcasm and invective, he invariably saw something of the ridiculous in the situation and ended with a witticism that put everybody in a good humor again and took the sting from his sarcasm. His figure, his mind, his language, all were quaint and picturesque; simplicity was the key to his character, and Enos L. Watson was one of the most lovable men that ever followed the law. He died at Winchester in 1909.

Emerson McGriff practised at this bar for about ten years subsequent to 1885, and then removed to Portland, where he is now engaged in an active and successful practice; Daniel M. Bradbury and E. B. Reynolds both practiced at this bar and each served as prosecuting attorney for a term. Mr. Bradbury is now a resident of Indianapolis and Mr. Reynolds of Hagerstown.

James E. Watson, son of Enos L. Watson, commenced the study of law

with his father and Judge Engle in 1885, was admitted to the bar here in the same year, and at once took his place in the front rank of the lawyers of the county. His mind is keen and analytical, well adapted to the law, his memory a storehouse of facts, and his wonderful gift of oratory makes him one of the most successful jury lawyers in the state. He practiced here until 1893 when he moved to Rushville, afterward serving in congress for a number of years. He has long been a national figure in politics and on the lecture platform, and is now engaged in the practice of law at Rushville. His brother, Charles L. Watson, was also a member of the bar of this county, practising with success for a number of years, during two of which he was prosecuting attorney. He is now living in Oklahoma.

Clyde M. Watts and Carl Tisor are other young men who succeeded remarkably in the few years they were members of the local bar. Mr. Watts is now a resident of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and is prosecuting attorney of Laramie county, and Mr. Tisor is also following his profession in the west, as prosecuting attorney of Custer county, Montana. Herbert I. Watts, a brother of Clyde M., is a member of the bar, but has not attempted to practice, having held for many years the responsible position of court reporter.

James P. Goodrich practised at this bar with great success until a few years ago, and is now a member of the firm of Monks, Goodrich and Robbins, in Indianapolis, his partners being Judge L. J. Monks, and John F. Robbins, of Richmond. Mr. Goodrich as a lawyer was noted for his energy and ability to transact a large amount of business in a very short time. He is one of the leading business lawyers of the state and has achieved national prominence in politics, being at this time the Republican national committeeman for Indiana. Union B. Hunt practiced at the Randolph county bar for a number of years, and was a highly successful lawyer. He is now engaged in business in Indianapolis, although, like Mr. Goodrich, he maintains his residence in Winchester.

Frederick S. Caldwell, who was admitted to practice at this bar in 1890, was for a long time a member of the firm of Engle, Caldwell and Parry, and one of the foremost lawyers of eastern Indiana. He was appointed in 1913 by Governor Ralston a judge of the appellate court, is now serving in that capacity and is the nominee of the Democratic party for that office for the fall election this year. Mr. Caldwell is a deep and careful student of law, methodical in his analysis of legal propositions, calm and self-possessed in the trial of causes, and effective before the jury.

Complete sketches of the resident members of the bar who are now engaged in the practice or on the bench, will appear elsewhere in this work,

so we need only give them brief mention here. In Winchester there are the following firms and attorneys: Focht and Hutchens, composed of Fermen C. Focht and Thomas W. Hutchens; Benjamin F. Marsh, Edwin S. Jaqua, Walter G. Parry, Thompson and Thompson, composed of Carl and Frank Thompson; Wesley O. Smith, Jesse W. Canaday, Reverdy Puckett, Canada and Chenoweth, composed of Silas A. Canada and Ernst E. Chenoweth; Macy, Nichols and Bales, composed of John W. Macy, Jr., Alonzo L. Nichols and Alonzo L. Bales; John W. Newton, George H. Ward.

In Union City: Shockney Brothers, composed of Theodore and John A. Shockney; Dunn and Woodbury, composed of Ernest Dunn and Bert E. Woodbury; John W. Williams, William Fowler and L. L. Taylor.

Ridgeville: James B. Hiller, Nelson W. Ferguson.

Lynn: Samuel M. Westlake.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PHYSICIANS OF RANDOLPH COUNTY.

(By Oscar G. Puckett, Esq.)

Apology—The Pioneer Physician, His Environment—Prevailing Diseases, Their Treatment—Calomel, etc.—Fever Treatment—Fees—Pioneer Ideas and Beliefs—General Discussion of Superstitions—Conjuring to Cure Disease—Indian Doctors—Sketches of Pioneer Physicians—Randolph County Practitioners Yet Living—Randolph County Dentists.

It was with some misgivings that I consented to write this chapter because so much time, research and care is required that I hesitated. However, I have made the attempt and will try to produce a chapter that will contain historical facts, a few reminiscences of interest, as well as a picture of the conditions of early medical practice in this county. I am conscious of my unfitness, and that I shall probably make some mistakes and many omissions. I make no claim to perfection. I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness and proffer my thanks to the many busy physicians of the county who have rendered me so much valuable aid, and without whose help this chapter would have been impossible. I am also indebted to Dr. G. W. H. Kemper's "A Medical History of the State of Indiana" for many of the facts herein contained. Many of the sketches incorporated herein are adapted from Professor Tucker's "A History of Randolph County," without which I would have been helpless in many instances. In a special way, I am indebted to Drs. F. A. Chenoweth and Charles L. Botkin, whose interest and assistance have been invaluable in securing much of the data of the Randolph County Medical Society. Neither must I neglect to mention Miss Lou Way, of Winchester, within whose memory is stored many facts concerning the early physicians, and who has furnished me so much interesting data.

THE PIONEER PHYSICIAN.

Dr. George McCoy, writing of the pioneer physician of Indiana, has the following to say of him: "It cannot be said that our early doctors were all men of eminent scientific skill or training. Few of them held diplomas

from medical colleges, for seventy or eighty years ago medical colleges were not as thick in the land as they are now. The pioneer doctors learned all they knew by reading, observation and instruction under established practitioners and by their own after-experience. Men of fair education and good common sense in a few years gained good reputations as successful and safe physicians. They learned and were guided by actual practice more than by theory or the formulas laid down in the few books they were able to procure. Each doctor carried his own remedial agents—a small drug store—in a pair of saddle-bags of huge dimensions, and he dosed out with a liberal hand. They rode on horseback to visit their patients, day or night, far or near, through the dense woods and over slashy paths and rough corduroy roads, fording or swimming streams, and enduring innumerable hardships, which the physicians of the present day would not dare encounter."

During the years of the early settlement of Randolph county the numerous rivers and creeks were fouled and obstructed by fallen timbers, drifts and other accumulations of vegetable debris. The water from freshets and overflows stood reeking and stagnant on the lowlands and in the sloughs and bayous, and gave out their noxious exhalations for miles and miles around, while thick forests and tangled undergrowth, in rich and rank profusion, almost equaled the famed valley of the Amazon. The air was laden with the pestilential miasma, particularly in the autumn season, when biliary and malarial diseases were rife. Whole settlements were at times stricken down and were almost helpless.

The doctors found the ague, in many instances, more than a match for their skill. It was of the real shaking, quaking variety, the chill lasting not infrequently three or four hours, to be followed by raging fever and intense and insatiable thirst. So malignant was this type of fever that as many as three or four deaths of adults have occurred in one family in less than forty-eight hours. Peruvian bark and calomel would temporarily check the fever, but cold weather seemed to be the only thing that would stop this dreadful scourge, and even this failed in some instances, and the poor invalid either wore himself out or else wore out the disease. (What a blessing would have been a little of our knowledge of the relation of the mosquito to the prevalence of malaria and of crude oil to the larvae of the little pest.) In the early settlement the "regulars," in the treatment of fever, relied mainly upon one remedy—calomel. It was, indeed, extraordinary upon the part of the physician to treat any form of disease without the generous use of a large dose of calomel. One old physician has remarked that not to salivate a

patient seemed to be regarded as allowing him or her to go to the grave without a saving effort.

Another idea, held by the pioneer physicians of Randolph county in common with all physicians of the time, was that a patient "sick of fever" must also be bled freely before an internal remedy was administered. The lancet held sway alongside of calomel. If, in raising a log cabin, a man was thrown from his "corner" and badly bruised, the practice was to bleed him copiously on the spot as the first step toward his recovery. In conversation with some of our old physicians who practiced in the "fifties," they, without exception, still claim that phlebotomy was the correct procedure, and that our present-day doctors would not lose so many cases of pneumonia if it was practiced.

There were, no doubt, many things to criticise in the methods of the pioneer physicians, yet we must all acknowledge that they stood out as shining lights in their day and generation, the equals, if not the superiors, of their contemporaries in all the other walks of life. They did their duty as citizens, and as physicians they were always found doing their best "according to their lights." The physicians of Randolph county have succeeded to a noble heritage; may they prove worthy of their great responsibility. Will Carleton has paid the old-time doctor a beautiful as well as a deserved tribute, when he says:

"This undecorated soldier, of a hard, unequal strife,
Fought in many stubborn battles with the foes that sought his life.
In the night-time, or in the day-time, he would rally brave and well,
Though the summer lark were fifing, or the frozen lances fell;
Knowing if he won the battles they would praise their Maker's name,
Knowing if he lost the battles then the doctor was to blame.
'Twas the brave old virtuous doctor,
'Twas the good old faulty doctor,
'Twas the faithful country doctor—fighting stoutly all the same."

Our old-time doctor, even at a time when all men drank alcoholic liquors and really thought they were benefited thereby, knew the harm of it all. In a paper before a congregation of physicians, one of them was discussing tincture of arnica as an applicant in contusions. He was of the opinion that it was the whisky and not the arnica which was entitled to whatever credit which was due in these cases. This led him to make the following observation: "Whisky is sometimes good as a medicine if properly used. I have never, and never will, so use it as to turn a sick man into a drunkard."

About 1824 medical books were very scarce in Indiana. The first work on materia medica was probably brought into this county by a Doctor Longshore. The physician who could afford one work on each branch of the profession was considered well off. The book stores in Cincinnati, at this time, could not furnish a work of each branch. The work on materia medica was purchased of a young physician who had lately arrived from Philadelphia, and who was obliging enough to sell the same to Doctor Longshore. It was Murray's work, with notes by Chapman.

In 1843 Dr. Charles Parry, of Indianapolis, read a paper on the treatment of congestive fever with quinine, before the Academy of Medicine at Philadelphia. After this, quinine seems to have grown in favor with physicians. It is said that this drug was given until, in many cases, a quinine habit was formed, and children sometimes cried for it.

Dr. Cornett, in some of his writings, narrates some very interesting reminiscences, among which is the following: "In surgery as well as medicine, there has been an advance within my remembrance. I knew a surgeon half a century ago who made it a rule to trephine in every case of fracture of the skull, whether there was depression of the bone or not. He boasted that he had bone buttons enough, bored from the skulls of his patients, to furnish a full set for a double-breasted coat." This same doctor tells us further: "For a number of years I was the only physician in the county in which I was then practicing; I had to travel all over it on horseback by day and by night, without regard to weather or remuneration for services. Occasionally I found myself lost in the woods at night, and would have to tie up my horse and make my bed on the ground until morning." This unselfish spirit and devotion to duty was typical of the early doctors everywhere.

I am herewith copying verbatim an old physician's account of fever treatment: "When called during the fever and wild delirium, we seated the patient on the side of the bed and held him there, by the aid of assistants if necessary, opened a vein in his arm by making as large an orifice as practicable, and allowed the blood to flow until his pulse became soft and less resisting, or until syncope supervened. We relied more on the effect produced than the amount of blood extracted, our first object being to produce a decided impression upon the heart's action. Our patient, being in a sitting posture, and the blood escaping from a free opening, it did not require a great length of time to produce the desired effect. Often within ten to twenty minutes after faintness or sickness occurred the subject of this mode of treatment would become bathed in a copious perspiration, and the violent

fever and delirium existing a short time before would have entirely passed away. Now, if the indications seemed to require it, we directed an emetic to be given, usually composed of tartarized antimony and ipecac combined, or wine of antimony. After free emesis and the sickness had subsided, if thought necessary, we gave a brisk cathartic, usually containing more or less calomel. After the *primae viae* had been well cleared, it was our practice to give opium in such doses as the case required, in order to allay all irritability of the stomach and bowels. We directed the usual febrifuges to be given if the fever should return, and these were given in such doses as required to arrest or mitigate it. We used no manner of temporizing treatment, but aimed our agents directly at the exterminating of diseases. Opium, ipecac, tartarized antimony, nitrate of potassa, spirits mindereri, and spirits of niter, with other means too numerous to mention, were all frequently brought into requisition.

"Under the above manner of treating a case of remittent fever, it was no uncommon thing, on our second visit, to find our patient sitting up, feeling 'pretty well, except a little weak,' and within a few days able to return to his ordinary avocations. When we met with more protracted cases, we had recourse to the Peruvian bark, gentian, columbo, and most of the ordinary tonics of the present time, excepting quinia, which was not then in use. For some time after quinia was introduced the price was such that Hoosiers could not afford to use it. The first I used cost at the rate of thirty dollars per ounce. I may state that tartar emetic was a favorite remedy in all the active or acute forms of disease.

"We seldom lost patients from acute diseases. It would have detracted from the standing of a medical man should it have been known that he lost a patient from inflammation. He might lose a patient from sheer debility and be excusable, but not from acute disease, provided he saw the case in an early stage of the attack."

FEES.

Many of the physicians of Randolph county who have labored so long and so faithfully may have gained honors, and grateful remembrance, but very few of them have accumulated wealth; none have made more than a living, with but few exceptions, and their fortunes amounting to but a few thousand dollars, were the results of careful economizing, fortunate investments, and small families. It seems that the healing art, though an honorable profession, is not a lucrative one, especially in small towns or the country.

Prior to 1820 charges were as follows over the state generally: A visit in town, $1.50, medicines additional; extracting teeth, 25 cents; cathartic pills, 20 cents per dozen; one dose calomel, 1 ounce paregoric and vial, 62½ cents; one dose of calomel and one dose tartar emetic, 50 cents; mercurial pills, 7½ cents each; accouchment cases, natural, $5.00; bleeding, 50 cents; one dose of jalap, 25 cents; pectoral powders, 25 cents each. In 1820 there seems to have been a decrease in the prices of drugs, and the doctor very considerably reduced his charges in proportion. Also I note that a visit in town fell to $1.00.

In 1848 I find the following fees customary: Visit in town, $1.00; with unusual detention, $2.00; prescriptions, with letters of advice, $5.00 to $10.00; consultations, $3.00 to $5.00; night visits, double; vaccination, 50 cents to $1.00; venesection, 50 cents; simple medicines, per dose, 25 cents; mixtures, 25 cents per fluid ounce; blisters, from 25 to 50 cents; accouchments, $5.00 to $10.00. The following charges, dated 1857, are taken from bills of a Randolph county physician: Accouchment, $3.00 to $10.00; fracture of an arm, $10.00; setting broken leg, $15.000; bleeding, 25 cents; letter of advice, with prescription, $6.50; vaccination, 25 cents; two dozen powders, kind not stated, 30 cents; one dose of calomel, one ounce paregoric, with bottle, 50 cents; six mercurial pills, 30 cents; one blister, 25 cents.

PIONEER IDEAS AND BELIEFS.

There was another state of thinking, due to several causes which affected our pioneer doctor, often causing him amusement, but more often vexation and disgust, and that was the superstitions entertained by most of the early settlers. These ideas dealt with almost every phase of life, from the most trivial to the most serious. If one left the house and forgot something for which he must return, he must set down before leaving again, or when leaving, pass out through a different door; rocking an empty chair was a serious offense, and was likely to cause death in the family; putting one corner of an ax bit down upon something and spinning it presaged bad luck; if in sweeping, two straws were dropped from the broom and by some means became crossed, a serious calamity was due to arrive in a year or less; in fact, one could scarcely do anything without its being an omen of some significance or other. Since these things entered so largely into the lives of our forefathers, and since, as far as I am aware, these things have not received treatment at the hands of the historian, I propose to discuss superstitions in gen-

eral, and then give some attention to those having to do with our physician-friends in particular.

The derivation of the word superstition is somewhat enlightening as to its meaning. It comes from *superstitio,* which is itself a compound, being composed of *super,* above, or over, and stare, to stand; the word thus literally means to stand over, whence we have excessive religious belief, possibly a standing over a thing in amazement or awe. The word is loosely used to include all false faith or belief, its distinguishing characteristic being its irrational estimate of something imperfectly understood. We might also further say that the answer to the question of truth or falsity varies with time and place, hence it follows that the accepted belief of one time or people may be superstition to another. Most of the popular superstitions of the present are survivals of earlier science or religion. At a time when there existed no system of recorded observations of natural phenomena conclusions were of necessity drawn from external characteristics, and objects and events were supposed to exercise influences corresponding to the impression produced upon the sense or imagination. This manner of interpretation is responsible for a great mass of superstitions, especially those having to do with the treatment of disease. It is a characteristic of popular credulity that such notions, once prevalent, do not yield to contrary experience. If observation shows the principle to be inaccurate, reasons are always at hand to explain the error; hence the power of the ancestral habit, which we find arbitrary and which we call superstitious. With all pioneer peoples, such beliefs have an immense effect on action; the daily method of nutrition, attire, the hunt, agriculture, are determined by an infinity of regulations which are religiously handed down from generation to generation. In some cases it is possible to discover the principle of expediency which gave birth to the requirement; thus, the discovery of the ill effect marriages between near relatives, and of in and in breeding of stock, causes to be established a religious necessity, limiting the relations of the sexes according to certain rules, sometimes very complicated and ingenious, of which our present customs and laws are but the survival. But in multitudes of other cases no good reason can be offered for demands and abstentions which originally depend on inferences which it is impossible to reconstruct.

A considerable number of superstitions are connected with the heavenly bodies. From very remote times the observation of the stars and their movements has been considered important, but it has been with the night especially, that ancient religious ceremonies are associated. The most distinctive dif-

ference between the nights were found by alterations in the growth of the moon crescent; according to universal processes of thought, it was supposed that the time when the moon increases and becomes dominant, the principle of growth must prevail, and on the other hand, that her wane must be a season of general decay. Hence, it has been everywhere inferred that all operations designed to promote increase ought to be performed at the time of the new moon. That then potatoes should be planted, hair cut, etc. But if it is desired to cause shrinking, the work must be done when the moon is at the full so say the maxims of traditional agriculture, and at this time should be cut, alders, spruce, and other undergrowth, because the roots will in this case wither without sprouting.

Not less important in popular usage is the part played by the course of the sun. As he moves in a particular direction, so it has been thought that in order to produce beneficial results, mankind should proceed in a corresponding manner; in worship it was thought necessary to adopt a processional movement in the sunwise direction. Even in the ordinary movements of daily life this order was followed and traces of it survive to the present day. Thus, in order to make good bread or butter, it is essential that the motion should be in the same uniform direction, for reversal of the direction in which the kneading, stirring or churning is performed will undo the work accomplished, and make failure sure. From household maxims still preserved, it appears that the hand must be moved in a sunwise circuit. As the route taken by the sun is holy, so the opposite path will be evil, and has been adopted in practices of witchcraft and magic, and in the old Roman worship, the gods below were adored with this reverse circuit.

Among periods of human life, the terror which attaches to death has made it the center of a vast body of superstitious habits. A great number of actions and experiences are still popularly regarded as signs of approaching departure. The principle on which the phenomena are interpreted is that of association of ideas. Thus, ringing in the ears is a sure sign of death, because the church has usually rung a "death-bell" over the departed; carrying a spade through the house has like significance, because a spade is used to dig graves; a blue flame in the candle is ominous, for the lowering of the light forecasts the decline of life; a flower blooming out of season foreshows a decease; the unusually precocious child will never attain adulthood; and so on indefinitely. In like manner, the unusual also is a fruitful source of superstition; if every child was born with a caul (that is, a membrane encompassing the head) it is doubtful if this would have been taken as an especial sign of good luck.

A considerable number of superstitions relate to the times of the year, and revert to the practices of old religion. Thus, Hallowe'en is attended with observances which seem to have been dependent on its original character as a feast of the dead, when departed spirits were invited to partake in the fruits of the harvest; and were conceived as present at the sacrifice and merry-making. On this night it is usual to perform divinations, now reduced to mere jests, in which an unmarried person is expected to discover his or her companion for life. These practices must be regarded as the remainder of serious necromancy, in which the returning spirits were asked to reveal the future.

While the majority of superstitions are remains of antiquity, their inventions have not altogether ceased in historical times. Of this we have examples in the prejudice against the number thirteen, and in objection to Friday as unlucky, since in Christian thought the day of the Crucifixion and the number involving the addition of Judas were of necessity regarded as ill-omened. The superstition of the evil eye, that is, the belief that certain persons have the power to injure by a look, is still widespread in Eastern countries, where the belief yet lingers that the demoniac is divinely inspired. Nature worship lingers in such superstitions as those connected with the moon, the belief in its mysterious power to work good or ill, as seeing the new moon over the right shoulder being an omen of good luck, its influence on the weather, etc. The belief in ghosts reflects ancestor worship. The common notion about good luck brought by a horseshoe has been traced back to phallicism. Some of the most common of those things forming a basis for superstitious divination are as follows: Appearances in the air; fowls picking up grains of wheat; anagrams of person's names; man's features; use of numbers; by dice; by the heavenly bodies; by winds the Bible; by herbs; by playing cards; by mirrors; by dropping melted wax into water; by writings of paper; by the hand; by certain lucky or unlucky words; by the entrails of animals; by the navel of an infant; by the finger nails; and so on *ad infinitum*.

It should be said, before taking up the discussion of those having to do with healing, that there were a number of "schools" or methods of bringing about the same results, e. g., there were a number of methods of removing warts. One was by taking a part of the leaf fat surrounding, what might be called the eye of the left kidney of a hog, melting or rendering it by heating it just as hot as possible without scorching. This was to be applied to the base of the wart just where it came into contact with the healthy skin. Two

applications were sufficient to remove any wart, but I am informed that you must, if treating one, go as if you intended to make the third application, when you will find the wart gone. Another method is to pick the wart until it bleeds a little, then take a grain of corn and rub it until some of the blood adheres to it, then throw it into the well. The wart will disappear as soon as the grain decays. Still, another method is by making use of the three greatest names, viz.: God, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. To treat a wart by this method you should take your patient to the top of a hill at sunrise, and just as the edge of the sun appears above the horizon, you must moisten the little finger of your left hand and rub around the wart three times and repeat:

"In the name of the three highest names,
That of the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost,
Just so sure as the blessed Mary
Will ne'er again bring forth a child,
Just that sure thou shalt disappear
Never again to bother this soul."

The reader will probably notice that this is "blank verse" and a little irregular, but I am assured that it never fails to bring results, if nothing more than to see a sunrise. This latter method might be called the "Eclectic" method of conjuration, for it doesn't hesitate to borrow from the others as well as furnish some original methods of its own. The three greatest names, sunrise, sunset, the north, south Zenith, nadir, magic squares, anagrams, the livers of bats, teeth of bats, the abdominal segments of the wasp are some of the agents used to bring about charms.

Measuring is another very common treatment for disease, especially "flesh decay" or "undergrowth." The patient is usually laid down upon a board and the length of the body is accurately marked. The length is then "measured" by the thumbs of the "operator" in the same way that a distance might be "stepped off," except that the unit is the width of the thumbs. During the process certain formulae are repeated, which I will not give for fear of securing the enmity of the undertakers. It might be further said that it is astonishing how many people patronize this sort of thing.

Controlling bleeding of the nose or bleeding from cuts is another class of treatments receiving special attention at the hands of the conjurer. One way of stopping the flow is by placing the right hand on the back of the head in the occipital region, the left over the lambdoidal suture so that it extends from the base to the points of the fingers, then calling upon the three greatest

names and declaring that the blood shall cease just so sure as that the blessed Mary shall never again become a mother. Another method is by reading or repeating Ezekiel 16:6. I have heard some wonderful stories of the stopping of blood by this method, the conjurer being in some cases some distance away. It reminds one of Christ's miracle of healing the nobleman's son.

It is possible by conjuration to control the sex, either in children or the lower animals. Also in case of litters, as of kittens, pups or pigs to control the number as well as the sex. These results are brought about through the three greatest names, together with certain rigmaroles. All this must be performed at sunset, facing the west, and before the mid-period of gestation. To insure the baby's never having colic, give it a meat-rind as soon as possible after birth. In most cases this had better not be done in the presence of the attending physician. It is also recommended by most conjurers to take the newly-born babe up by the heels, as this will probably free it from many ills to which flesh is heir.

This list might be extended to fill a volume as large as this and still not have exhausted the subject. Since beginning to investigate along these lines, I have unearthed an astonishing amount of beliefs, superstitions, magic and witchcraft, all having to do with the supernatural. There are plenty of people in Randolph county today who believe in witches. Within the last year a woman in this county heated a horseshoe and dropped it into her churn because her butter was bewitched, and she hoped to scald the witch by so doing. There are a number of people of my acquaintance and of yours, my reader, who will risk a conjurer sooner than the best schooled doctor in the state. The desire of the fledgling to fly is proof of its ability to fly. Man's desire for immortality is a proof of the immortality of his soul. I wonder if all this superstition isn't a manifestation of the same thing?

Under this head I must not neglect to mention Indian doctors. An Indian medicine-man, Buck-on-ga-helas, was largely engaged in the practice of the healing arts in Fort Wayne in 1804. He was chief medicine-man and surgeon to Little Turtle, the great Miami chieftain. He acquired a great reputation in the cure of bites of poisonous snakes, but more particularly from poisoned arrows then used among the Indians. His practice was not confined to the Indians, but was quite extensive among the white settlers. There isn't much doubt but that this medicine-man had a few patients in and around what is now Ridgeville. There is some slight reason to believe that another medicine-man called Ma-te-a [who] practiced his art in this county.

These Indian doctors were sharp, shrewd Indians, well acquainted with all the medicinal qualities of herbs, especially as applied to the treatment of

snake bites, poisoned arrows, and the diseases incidental to savage life. By far the greater part of their practice consisted of incantations and juggleries. The doctor would usually dress himself in the most grotesque manner, with face painted to inspire fright, then with a great variety of contortions of the body approach his patient. He would breathe on him, blow in his face, squirt medicine into his mouth and nose; rattle beans or pebbles in a dry gourd over him, at the same time keeping up the most horrid gesticulations and noises to frighten away the disease. After thus making his professional visit, he would retire to await the result of his effort. Doctor Kemper, in his Medical History of Indiana, tells us that the Indian doctor would compound his potion and then drink it himself in order to cure his patient. If our present-day doctors practiced this, would it have any effect on the taste of the potion? Longfellow, in a few of the closing lines of Hiawatha's Lamentation, has set out the rules of practice of the Indian when he tells us:

"Then the medicine-man, the Nudas,
The magicians, the Wabenos,
And the Jossakeeds, the prophets,
Came to visit Hiawatha;
Built a Sacred Lodge beside him,
To appease him, to console him,
Walked in silent, grave procession,
Bearing each a pouch of healing,
Skin of beaver, lynx, or otter,
Filled with magic roots and simples,
Filled with very potent medicines.

Then a magic drink they gave him,
Made of Nahana—wusk, the spearmint,
And Wabeno—wusk, the yarrow,
Roots of power, and herbs of healing;
Beat their drums, and shook their rattles;
Chanted singly and in chorus,
Mystic songs. * * *

Then they shook their medicine-pouches
O'er the head of Hiawatha,
Danced their medicine-dance around him;
And upstarting wild and haggard,

Like a man from dreams awakened,
He was healed of all his madness.
As the clouds are swept from heaven,
Straightway from his brain departed
All his moody melancholy;
As the ice is swept from rivers.

Forth then issued Hiawatha,
Wandered eastward, wandered westward,
Teaching men the use of simples,
And the antidotes for poisons,
And the cure of all diseases.
Thus was first made known to mortals
All the mystery of Medanim,
All the sacred art of healing."

SOME PIONEER PHYSICIANS.

I feel justified in giving herewith a few sketches of the lives of some of our pioneer physicians. I think this is advisable for several reasons: (1) These men lived in times which "tried men's souls." (2) That they should be remembered for what they were as well as what they tried to do, for the record of the physicians of Randolph county has been a creditable one; few moral delinquencies have existed. They have been observant and industrious. Our death rate has not been excessive even in the face of serious epidemics, which, in the past, have stolen upon us like thieves in the night.

Paul Beard, Sr., Lynn.—Professor Tucker's History of Randolph County tells us that this man was born in North Carolina in 1779; came to this county and settled below Lynn, near Lynn meeting-house, in the spring of 1817. He married Hannah Pearson in 1813. To this union was born nine children. Paul Beard was a physician; belonged to the Society of Friends, and died in 1857, aged seventy-seven years. His wife, Hannah, died in 1851, aged more than seventy-two years.

His character is summed up by saying that he was a noted man in pioneer days, both as a physician and as a citizen, being upright, respected and trustworthy, and skillful in his profession.

Jehu Hiatt, Winchester.—The subject of this sketch was born in Grayson county, Virginia, near the Goodspur Crossing of Blue Ridge on the New river, one of the sources of the Kanawha, in 1802. He was brought to

Clinton county, Ohio, in 1814, and to where Richmond now stands in 1815, before Richmond was laid out. He attended the first sale of lots there in 1816. Richmond, in 1815, was a corn-field. Robert Morrison had a little store in the neighborhood. He went to Knightstown in 1830, and moved to Winchester in 1833, where he resided till his death, which occurred about 1891.

He was raised on a farm; worked at tanning and at shoemaking, and finally read medicine with his brother-in-law, John Thomas, near Middleboro, Wayne county, Indiana. He practiced first at Knightstown, and then at Winchester. He was raised a Friend, became a Hicksite, and some time before his death he announced that he was not a follower of any creed, but a "simple seeker after truth." He was one of the early Abolitionists when that "hated sect" was "everywhere spoken against." Dr. Hiatt, though for many years a widower, his wife having died in 1865, seemed cheerful and contented. A few years before his death he built, at his own expense, a small meeting-house on his place a short distance east of town. This was open to any sect, creed or party for meeting without cost. He was called away by that grim tyrant, which he welcomed as a kind messenger sent to translate him from this imperfect to that all-perfect, celestial home above where the supreme architect of the universe presides.

John E. Beverly, Winchester, was born in Marlboro District, South Carolina, September 17, 1816. During the autumn of this same year his father started to the great Northwest, settling in Wayne county, where they lived until 1828, when they came to Randolph county, settling seven miles west of Winchester, somewhat south of Maxville.

In the fall of 1843 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Woody. During the winter of 1846-47 he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College. He began to practice upon his return with Dr. Woody, but shortly afterward the partnership dissolved, Dr. Beverly continuing alone. In 1857 he removed to Fairhaven, but returned to Winchester in 1859. In 1866 he moved to Richmond, returning to Winchester in 1874, since which time Winchester continued to be his residence till his death, which occurred in 1888.

Nelson T. Chenoweth, Windsor, was born in Darke county, Ohio, in 1837. He served four years in the Union army in the Sixty-ninth Ohio Company E. He was reared on his father's farm; became a school teacher; studied medicine with his brother, Dr. John T. Chenoweth, then practicing in Williamsburg, Wayne county; in 1867 he graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati. Upon his return from schools he formed a part-

nership with Dr. J. W. Botkin, at Unionsport, this partnership lasting but one year. In 1868 he moved to Windsor, where he practiced till his death, which occurred in 1909 .

James Ruby, Union City.—Doctor Ruby was born in 1807, in Kentucky; came to Wayne county, Indiana, when a small boy. He was twice married—first to Martha Myers, and second to Hannah J. Hamilton—the latter in 1847. He studied medicine with his brother-in-law and began practice at twenty; moved to Hollandsburg, Ohio, in 1850, and to Union City in 1867, where he lived and practiced until his death in 1876.

William J. Shoemaker, Ridgeville.—Dr. Shoemaker first saw the light of day in Richmond, Virginia, in 1820. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1837 the family came to Randolph county, settling not far from Ridgeville. William J. worked for his father in the woods until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1841 he entered Winchester Seminary, under Professor Ferris; he taught school; became Professor Ferris' assistant; attended the State University at Bloomington; studied medicine with his brother at Hanover, Ohio; practiced several years in northeastern Ohio; returned to Ridgeville in 1853, one thousand dollars in debt; in 1858 he moved to Kansas; during the winter of 1859-60 he was a clerk in the Legislature that framed the free constitution for Kansas; in 1860 he returned to Ridgeville, where he resided till his death in 1898.

John L. Reeves, Union City.—Dr. Reeves was born in Darke county, Ohio, in 1827. He came with his parents to Randolph county in 1832, settling in Jackson township, near New Lisbon. He stayed with his father till he was of age. However, he began to read medicine before that important period, reading under the direction of Doctors Downing and Miller. He began to practice in 1854, at Pittsburg, Randolph county. In 1856 he located at Lancaster, Jay county, Indiana. In 1861 he enlisted in the army, joining the Fortieth Ohio, as lieutenant of Company F. He was promoted to captain and again to major. He attended the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati in 1866, after which he resumed his practice at Union City, Indiana, where he continued to practice till his death.

Dr. David Ferguson, Union City, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1813; graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1837; began practice in Butler county, Ohio, in the same year; seems to have gone to Clark county, Ohio, in 1838, where he practiced about eleven years; he came to Winchester, Indiana, in 1849; immediately after the war he settled in Union City. He was active in the Presbyterian church and also an active worker in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died in 1884.

Dr. John Heines, Arba, was born in Maryland in 1827; graduated from the University of Maryland, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1846. He first practiced in Carroll county, Maryland, leaving there in 1864, and coming to Arba, this county, where he lived and practiced till his death in 1893.

John W. Botkin, Unionsport.—Doctor Botkin was born in Randolph county, Indiana, two miles northwest of the present town of Carlos City, Indiana, September 1, 1819. His parents, Hugh Botkin and Rachel (Keener) Botkin, came from Tennessee and entered land, the first to be entered in what is now West River township, in September, 1817. The last of the Potawatamie Indians (a band of four hundred) to leave the confines of the county, had their camp near his father's entry, and did not move westward until he was about three years of age.

His father had a large family, and he, as well as his brothers, did not wear trousers until he was ten years old, the long buskskin shirt being the fashion for boys of that age. His early education was received from the district schools and private teachers. He studied and practiced as was the custom of all young doctors in that day, with a Doctor Delaney, who lived in the southern part of Delaware county. He was associated with Doctor Delaney for three years, after which he began practice for himself in West River township, near Huntsville, in 1840, he being then twenty-one years of age. Here he practiced for sixty years, (except from 1878 to 1885, when he practiced in Winchester). This much is true of him that is not true of any other physician in the county, and probably never will be again, he was born and practiced medicine continuously in the county for sixty years. The only other predecessor he had in the practice of medicine in this township was Dr. Ellihue Hunt, who came from Kentucky. Dr. John McChristy, about 1850, practiced for a few years here and moved away.

Doctor Botkin endured all the privations that came to the early pioneer. His practice was extensive, covered a large territory, because doctors were few, and no means of travel except by horseback. For many weary years, he had to prepare his own medicines, from the roots, leaves, berries and barks of the various plants and trees that were indigenous to his community. It was many years after he began to practice before he could buy in the market the various tinctures and extracts that he had been forced to manufacture for himself, and these could be had only by going to Cincinnati and returning on horseback. He brought from Cincinnati the first ounce of quinine ever brought to the county, paying seven dollars and fifty cents for the same. He

was contemporaneous with Doctor Taylor, a pioneer physician in northern Wayne county, and they were of mutual help to each other in their consultations.

Later in life he attended medical school at Cincinnati. He was a great student of his subject, as well as of men. His frank, open expression, his inborn integrity and honesty, in dealing with patrons, led all who knew him well to trust him. This drew to him a large business that extended over many years.

A younger brother, Dr. Jonathan Botkin, practiced with him for two years, dying in 1856. Dr. N. T. Chenoweth, long a physician at Windsor, began his practice with Doctor Botkin, as did Dr. A. H. Farquhar, who practiced at Ridgeville, this county. His son, Dr. T. W. Botkin, of Farmland, and his grandson, Dr. B. S. Hunt, of Winchester, have each been associated with him in practice. He had three other grandsons who entered the practice of medicine, Dr. Charles Botkin, now of Farmland; Dr. Clyde Botkin and Dr. Morton L. Hunt, the latter two now deceased. He established Dr. John T. Chenoweth in practice at Huntsville in 1860. He was a kindly man and very religious, his faith never being on display, he preferring to live it. He was married to Mary Peacock, of this county. To them were born five children. He died in January, 1901.

Doctor Teal, whose given name I am unable to give, was another early physician of Randolph county. He married Miss Lizzie White, who afterwards became Mrs. Leander J. Monks, in 1857. He was in the drug business as well as practicing medicine. They lived in the Monks house on Franklin street. He probably came from Dayton or somewhere in that vicinity. He died during the war.

Dr. James Liston, to say the least, was one of Randolph county's earliest physicians, coming here about 1820. He married Rachel Way, the youngest sister of Miss Lou Way's father. After practicing here for a short time he went to Peru, Indiana, and built the first cabin there. In 1849 he went with a large company overland to California in the capacity of physician. After several years he returned to his family, which he left near Peru on a farm. Some time after this he moved to Bunker Hill, Indiana, where he died in the early seventies.

Dr. Cook resided and practiced in Winchester during the cholera epidemic in 1849. During the epidemic he was called to Lynn on a mission of mercy, probably, and while there was himself stricken with the terrible scourge and died in three days. He left a sweetheart, Miss Amanda Way, to whom he was to have been married in three weeks.

Dr. George Edgerly was in partnership with Doctor Ferguson in the practice of medicine in Winchester in 1849. He remained but a short time, when he moved to Muncie, Indiana. I have been unable to find any further trace of him.

Henry Way.—Probably one of the first physicians to settle on Randolph county soil was Dr. Henry Way. He was born in Beauty Spot, South Carolina, on the Big Peedee river, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He probably came to this vicinity about 1816, settling near Maxville. He belonged to the "First Families" of the South and was educated as such. He was thoroughly disgusted with the institution of slavery which fact is probably responsible for his leaving the Southland to come to a new country. He was active in the affairs of the Society of Friends, and as such, was actively engaged with Levi Coffin in the underground railroad. He became so offensive to the South that a price of five hundred dollars was put upon his head, dead or alive, whereupon he is said to have gone to Cincinnati, discarded his Quaker garb and beaver for a suit like the dandies of the times wore. He then made a tour of the South, going as far south as Mississippi, ostensibly visiting the plantations for some purpose or other, but really to incite the slaves to attempt an escape. It is said that he would make known his purpose to some slave who would circulate the report over the plantation. The Doctor would then steal out of the mansion-house in the dead of night and meet the negroes in some lonely spot and try to teach them how to proceed in order to successfully escape. He is said to have caused several hundred negroes to escape at this time. When he had returned, he gave a full account of his doings to the Cincinnati papers. When the southern planters found out how they had been hoaxed, their feelings were certainly not sweetened toward the North. Doctor Way was many years in advance of his time in his ideas of disease. One of his insistences was that consumption was contagious, and his instructions concerning the care and isolation of cases of this dread disease would remind one of those of a physician of today. Some time after the war he emigrated to Illinois, when he died about 1880.

Dr. Robert Woody came to Randolph county from Newport, now Fountain City, in the early 30's. He read medicine with Dr. Henry Way, after which he began to practice in Winchester, occupying the house now the residence of Judge L. J. Monks on Franklin street. Being a student of Doctor Way's he very naturally held many of his views on the political questions of the day as well as on disease. He is said to have been a very successful practitioner and stood high in the esteem of his fellow men. About the close of the war, he moved to Eaton, Ohio, where he died in 1867.

Jacob Bellville.—Another of Randolph county's early physicians was Doctor Jacob Bellville. He was born in New Castle, Delaware, about 1811. The family seem to have moved to near Dayton, Ohio, upon the representation of an elder member of the family the Rev. Jacob Bellville, the uncle of the subject of this sketch. It was the doctor's original intention to follow the avocation of a farmer, but he received an injury to his chest which made manual labor impossible, so he read medicine. In 1852, he came to Winchester, bought out the property and good will of Doctor Woody, moved into his home (now the Monks homestead) and began to practice. After two years, he returned to Dayton, Ohio, where he successfully practiced until his death, January 26, 1881.

Dr. George W. Bruce, Winchester, was born at Eaton, Ohio, January 17, 1822. Here he lived until he began the study of medicine. He began the practice of his profession at Huntington, Indiana; from there he moved to New Paris, Ohio, and in 1852 or 1853, located in Winchester where he resided continuously, except for a brief period prior to 1860, when he lived on a farm near Deerfield.

Doctor Bruce rendered distinguished and honorable service to his country in the war for the preservation of the Union. He was first appointed assistant surgeon of the Eighth Indiana Infantry, which position he held until January, 1863. He was then appointed to the same position in the First Indiana Cavalry, and served with that regiment until the expiration of his term of service. He was then appointed surgeon of the One Hundred Forty-second Infantry, which position he held until the close of the war.

Doctor Bruce practiced his profession continuously after his return from the army until about 1885, when his interest in mining properties in Missouri, claimed his personal attention. That he might properly care for these interests, he gave up the general practice of his profession. It has been said of Doctor Bruce that he never refused to respond to the call of distress because of the poverty of the sufferer, or from fear of not receiving compensation for his services. He died April 17, 1896.

Dr. C. S. Evans, Union City, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1832; came to Richmond, Indiana, in 1837, and to Spartanburg, Indiana, in 1852; to Hollandsburg, Ohio, in 1857; and to Union City in 1868. He read medicine with Doctor Lawrence, at Spartanburg, in 1852-55; practiced at Hollandsburg, Ohio in 1857-68, graduating from the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati in 1863.

He joined the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio Regiment as assistant

surgeon in the summer of 1863; had charge of the Cincinnati barracks, and then of a post hospital at Paris, Kentucky; rejoined the regiment in Maryland and then left the service, his time having expired and something over. He died in 1913.

Dr. Joel N. Converse, Union City, was born December 13, 1820, in Madison county, Ohio. He read medicine and practiced from 1841 to 1852, graduating in 1846, from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. He settled at Union City, in 1852, at the commencement of the town and resided there until the autumn of 1880, when he sold his residence and removed to Chicago, where he died in 1892.

Dr. Robert H. Morgan, Spartanburg, was born in Wayne county in 1827; attended school in various public and private institutions; read medicine at Marion, Ohio, with Doctor Lomax, 1850-51. He volunteered in 1861 in the Eighth Indiana (three months), Company D, Capt. Silas Colgrove. At the expiration of this enlistment, he re-enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Indiana; was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company D. He was discharged for disability in May, 1864. He probably began to practice in Marion, Ohio; from there he went to Nora, Illinois, and probably began to practice in and around Spartanburg about 1859, continuing there after the war till his death in 1884.

Dr. Elisha T. Bailey, Ridgeville.—Another one of the pioneer physicians of Randolph county was Elisha T. Bailey. He was born in Clinton county, Ohio in 1821; moved to Warren county, Ohio, in 1824; to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1829; to Green township, Randolph county, in 1847; and to Ridgeville in 1850. He read medicine with Stanton Judkins, of Newport (Fountain City), Indiana, in 1843-47; began to practice in 1847. He attended lectures at Miami Medical College in 1853-54. He was one of the pioneers of Ridgeville, having settled there before there was any town, and resided there until his death in 1890.

Dr. H. H. Yergin, Union City, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1839, and came to Union City in 1867. He graduated from the scientific course at college, Delaware, Ohio, and at the Cleveland Medical College, Ohio, in 1864, pursuing the post-graduate course in the same school in 1866. He is a member of several medical societies including the American Medical Association. He was employed by the "Bee Line" and the "Pan-Handle" railroads as surgeon for accident among their employees.

Dr. Sylvania Remmel, Winchester, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1818; her parents settled in White River township, Randolph county, in

1819. She began the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin Puckett, an elder brother in 1858-61. She began to practice in Winchester in 1861. About 1862 her family moved to Illinois, where she continued to practice. In 1874, upon the death of her husband, she returned to Winchester, continuing her practice till her death in 1907.

Dr. John E. Markle, Winchester, was born in Ithaca, New York, December 2, 1838. In 1854, he came with his parents to a village now known as Markleville, where, in 1859, he began the study of medicine, with a Doctor Cook. In 1860, he attended a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. He began the practice of medicine in Fishersburg, Madison county, Indiana, in 1861. When the dark cloud of war burst, young Markle enlisted as a private in Company E, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. For bravery displayed at various times, in some of the most trying and dangerous circumstances, he was promoted until he attained the captaincy of Company K.

On the 15th of October, 1865, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of his regiment which position he held until 1866, when he was mustered out of the service. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Portland, Jay county, Indiana. In the winter of 1867-68, he attended a second series of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1868. He continued to practice at Portland, until 1873, when he removed to Hagerstown, Indiana, and in the following year to Winchester, where he has since pursued his vocation. During the winters of 1878-79, he attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital, New York, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1879.

He was pension examiner of this county under the Garfield and Arthur administrations, and also under General Harrison's administration. He was the first Secretary of the Board of Health of this county, serving as such two years. He was nominated and elected clerk of the circuit court, serving from September, 1897, to January, 1902, serving the same number of days as clerk that he did in the service of his country. He laid down life's burdens March 20, 1903. Doctor Markle was a useful and valuable man to society, and a large concourse of people assembled at his funeral to express their appreciation of this patriot, this man of science, this kind-hearted physician and surgeon.

In 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Emily Victoria Johnson, which union was productive of two children, Minnie, who died in infancy and Dr. Grant C. Markle, who was associated with his father in practice at the time of his death.

Dr. William G. Smith, Winchester, was born near New Carlisle, Ohio, in 1837. He received a good common school education in youth, read medicine under Dr. John Crowley and graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1869. He began to practice at Fairview, Randolph county, in 1863. From there he moved to Deerfield, where he practiced for five years. He then came to Winchester. He attended Bellevue College, New York City, from which he graduated in 1880. In October, 1874, Doctor Smith and Dr. J. E. Markle formed a partnership for the practice of medicine under the firm name of Smith and Markle. They continued in partnership until June, 1882. There was no time during these years that the firm did not enjoy a large and lucrative practice.

After the dissolution of this partnership Doctor Smith continued to practice alone until December, 1891, when he associated himself with Dr. Charles McNaull, a graduate of Bellevue College, which partnership continued to exist until the day of his death.

Doctor Smith was recognized by his contemporary physicians as a splendid diagnostician. He had the faculty of telling what ailments the patient had. His knowledge of anatomy was extensive and accurate, also a thorough knowledge of the physiology of the various organs; this is probably largely responsible for his phenomenal success as a general practitioner. He early associated himself with a society of doctors styled the "Medical Society of the Muncie District" in which he was an enthusiastic worker and supporter. He was also one of the fourteen original members of the "Randolph County Medical Society," organized in 1876. Doctor Smith's name is held in veneration by many of the county's present day physicians because of the kindly word of advice, the valuable aid given in time of need. In consultation, he was always kind and courteous to the physicians present, always disposed to look hopefully to the recovery of the patient.

In June, 1866, he was married to Julia Lucas. To them came three children, George, Bessie, and Harold, all of whom are at present living. Doctor Smith gave up the cares of this life in August, 1892.

Dr. John T. Chenoweth, Winchester, was born in Darke county, Ohio, November 19, 1833. He was a descendant of John Chenoweth who settled in Maryland, in 1716. He attended the district schools and was a pupil of Enos L. Watson in the early 50's. He fitted himself for teaching, and taught in the district schools. When a young man he learned the trade of brick mason. He was a contracting builder for a few years and most of the buildings that he erected are in a good state of preservation yet. January 4, 1857, he was married to Hannah V. Miller. To this union were born five

children: Forrest A., Herschal V., Arthur, Ethel May, Martha M. He studied medicine with Dr. Lansdown of Greenville, Ohio, and attended the Eclectic Medical Institute during the fall and winter of 1859-60. In March, 1860, he located at Huntsville, Indiana, where he practiced his profession till 1865. During the first part of the Civil war he treated the families of soldiers without charge. While living at Huntsville, he with the help of others assisted in ferreting out the designs of the Knights of the Golden Circle. It was through his counsel that a Randolph county citizen went to Terre Haute and joined the Knights. After receiving all the grips, pass words, and instructions, this citizen visited the meetings at various places where he came into possession of all the plans of the order to aid the Confederacy. These plans were communicated to Governor Morton, who delegated this citizen to get evidence against these Knights.

In November, 1865, Doctor Chenoweth located at Williamsburg, Wayne county, Indiana, where he continued in the active practice of his chosen profession till the fall of 1874. During the fall and winter of 1874-75 he attended the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. He received his diploma from that institution in March, 1875. April, 7, 1875, he moved to Winchester, Indiana and was in very active practice till time of his death, which occurred April 19, 1903. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Free and Accepted Masons and Knights of Honor. He was true to all trusts thrust upon him. His hatred for all trickery and hypocrisy was marked. He was a lover of truth, honor and justice. Many young physicians would go to him for advice and were always repaid for their going. He was always ready to help the weak. During his first few years of practice he would go to see his patients on horseback, because of the bad roads. He was a lover of good horses and always had his barn full of horses that would take him to his patients without loss of time. His presence in the sick room was a tonic and the patient would always bless him, although some never paid him.

Dr. Lewis N. Davis, Farmland, was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1849. His parents came to Randolph county, in 1851. In 1859 they emigrated to Saline county, Missouri, consequently the boyhood of Doctor Davis was spent in Randolph and Saline counties. He received a common and high school education. In 1870 he began the study of medicine with his brother, R. P. Davis, then of Redkey, Indiana. In September, he entered Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1873. After graduation, he remained with his brother in Redkey until

August of the same year, when he moved to Farmland, where he remained till his death in October, 1912.

In May, 1882, he supplemented his college education by a clinical course in Cincinnati, at the Good Samaritan Hospital, and in 1889, took a course in the Polyclinic of New York City. He has contributed to the literature of his profession, giving to the world the results of his own practice and observation. He is a charter member of the Randolph County Medical Society, organized in 1876; of the Delaware District Medical Society; also he was a member of the American Medical Society. To these societies, he has contributed many able papers, also to the leading medical periodicals of the United States, some of which have been translated into German. His scholarly attainments and professional ability were universally recognized.

Dr. Richard Bosworth, Winchester, was born in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1832. In 1836, he accompanied his parents to Jay county, Indiana. Doctor Bosworth received a good education in the Liberal Arts, attending the public schools, the Jay county seminary, and Liber College. Taught school in the winter of 1849-50. Began to study medicine in 1854; continued to 1857, pursuing his studies a part of the time in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Because of lack of means, he was obliged to leave the university before completing the prescribed course and begin practice. Accordingly he located at Pleasant Mills, Adams county, in 1857. He soon left this place and settled in Deerfield, where he practiced until the war. In the meantime, he had found opportunity to attend another course of lectures at the University of Michigan, but again he abandoned his studies and entered the Union army. In August, 1862, Doctor Bosworth was appointed surgeon-at-large for the state of Indiana. At New Orleans and other places, his duty consisted of inspecting hospitals, which duty he discharged until the following spring, when, by reason of a severe attack of bronchitis, he obtained leave of absence and returned home. After remaining at home for six weeks, the Doctor re-entered the service, becoming assistant surgeon of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, which position he held until the expiration of the regiment's period of service.

Doctor Bosworth, after his discharge, returned to Randolph county, and shortly, for the third time entered the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in March, 1865. He was again appointed surgeon-at-large by Governor Morton, and for some time thereafter was busily engaged in the discharge of his official duties. At the close of the war Doctor Bosworth returned to Winchester, Randolph county and was soon engaged in a

lucrative practice. In 1867, he was appointed examining surgeon for pensions, which position he held for fifteen years, resigning in 1882.

Because of bad health, due to overwork, Doctor Bosworth, in 1880, retired temporarily from practice, going to the Pacific slope. Subsequently he spent one winter in Florida, from which state he returned much improved in health to resume his practice.

In 1864, Doctor Bosworth was married to Miss Sarah A. Hale. To this union were born three children: Rosecrans J., Leander U. and Flora M. all of whom are still living. Doctor Bosworth is an enthusiastic Mason, having taken all the degrees of the York Rite. At eighty-two years of age, the Doctor is hale and hearty, except for crippled legs which he received in an accident, in which his buggy was upset and he himself was dragged for some distance over the hard turnpike. The Doctor has been a liberal contributor to the churches of Winchester, and no proper help to worthy enterprise, charitable or otherwise has he withheld.

Dr. Isaac N. Trent, Muncie, a former practitioner in Randolph county, was born in 1854, in Carroll county, Indiana. He was reared on a farm till he had almost reached man's estate, when he began to work at the carpenter's trade. He attended the common schools until about seventeen years of age, when he entered the Battle Ground Collegiate Institute, at Battle Ground, Indiana. After two years work here, he taught school in Carroll county for seven years. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. W. N. Gates in Carroll. In 1879 he attended one course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and in 1880, one course at the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, graduating in 1881. He began practice at Losantville, Randolph county, forming a partnership with Dr. H. P. Franks. In 1886, while still maintaining his partnership with Doctor Franks, he went to New York City and spent a year in the hospitals and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city in 1887; he then returned to his partner at Losantville and remained till 1888. He then went to Columbus, Ohio, for a year, and in 1889, settled in Muncie, Indiana, where he resides and practices at the present time.

Dr. Hamilton P. Franks, Losantville, was born in Hardin county, Ohio, in 1849. Doctor Franks was reared on a farm, received a common school education in his county and attended a school of dentistry at Newark, Ohio. He practiced his profession at Thornville, Ohio, for five years. Afterward he entered Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, then he entered the Kentucky school of Medicine at Louisville, from here he went to the Indiana

Medical College of Indianapolis. In 1887-88 he attended the medical department of the University of New York, at New York City, graduating therefrom. In 1874, Dr. Franks moved to Losantville, Randolph county, and has practiced there ever since.

Dr. Alonzo H. Good, Selma, also a former practitioner of Randolph county, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1843. He received a common school education and entered the Union army in 1862, enlisting in Company D, Sixty-ninth Indiana volunteer infantry. He was wounded and taken prisoner in the first engagement, was paroled on the field of battle, sent to Paoli camp at Richmond, Indiana, where he remained until exchanged. He afterwards contracted measles which caused the loss of his voice and he was offered a discharge which he refused. In consequence he was transferred to the sanitary department. He was afterward offered a commission by Governor Morton as major in the Nineteenth Indiana Cavalry, which he declined, because he did not believe his physical condition fit to go into active duty. In 1864, he was transferred to the Ninety-fourth Company Volunteer Relief Corps, in which corps he served till the expiration of his term of service, being mustered out as first sergeant of the Twentieth Company Second Battalion, Volunteer Relief Corps.

Prior to his enlistment, Doctor Good began the study of medicine; in addition to this he was kept much of the time in the medical department of the army. Upon his return to Wayne county, he began to study with Drs. P. H. Jamison of Indianapolis and J. B. Clark of Economy, Indiana. In 1867, he began to practice in Bloomingsport, Randolph county, Indiana, continuing for fourteen years. In 1880 or 1881 he moved to Selma, where he still continues to practice his profession honored of all men.

Dr. J. H. Fahnestock was born in Miami county, Ohio, February 14, 1842. Moved with his parents to a farm near Versailles, Ohio, and later to near Union City, Indiana. He obtained his education from the common schools of Ohio. At the age of thirteen he began to read medicine, in the meantime working on his father's farm. In 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, serving almost three years. Doctor Fahnestock is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical School of Cincinnati, Ohio, and also from the Southern Medical Institute of Memphis, Tennessee. In 1877, he began to practice, locating near Union City. Some time later, he moved to Union City, where he enjoyed a long and very successful practice of his profession. At present he is located in Fostoria, Ohio.

In 1867, he was married to Margaret J. Benson, to which union was born six children all of whom are living.

Dr. George W. Thompson, son of Samuel and Edith Thompson, was born in German township, Darke county, Ohio, April 11, 1831. He moved into Randolph county, Indiana, at the age of thirteen, and in 1849, was married to Elizabeth Wiley. As a young man, Doctor Thompson began the study of medicine under Dr. Charles Austin and later practiced with him.

When the Civil war broke out in 1861, Doctor Thompson, answering his country's call, gave up his practice and enlisted in Company B, Sixty-ninth Indiana as Second Lieutenant and at the expiration of his enlistment in this regiment he served in the One Hundred Forty-seventh Ohio as chaplain, returning to his practice at the close of the conflict.

Doctor Thompson graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1878, and was active in the practice of medicine until his death, August 13, 1904. He was a member of Sedgewick Post No. 38, Grand Army of the Republic, and also an active member of the Masonic order.

Dr. Joseph J. Evans, Winchester, was born in Wrightstown, Belmont county, Ohio, September 17, 1839. His father moved to Bremen, Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1840, when he was about one year old. In this old town Doctor Evans lived, attended its common schools until he was about seventeen years old. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, in the years of 1857, 1858 and 1859. He read medicine in his father's office up until 1862 and began the practice of his profession in the fall of 1862, in Straitsville, Perry county, Ohio, where he remained until September, 1867, when he moved from there to Winchester, where he has resided since that time engaged in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Martin Conner, Parker City, was born in Maryland, February 8, 1827. While he was very young his parents moved to New Castle, Indiana, then they seem to have moved farther west. He began to read medicine with his brother William Conner, who was practicing at Windsor, Indiana. William was himself a student of Doctor West at Hagerstown, Indiana. Dr. Martin Conner began to practice in 1854. In February of 1855, he was married to Susan R. Peoples, and in the fall of that year they moved to Parker, Indiana, where Doctor Conner practiced till his death in 1876. To this union were born six children, four of whom are yet living together with his wife, who is hale and hearty, doing her own work, keeping house for a son, she being in her eighty-third year.

Dr. Conner did not enlist in the army during the Civil war, but remained at home where his helping hand was always extended in helpfulness to the families of those who were at the front. The Conner home was open

at all times to the distressed families of Union soldiers, and the hand of healing was laid on without money and without price. Doctor Conner died of that dread disease consumption, brought on by over-exposure in the practice of his profession. He was prominent in Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Methodist circles. He was laid in his narrow cell in Rehobeth graveyard in Randolph county.

The following list purports to be a complete roster of physicians yet living, with those professional items concerning each, which are important as history. In some instances the items are meagre, particularly in regard to professional training. It was impossible to see all of them and it proved to be equally impossible to secure answers to letters of inquiry, so it was necessary to give just what could be gleaned from the records in the clerk's office, which in some instances was scant enough.

Abel, O. E., born in 1860, in Jay county, Indiana; school of practice is Regular; practiced some years in Winchester; now at Trenton, Randolph county.

Barnard, P. C., born in 1868, in Henry county, Indiana; graduated from Central College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1901; school of practice is Regular; practiced at Oakville, Indiana, ten years, Hamilton, Indiana, two years, at present at Parker City.

Beauchamp, H. W., born in 1873, in Shelby county, Indiana; school of practice in Physio-medical; was located at Arba, Randolph county; present place of practice, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Beck, Isaac E., born in 1863, in Jay county, Indiana; school of practice is Physio-Medical; was located at New Pittsburg; present location unknown.

Berry, N. D., born in 1854, in Darke county, Ohio; school of practice is Regular; formerly practiced in Spartanburg, but now of Muncie, Indiana.

Bosworth, Richard, born in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1832; graduated from University of Michigan Medical School in 1865; school of practice is Regular; practiced at Pleasant Mills, Indiana, Deerfield, Indiana; now of Winchester, Indiana, and has retired.

Botkin, Thomas W., born in 1844, in Randolph county, Indiana; school of practice is Eclectic; began in Unionsport, Randolph county, but now of Farmland, Indiana, and has retired.

Botkin, Charles L., born in 1878, at Unionsport, Indiana; graduated from Medical College of Indiana in 1904; school of practice Regular; practiced at Winchester and is at present at Farmland.

Blossom, J. C., born in 1872, at Decatur, Indiana; graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, Kentucky, in 1900; school of prac-

tice Regular; began practice at Mooreland, Indiana; at present located at Losantville, Indiana.

Brenner, Ivan E., born in 1886, at Mt. Ayr, Indiana; graduated from Indiana University School of Medicine, in 1913; school of practice is Regular; is located at Winchester, Indiana.

Chenoweth, Forrest A., born in 1858, in Darke county, Ohio; graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1886; school of practice is Regular; located at Winchester and has practiced there continuously from 1886.

Clapper, David, born in 1850, in Henry county, Indiana; school of practice is Homeopathic; practiced at Losantville; present location, Mooreland, Henry county, Indiana.

Chapman, John A., born in East Dubuque, Illinois, 1872; graduate of Des Moines School of Osteopathy in 1904 and is practicing in Union City at present time.

Cox, Cyrus R., born in 1853, near Winchester, Indiana; graduated from College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana, in 1878; school of practice is Regular; began practice at Winchester, but now of Lynn, Indiana, where he has been since 1882.

Cromer, L. G., born in 1859, at Cedar Bluffs, Alabama; graduated from Medical College of Ohio, in 1890; school of practice Regular; began to practice in Hillgrove, Ohio; has been in Union City since 1905.

Cromer, Mary O., born in 1868, at Lewisburg, Preble county, Ohio; graduated from the Miami Medical School, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1904; school of practice is Regular; began practice in Union City, where she still continues

Current, Orpheus E., born in 1872, in Redkey, Jay county, Indiana; graduated from Medical College of Indiana, in 1897; school of practice is Regular; located in Farmland, Indiana, where he still practices.

Cory, Henry W., born in 1867, in Wabash county, Indiana; school of practice Homeopathic; practiced short time in Parker City; present location unknown.

Darnell, Terrence E., born in 1879, at Vandalia, Illinois; school of practice Regular; was located in Carlos City, Indiana; present location unknown.

Davis, George H., born in 1875, in Darke county, Ohio; graduated from the Indiana University School of Medicine, in 1909; school of practice is Regular; located in Spartanburg, Indiana, till 1912; since then in Union City, Indiana.

Deitrick, Herbert W., born in 1887, at Bellefontaine, Ohio; graduated

from Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1910; is located in Union City; school of practice is Eclectic.

Drumm, Howard, born in 1875, at Muncie, Indiana; school of practice is Regular; was located in Parker City; present whereabouts unknown; graduated from Indiana Medical School of Purdue, in 1907.

Evans, Joseph J., born in 1829, in Belmont county, Ohio; attended lectures at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio; began to practice in 1862, at Straitsville, Ohio; in 1867 he moved to Winchester, where he is at present residing, but is not now actively practicing.

Fisher, M. L., born in 1843, in Clark county, Ohio; school of practice Physio-medical; practiced in Winchester, but some years ago moved to Montana.

Franks, Hamilton P., was born in 1849, in Hardin county, Ohio; graduated from Indiana Medical College and University of New York; school of practice Regular; began practice in Losantville, where he still resides.

Frederick, George W., born in 1861, in Randolph county, Indiana; graduated from Ohio Medical College 1885; school of practice Regular; began practice in Ridgeville, but left there a few years ago and went to Kokomo, Indiana.

Freeman, Benjamin F., was born in 1876, in New Palestine, Indiana; graduated from the Medical College of Indiana; school of practice Regular; began practice in Ridgeville, Indiana, where he practiced till a few years ago, when he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, but is now located at New Palestine, Indiana.

Gardener, Emma G., born in 1860, in Eaton, Ohio; graduated from the Kirksville School of Osteopathy; practiced in Winchester for about four years, when she married ex-sheriff George Bright, after which she gave up her practice.

Griffis, Vierl C., born in 1883, in White Water, Indiana; graduated from Indiana Medical College of Indiana, 1907; located at Spartanburg; school of practice Regular.

Gustin, Francis M., born in 1854, at Middletown, Indiana; graduated from Herring Medical College, Chicago Homeopathic and is practicing at Union City, Indiana.

Hanna, Raymond W., was born in 1888, at Waveland, Indiana; graduated from the Kirksville School of Osteopathy, and is practicing in Winchester.

Hastings, A. H., was born in 1843, in Henry county, Indiana; school of practice is Homeopathic; practiced some years in Winchester; moved to Muncie, where he is practicing at present.

Heiner, Edgar K., was born in 1860, at Hemstead, Maryland; school of practice Regular; practiced at Ridgeville a short time, when he emigrated to Worthington Indiana.

Heller, Oscar, was born in 1871, in Hancock county, Indiana; school of practice Regular; practiced in Ridgeville short time, when he left for Greenfield, Indiana.

Hinshaw, O. W., was born in 1875, in Snow Hill, Randolph county, Indiana; school of practice Regular; is located at Lynn, Indiana.

Hinshaw, Wm. H., born in 1858, in Randolph county, Indiana; school of practice Physio-medical; practiced at Bartonia, Randolph county, but has left and present location unknown.

Huddleston, Albert F., was born in 1859, east of Liberty, Union county, Indiana; graduated from the Pulte Homeopathic School of Medicine in 1881; came to Winchester, where he has since resided and practiced his profession.

Hunt, Bader S., was born in 1869, near Unionsport, Randolph county, Indiana; graduated from Rush Medical School in 1894; school of practice is Regular; his whole professional career has been spent in Winchester, Indiana.

Innis, Robert E., was born in 1860, in Tipton county, Indiana; school of practice is Eclectic; practiced in Parker, but moved to another location which is unknown.

Johnson, Ed. W., was born in 1857, in Union City, Indiana; graduated in 1884 from Ohio Medical College; practiced in Union City; now in Canada.

Johnson, Harvey B., was born in 1852, at Somerset, New York; graduated from Medical Department Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1881; school of practice is Regular; has practiced in Dustan Falls, Ohio, six years, Homer, Illinois, seven years, Sheridan, Michigan, eight years, and Ridgeville, Indiana, where he is now located about twelve years.

Kelley, Clifton M., was born in 1855, at Lynn, Indiana; graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, 1891; school of practice is Regular; has practiced at Palestine, Ohio, for three years, Deerfield, Indiana, two years, and in Winchester up to the present.

Kendal, Margaret A., was born in 1834, in Illinois; school of practice is Physio-medical; practices in Modoc, Indiana.

Keith, Freeman E., was born in 1872, in Havelock, New Brunswick, Canada; graduated from University of Indianapolis; school of practice is Regular; has practiced in Richmond, Indiana, two years, Toledo, Ohio, one year, New Brunswick, Canada six years and in Modoc, Indiana to the present.

Kienzle, Fred W., was born in 1872, at Madison, Indiana; graduated from the Medical College of Indiana in 1902; school of practice is Regular;

has practiced at Greensfork, Indiana, from 1902-1912, Carlos City 1912 to March, 1913, and at Lynn to the present time.

Kramer, Joseph A., was born in 1876, at Lithapolis, Ohio; graduated from Louisville Medical College in 1908, and is since located at Parker City, Indiana. School of practice is Regular.

Lambert, Thomas J., was born in Randolph county in 1869; graduated from Jener Medical College, Chicago, 1906; eye, ear, nose and throat specialist; practiced in Chicago until January, 1914, when he located in Union City.

Lee, John M., was born in 1883, at Rushville, Indiana; graduated from the Miami Medical College, 1906; school of practice is Regular; has practiced in Denver, Colorado, to 1908; Indianapolis, Indiana, to 1909; Winchester, Indiana, to 1911, and when last heard of was in Denver, Colorado.

Lemmon, Brandt E., was born in 1883, at Corydon, Indiana; graduated from Louisville School of Medicine, 1908; began practice at Saratoga; present whereabouts unknown.

Little, Benjamin F., was born in 1854, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; school of practice is Homeopathic; was located in Parker City; present location unknown.

McWhinney, B. P., was born in 1868, at Campbellstown, Ohio; school of practice is Eclectic; was located in Union City, Indiana, but now is practicing in Indianapolis, Indiana.

McFarland, Norman, was born in 1843, in Darke county, Ohio; school of practice is Eclectic; is located in New Pittsburg, Indiana.

McFarland, Omer G., was born in 1883, in Jay county, Indiana; school of practice is Regular; was located at Losantville, Indiana, but has since moved, and present location is unknown.

McCormack, William D., was born in 1859, at Cadiz, Indiana; graduated from Physio-Medical School of Indianapolis; has practiced at Sulphur Springs, Indiana, from 1886-1888; Richmond, Indiana, 1888-1890; Falmouth, 1890-1895; Modoc, Indiana, 1895 to probably 1908; present location unknown.

Markle, Grant C., was born in 1869, at Portland, Indiana; graduated from medical department of University of Louisville in 1892; has practiced continuously in Winchester since then.

Martin, Charles E., was born in 1886, in Jay county, Indiana; graduated from Miami Medical College, Cincinnati; school of practice is Regular: has practiced in Farmland, but at present is located in Carlos City, Indiana.

Milligan, C. E., was born in 1862, at Portland, Indiana; graduated from the Physio-Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis in 1890, and has practiced in Winchester continuously since graduation.

Morgan, Thomas W., was born in 1859, at Nova, Illinois; graduated from Wesleyan College of Cleveland, Ohio; school of practice is Regular; after graduation, settled in Spartanburg, where he is at present practicing.

Morony, J. H., was born in 1856, in Logan county, Ohio; graduated from the Starling Medical College in 1885; school of practice is Regular; has practiced in Carlos City nine years; Lynn, Indiana, eight years; Alexandria, Indiana, one year, and Winchester since.

Mulliken, Clarence W., was born in 1881, at Ninevah, Indiana; graduated from medical department of Indiana University in 1908; school of practice is Regular; practiced in Tuba, Arizona, 1909 to 1912; Valentine, Arizona. 1912 to 1913; Adams, Indiana, 1908 to 1909; at present is located in Ridgeville, Indiana.

Nixon, Jesse E., was born in 1874, at Portland, Indiana; graduated from Indiana Medical College in 1905; school of practice is Regular; has practiced at New Mt. Pleasant, 1905; soon located in Ridgeville, and has since gone to Portland, Indiana.

Nixon, John, was born in 1859, at New Mt. Pleasant, Indiana; graduated from Ohio Medical College in 1882; school of practice is Regular; since which time he has practiced in Farmland, Indiana.

Nixon, John S., was born in 1887, in Farmland, Indiana; graduated from medical department of Indiana University in 1912; school of practice is Regular; house physician St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, then in partnership with father in Farmland.

Noffsinger, Henry, was born in Randolph county in 1860; began practice at Rossburg, 1884; moved to Union City, where he still practices.

Proctor, J. A., was born in 1829, in Butler county, Ohio; graduated from the St. Louis College of Medicine in 1850; school of practice is Regular; began at Oxford, Ohio, then moved to Fairfield, Indiana, and finally to Union City, in 1877, where he is engaged in the drug business.

Reese. George B. M., was born in 1869, in Cralion county, Pennsylvania; school of practice is Regular; at last accounts was at Losantville, Randolph county.

Reid, Robert W., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1886; graduated from Ohio Miami Medical College of Cincinnati University in 1912; school of practice is Regular; located in Union City, Indiana, in 1914.

Rine, Edgar W., was born in 1859, at Detart, West Virginia; graduated

from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1885; school is Regular; practiced in Longbottom, Ohio, seventeen years; at present in Winchester, where he has practiced fifteen years.

Reynard, E. G., was born in 1860, in Randolph county, Indiana; graduated from Medical College of Ohio in 1884; school of practice is Regular; practiced in Lightsville, Ohio, until about 1890, when he located in Union City, where he is now practicing.

Reynard, Granville, was born in 1857 in Cerro Gordo, Randolph county, Indiana; graduated from the Ohio Medical College and did post-graduate in New York in 1881; school of practice is Regular; has practiced at Castine, Ohio, 1881-1884, then located in Union City, where he still resides and practices.

Riegal, Harrison C., was born in Darke county, Ohio, in 1878; graduated from College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, in 1905; school of practice is Regular; practiced in Spartanburg, Randolph county; has removed, and whereabouts unknown.

Robinson, John S., was born in 1885, at Salem, Indiana; graduated from Indiana University School of Medicine in 1912; school of practice is Regular, practicing at present in Winchester.

Rogers, Aaron G., was born in 1849, at Rogersville, Indiana; graduated from Miami Medical College in 1880; school of practice is Regular; practiced one year at Terre Haute, Indiana, then came to Parker City, where he continues to practice.

Root, William W., was born in 1868, at Niagara Falls, New York; graduated from the Rush Medical College in 1904; school of practice is Regular; began practice in Parker, after considerable experience as teacher of science in various high schools and colleges. He was in the employ of Parke, Davis & Company, wholesale druggists, at Detroit, Michigan, but now in Philadelphia.

Ruby, Fred McK., was born in 1881 at Union City, Indiana; graduated from department of medicine and surgery, University of Michigan, in 1903; specializes on eye, ear, nose and throat; school of practice is Regular; is located in Union City.

Ruby, Samuel B., was born in 1855, in Hollandsburg, Ohio; school of practice is Regular; his whole professional career has been spent in Union City.

Schenk, George H., was born in 1875, at Salamonie, Jay county, Indiana; graduated from Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1902; located in Ridgeville, where he yet practices.

Shaddy, Elmer D., was born in 1873, at Bennington, Indiana; graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1901; school of practice is Regular; practiced at Westchester 1901-1904, and located at Saratoga, where he now practices.

Silvers, James M., was born in 1873, in Randolph county, Indiana; school of practice is Regular; was, for a time, located in Ridgeville; present whereabouts unknown.

Simmons, William D., was born in 1864, in Randolph county, Indiana; school of practice is Eclectic; practiced some time in Union City, Indiana, but now of Bloomington, Indiana.

Snodgrass, Benjamin, was born in 1859, in Clark county, Ohio; graduated from Marion Medical School; school of practice is Physio-Medical; practices in Union City, Indiana.

Smith, Isaac M., was born in 1855, in Hancock county, Indiana; school of practice is Eclectic; practiced in Parker, but is now loated in Muncie, Indiana.

Spitler, Chester A., was born in 1879, at Brookville, Ohio; graduated from Indiana Medical College in 1907; school of practice is Regular; began practice in Saratoga, Indiana, where he is at present.

Spitler, Charles E., was born in 1873, at Vorhees, Ohio; graduated from St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1891; is Regular, and located in Saratoga, Indiana.

Vanderburg, J. M., born in Randolph county; school of practice is Eclectic; practiced in Parker City, but now is in Albany, Delaware county.

Walker, William H., was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, in 1867; was graduated from Louisville College of Medicine; school of practice is Regular; practiced a few years in Winchester, then moved to Portland, Indiana, where he is at present located.

Wallace, John M., was born in 1878, in Richland, Ohio; graduated from Indiana Medical College in 1903; school of practice is Regular; has practiced at Franklin, Indiana, four years, then moved to Ridgeville, Indiana, where he is at present.

Welbourn, E. L., was born in 1843, in Marion county, Ohio; graduated from Eclectic College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1866; located in Union City in 1866, and resides there at present. Since 1870 he has been engaged in the manufacture of proprietary medicines.

Wiggins, D. S., was born in 1874, at Losantville, Indiana; graduated from Indiana Medical College; school of practice is Regular; practiced in Losantville, later moved to New Castle, Indiana, where he is now practicing.

Wright, Carl H., was born in 1878, in Henry county, Indiana; school of practice is Regular; practiced some time in Parker; present location is unknown.

Young, Frank, was born in 1866, at Somerville, Ohio; graduated from Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio; practiced a short time at Union City, then moved to Dunkirk, and from there to Bradford Junction, Ohio.

Zeller, B. F., was born in 1844, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania; graduated from Ohio Medical College in 1885; school of practice is Regular; has practiced in Champaign county, Ohio; Beamsville, Ohio; Crab Orchard, Kentucky; in Texas, and has been in Union City for twelve years.

Zeller, F. Arthur, was born in 1871, in Darke county, Ohio; graduated from Ohio Medical College in 1898; school of practice is Regular; was in United States army as a surgeon immediately after graduation; now located in Union City, Indiana.

Zeller, Ward C., was born in 1874, in Darke county, Ohio; graduated from Ohio Medical University at Columbus, Ohio, in 1897; school of practice is Regular; began practice at St. Paris, Ohio; has been in Union City for last five or six years; eye, ear, nose and throat specialist.

Summary: There are at present (August, 1914) in Randolph county sixty-one active practicing physicians. Of this number forty-six are Regulars, five are Eclectic, four are Physio-Medicals, four are Homeopathists, and two are Osteopathists, regularly licensed.

The dentists practicing at present in Randolph county number but fourteen. Each one is a graduate from some recognized school of dentistry and is regularly licensed. The date following the name is the date of the last license issued to the practitioner, and does not necessarily mean the beginning of that individual's practice.

Atkinson, Woodruff G., 1901, located at Union City.
Beals, John H., 1907, located at Winchester.
Eastman, Blaine, 1913, located at Winchester.
Edwards, W. Theodore, 1903, located at Winchester.
Gray, Benjamin F., 1904, not practicing regularly in the county.
Gray, Charles F., 1905, not practicing regularly in the county.
Hamilton, Robert A., 1911, located at Modoc.
Hendricks, C. S., 1902, located at Parker City.
Keffer, Clarence C., 1914, located at Union City.
LeFever, Mrs. L. M., 1899, located at Union City.
McKinnon, Frank E., 1900, located at Losantville.

Pretlow, Joseph J., 1899, located at Winchester.
Smith, Arthur D., 1902, practices in Texas, but resides in county.
Smith, S. D., 1901, located at Union City.
Smith, Milo V., 1902, not practicing regularly in Randolph county.
Study, Carl A., 1904, located in Winchester.
Stone, Thomas F., 1908, located in Ridgeville.
Wampler, George S., 1909, located in Union City.
Wright, Cyrus C., 1909, located in Lynn.

THE RANDOLPH COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Randolph County Medical Society was probably the offspring of at least two small societies—The Union City Medical Society and The Winchester Medical Association. These societies were organized about 1857, and kept up their meetings with more or less regularity until about 1876, when they were reorganized under the plan of the American Medical Association. At first none but "regulars" were admitted, but now "every legally registered physician residing and practicing in Randolph county, who is of good moral and professional standing, and who does not support or practice, or claim to practice, any exclusive system of medicine, shall be eligible for membership."

At its organization the following officers were elected: J. C. Beverly, president; J. Heiner, vice-president; L. M. Jones, secretary.

The following physicians were charter members: J. E. Bennett, Hillgrove, Ohio; William Commons, Union City, Indiana; J. T. Chenoweth, Winchester, Indiana; N. T. Chenoweth, Windsor, Indiana; L. N. Davis, Farmland, Indiana; R. P. Davis, Redkey, Indiana, Jay county; C. S. Evans, Union City, Indiana; J. J. Evans, Winchester, Indiana; David Ferguson, Union City, Indiana; A. H. Good, Bloomingsport, Indiana; H. Harrison, Union City, Indiana; R. H. Harrison, Winchester, Indiana; John E. Markle, Winchester, Indiana; W. G. Smith, Winchester, Indiana.

The following have since become affiliated with the society: A. H. Farquhar, Losantville, in 1876; John Heiner, Arba, in 1876; J. E. Beverly, Winchester, in 1876; R. T. Maltbie, Farmland, in 1877; G. S. Evans, Saratoga in 1878; R. Ford, Saratoga, in 1878; R. Hamilton, Lynn, in 1878; H. H. Yergan, Union City, in 1878; W. J. Shoemaker, Ridgeville, in 1878; J. S. Blair, Lynn, in 1879; J. S. Berry, Spartanburg, in 1879; A. G. Rogers, Parker, in 1880; I. N. Hollinger, Harrisville, in 1880; J. M. Keener, Farmland, in 1880; C. Smith, Farmland, in 1880; John Nixon, Farmland, in 1882;

J. N. Trent, Losantville, in 1883; J. L. Contrie, Deerfield, in 1884; Joseph Meek, Arba, in 1885; G. Reynard, Union City, in 1885; H. C. Hunt, Trenton, in 1885; F. A. Chenoweth, Winchester, in 1886; H. P. Franks, Losantville, in 1886; C. M. Kelley, Winchester, in 1887; J. H. Morony, Carlos City, in 1887; D. M. Carter, Modoc, in 1887; W. K. Marquis, Bartonia, in 1888; G. W. Frederick, Ridgeville, in 1888; C. C. Mills, Losantville, in 1888; Oscar E. Able, Winchester, in 1889; E. G. Reynard, Union City, in 1890; Frank G. Keller, Spartanburg, in 1891; Charles McNaul, Winchester, in 1891; G. C. Markle, Winchester, in 1893; B. S. Hunt, Winchester, in 1894; C. R. Cox, Lynn, in 1895; Alonzo Coffin, Carlos City, in 1896; L. G. Cromer, Union City, in 1897; O. E. Current, Farmland, in 1897; D. S. Wiggins, Losantville, in 1898; Charles Spitler, Saratoga, in 1898; A. H. Hattery, Parker, in 1899; E. W. Rine, Winchester, in 1900; O. W. Hinshaw, Lynn, in 1902; D. F. Trenary, Modoc, in 1903; Elmer D. Shaddy, Saratoga, in 1904; D. W. McCormick, in 1903; Charles L. Botkin, Farmland, in 1905; William W. Root, Parker City, in 1905; J. E. Nixon, Ridgeville, in 1905; F. Ruby, Union City, in 1906; Charles E. Milligan, Winchester, in 1906; F. E. Kieth, Modoc, 1907; S. B. Ruby, Union City, in 1907; Clyde E. Botkin, Parker City, in 1907; David C. Roney, Ridgeville, in 1910; Morton L. Hunt, Winchester, in 1911; Thomas Morgan, Spartanburg, 1911; Howard Drumm, Parker City, in 1911; F. Arthur Zeller, Union City, in 1912; H. W. Deitrick, Union City, in 1913; C. E. Martin, Carlos City, in 1913; Joseph A. Kramer, Windsor, in 1914; J. S. Robinson, Winchester, in 1914; P. C. Barnard, Parker City, in 1914; George H. Davis, Union City, in 1914; Fred Kienzle, Lynn, in 1914; Ivan E. Brenner, Winchester, in 1914; J. M. Wallace, Ridgeville, in 1914; J. C. Blossom, Losantville, in 1914.

The following doctors have been honored with the presidency of the society since its inception: J. C. Beverly, in 1876; J. E. Markle, in 1877; D. Ferguson, in 1878; Williams Commons, in 1879; John Heiner, in 1880; L. N. Davis, in 1881; W. G. Smith, in 1882; J. J. Evans, in 1883; N. T. Chenoweth, in 1884 and 1885; I. N. Trent, in 1886; A. H. Farquhar, in 1887; J. S. Blair, in 1888; A. G. Rogers, in 1889; C. M. Kelley, in 1890; C. S. Evans, in 1891; H. P. Franks, in 1892; C. C. Mills, in 1893 and 1894; J. H. Morony, in 1895; L. N. Davis, in 1896 and 1897; B. S. Hunt, in 1898; Alonzo Coffin, in 1899; O. E. Current, in 1900; A. G. Rogers, in 1901; F. A. Chenoweth, in 1902; L. G. Cromer, in 1903; G. Reynard, in 1904; A. G. Rogers, in 1905; G. C. Markle, in 1906; E. G. Reynard, in 1907; William W. Root, in 1908; F. McK. Ruby, in 1909; J. E. Nixon, in 1910; Charles E. Milligan, in 1911; O. E. Current, in 1912; J. H. Morony, in 1913 and 1914.

There have been five doctors elected president of the society for the second time, viz.: N. T. Chenoweth, in 1884-1885; C. C. Mills, 1893-1894; L. N. Davis, 1896-1897; A. G. Rogers, 1889 and in 1905; and J. H. Morony, 1913-1914.

In each case the honor was conferred in recognition of distinguished service to the organization.

PURPOSES OF THE SOCIETY.

In the constitution of the society, I find the following: "The purposes of this society shall be to bring into one organization the physicians of Randolph county, so that by frequent meetings and full and frank interchange of views, they may secure such intelligent unity and harmony in every phase of their labor as will elevate and make effective the opinions of the profession in all scientific, legislative, public health, material and social affairs, to the end that the profession may receive that respect and support within its own ranks and from the community to which its honorable history and great achievements entitle it; and with other county societies to form the Indiana State Medical Association, and through it, with other state associations, to form and maintain the American Medical Association."

"In all proper ways the public shall be taught that business methods and prompt collections are essential to the equipment of the modern physician and surgeon, and that it (the public) suffers even more than the profession when this is not recognized.

"This society shall endeavor to educate its members to the belief that the physician should be a leader in his community, in character, in learning, in dignified and manly bearing, and in courteous and open treatment of his brother physicians, to the end that the profession may occupy that place in its own and the public estimation to which it is entitled."

CHAPTER XVI.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY.

(By J. L. Smith.)

JOURNAL.

The newspaper press was an early arrival in pioneer days. Wherever was found a nucleus of two hundred or three hundred people, some courageous spirit founded a newspaper. These early disseminators of thought were meagre in the amount of local information, but gave extended accounts of the political doings at Washington, and letters from over the water from "the latest ship." Politicians were the most frequent contributors of letters and their versatility was something at which to marvel. Display advertising was almost unknown, as the notices of merchants were set in two or three inches, single column and usually in smaller type than that of the other reading matter.

The first newspaper published in Winchester and also in the county of Randolph was owned by Henry H. Neff, in 1843, and it was called *The Winchester Patriot.* It advocated the policies of the Whig party and was continued for a period of nine years under Mr. Neff's management. As evidence of the enterprise of the editor, there is extant at the present time an extra issue, announcing the declaration of war against Mexico in 1846 and containing President Polk's message on that question. This supplement is the only remnant left of *The Patriot* as Mr. Neff lost nine volumes of his paper in a small fire at his home, but which did little harm to the rest of his personal property.

Upon the organization of the Republican party the paper became an advocate of the principles of that organization and the name was soon thereafter changed to *The Winchester Journal.* From this time up to 1870 the paper was owned by various publishers and likewise employed numerous editors. Among the number were Clint D. Smith, J. C. Beverly, Edward Walkup, Lon G. Dines and B. F. Diggs. Mrs. I. P. Watts, who was a sister of the latter, learned to set type in the *Journal* office in the days of the war when printers became very scarce. Glancing through the files of the paper one finds many incidents of rare interest. The paper was a strong supporter of John C. Fremont in 1856. In that year we notice a call for a Republican

primary election. There is also announced a call for a woman's sufferage convention and the ladies are urged to attend and not to fear the charge that the organization "means to abet the slavery cause." We note also a call for the meeting of the Randolph County Teacher's Association at "Arbey."

This paper was a seven column quarto, all home print, and was given over very largely to politics. Prior to the war and throughout that period, the first page usually contained a speech from some leader in Congress. The second page was given over to editorial discussion and often the whole seven columns were taken up in this way. The third page contained Congressional news, usually about two weeks later than the occurrence of the events in Washington. The fourth page was devoted to agriculture.

In about 1870 Amos C. Beeson bought the *Journal* and was associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. Marsh. In 1872, John M. Hodson bought Mr. Marsh's interest and the *Journal* was continued in the name of Beeson and Hodson until 1881 when Mr. Beeson became sole proprietor. He continued as owner and publisher of the paper from that date up to his death in 1903. In the later years of his control his sons, Will C. and Charles, were associated with him in the conduct of the paper. Under their management the paper has established a constantly increasing and substantial growth. Its prime purpose has been to give all the news possible in clean, concise, but brief statements of fact. While it has always been Republican in politics it has not been radical or harsh in its treatment of party questions. At the present time the paper is owned by the Beeson brothers and there is no better equipped plant in eastern Indiana. The management has just installed a fine new Interstate typesetting machine, one of the very best on the market. In its job department all the latest and best machinery has been installed to take care of their trade.

HERALD.

In 1873 the *Winchester Gazette* was launched by James Williamson, but it had a brief existence, and in 1876 the plant was purchased by Rev. J. G. Brice and the present *Winchester Herald* was founded by that gentleman and his four sons, James, William, Norman and John, as an independent paper, with Democratic proclivities. It was issued from the third story of the Canada Block on the west side of the public square. A year or so later Enos L. Watson purchased a half interest, James Brice retaining the other half and the political complexion of the paper was changed to that of Republican. About a year later Mr. Watson became sole proprietor and removed

the office to the third story of the Knecht building on the south side of the square. A year later still a half interest was sold to Lee Ault and it was conducted under this management for a few months, when a third interest was sold to R. A. Leavell, but the latter soon retired, selling his interest back. Again in a few months Mr. Watson became sole proprietor and later an interest was sold to Charles Harrison. The paper was edited by Thomas Harrison, brother of Charles, and this management lasted a year, when Mr. Watson again became owner. A few months later a half interest was sold to John Commons, of Union City, who moved to Winchester to take charge of the paper. A few months after his management began, he bought Mr. Watson's interest and conducted it for several years. Rev. I. P. Watts then bought the paper for his son-in-law, Emerson Addington. A year or so later Mr. Addington sold a half interest to Rev. W. O. Pierce, a well-known Methodist minister. Within the next year Mr. Addington retired and Rev. Pierce became sole owner. Within a few months Reverend Pierce sold a half interest to Seward S. Watson. This management lasted for two years until Reverend Pierce sold his interest to C. C. Peelle. The paper was published by this firm for four years when Mr. Peele retired and Charles L. Watson had a half interest for something more than a year. The latter sold his interest to Union B. Hunt, former secretary of State, who had editorial charge of the paper for the next two years. He sold it back to Charles L. Watson in 1893. Mr. Charles Watson again sold his interest to C. C. Peelle. Mr. Peelle was in the office four years longer when he sold to his partner, Mr. Watson, who has had full control for the last ten years.

In 1907, Mr. Watson became postmaster at Winchester and the paper has been turned over to the management of his son, John E. Watson.

Two or three times the *Herald* has conducted a daily newspaper, publishing the same for a year or two, but because of lack of support, the enterprise has failed.

DEMOCRAT.

At intervals during the period of the Civil war the Democrats established papers in Winchester but the period of their existence was limited. It was not until 1885 that a permanent organ of the party was founded by J. R. Polk. The same year *The Ridgeville Banner* was bought, consolidated with the *Democrat* and a stock company operated it. Later the paper was sold to Joseph Gorrell who successfully edited it for several years. It was then purchased by Lew G. Ellingham, present Secretary of the State of Indiana, who conducted the paper here until the autumn of 1894 when he re-

moved the plant to Decatur, Indiana, and established the *Decatur Democrat* of which he is the present owner. The same fall another Democratic paper was started here by the Fawcett brothers, and after three or four months the paper passed to the management of Garland D. Williamson, who was editor and proprietor until October, 1, 1895, when J. L. Smith, of Vermilion county, purchased the outfit and at once installed new machinery throughout, enlarging it from the five column quarto, four pages home print, to a six column quarto, all home print. Mr. Smith conducted the paper until March, 1897, when he sold it to Esta N. Arnold and A. R. Abshire. Within the next twelve months the paper underwent several changes of management and in 1899 it was sold to Mr. A. C. Hindsley who is at present time recording clerk in the office of the Secretary of State of Indiana. Mr. Hindsley successfully conducted the paper from that time until April, 1911, when he sold it to C. K. Rockwell of West Alexandria, Ohio, and he in turn sold it in July, 1911, to D. W. Callahan, present owner and editor.

Mr. Callahan has built up the paper very materially both in its mechanical and editorial departments. Practically renewing all of the plant and more fully equipping it for all class of printing, installing a typesetting machine the present year, 1914. Mr. Callahan is a very proficient printer and in consequence has built up a fine job department.

The paper is a loyal supporter of Democratic principles, not only during campaign years, but the whole year round, often taking the initiative as an exponent of genuine Democracy, consequently it has a loyal Democratic host of supporters who swear by its interpretation of political policies.

In 1881, William P. Needham established a newspaper in Winchester which he called *The Phantasmagorian.* The chief aim of its proprietor seemed to be to discuss ethical, literary and philosophical themes, emphasizing in particular freedom in religious belief. Later the editor compiled a volume of essays from the newspaper which he called "Phantasmagorian Theology and Other Papers." Later still the name of the paper was changed to *The Winchester Republican* and conducted as such for a number of years, Mr. Needham also serving as city clerk during this period. His death occurring in 1899, the paper passed into the hands of Joseph and Lewis Day and was called the *Winchester Press,* but it suspended within the year and the plant was sold and moved elsewhere.

DAILY.

The latest entrance into the field of journalism was the *Winchester Daily News,* started May 15, 1914, by Mr. Arthur K. Remmel, who is both

editor and proprietor. The paper is purely independent. The paramount purpose is to give all the news of interest to the community. Mr. Remmel although a young man has had extensive experience in newspaper work, having been employed in the *Winchester Herald* about ten years, served as reporter on the Peoria, Illinois *Journal* for four years where he was associated with H. M. Pindell. Mr. Remmel secured his position on the Peoria paper through the good offices of Charles Fitch, the noted newspaper humorist.

The *News* is a seven column folio and it has already made quite a good impression in the community. It is the earnest desire of the citizens that the paper shall succeed. A daily paper is an enterprise that the town can well afford to sustain and encourage.

UNION CITY.

At Union City, on the Indiana side of the line, in the fifties and sixties, eight or ten newspapers were started and flourished for a short time, the only one of that period surviving being *The Union City Eagle* which was founded by L. G. Dines in 1863. The earliest paper of which we have a record published in that city was *The Union Train* founded in 1853 by a Mr. Putnam. A little later than this *The Crystal Fountain* was started and conducted by a Mr. Jones and about the same time *The Chip Basket* was started by W. D. Stone. These efforts were only ephemeral and only their names were saved from oblivion.

The *Union City Eagle* had about the usual experiences of other early newspapers namely, that of undergoing frequent editorial control. Among those who served as editors and managers may be named L. G. Dines, W. S. Dines, B. F. Diggs, B. H. Bonebrake and Bentley Masslich, the latter conducting the paper from 1866 to 1885. It was then sold to W. S. Ensign. Mr. Ensign sold the paper to L. M. Davis who published it for a few years and it was then purchased by James W. Stanley. Under his control the plant was very materially improved; a high grade Mergenthaler typesetting machine was installed. On account of business reverses, Mr. Stanley was compelled to turn the plant over to his father and brother and the latter leased it to Don C. Ward. Mr. Ward is making *The Eagle* a first-class paper in every particular. He is publishing an eight-page daily which takes all the important local and neighborhood news together with state and national events, furnished by the Associated Press. In politics the paper is an independent Republican but the editor is disposed to give all parties a fair hearing. This is done by letters, interviews and clippings from the partisan press. Mr.

Ward is credited with being a good newspaper man whose first desire is to build up his community and protect its interests.

In 1872 *The Independent* was started by W. R. Hedgepath. The paper was a supporter of Horace Greeley for the Presidency that year and after the autumn election of 1872 it suspended.

In 1871 *The Union City Times* was founded by John Commons, Republican in politics and conducted by that gentleman for five years. It was then sold to George Patchell, present owner and publisher, who has successfully conducted the paper during this whole period. In 1895, Mr. Patchell began the publication of a daily newspaper which also achieved success increasing in patronage and influence up to the present time. Both daily and weekly papers have been regularly issued since that time. Mr. Patchell's plant is well equipped with all the modern conveniences conducive to best results in the art preservative, which of course, includes the standard Mergenthaler typesetting machine.

The *Plain Dealer* was founded as a Democratic organ by Stephen M. Wentworth in 1877. Mr. Wentworth had acquired some considerable knowledge in the offices of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* and *The Philadelphia Enquirer* and *The New Era* at New Orleans. This paper was for a number of years the only Democratic paper in the county.

Our best information is that after several years, at least six, the paper was sold and the plant consolidated with another local publication. At least when it sold the Democrats no longer had an organ.

Other towns in Randolph county which support local papers are Farmland, Lynn, Parker, Ridgeville and Saratoga.

The Farmland Enterprise was established in 1888 by Clint W. West, who conducted the paper for many years until he became postmaster of Farmland in 1903, when the paper was sold to I. C. Penery, present owner and publisher. The *Enterprise* is an eight-page weekly, Republican in political views. It is a good advertising medium and is well supported by the business men of Farmland. The office is well equipped with modern machinery including an up-to-date typesetting machine.

The *Ridgeville News* was established March, 1889. Like most other local papers it has undergone many changes of editorial management but for the last fifteen years has been owned by James W. Stanley. It is an independent newspaper with Republican propensities. The paper is well supported by the business men and the reading public. It also has a well

equipped job plant which successfully takes care of the needs of the surrounding country.

The *Lynn Herald* was founded in 1898. It has always been Republican in politics but is never offensively partisan and touches but lightly upon politics except when campaigns are on. The paper has been owned for many years by Mr. Frank Wright, who is the present Republican nominee for the State Legislature from Randolph county. The *Herald* is well patronized by the business men and Mr. Wright has made it quite a successful venture.

The *Parker Review* was established in 1899. It is independent in politics, is the usual size, a six-column, eight-page paper. The present owner and proprietor is Mr. E. L. Ashcraft, who is an all around newspaper man and lives up to the best ideals set before the craftsman in this art.

At Saratoga a newspaper was established a few years ago, called *The Independent,* which has had a precarious existence. It has had a half a dozen editors but none have been able to make it a successful venture. At the present time it is owned by James Stanley of Ridgeville and the type is set and the paper printed at *The News* office in that town. Its field is so limited that its circulation is necessarily quite small.

CHAPTER XVII.

BANKS AND BANKING.

(By J. L. Smith.)

Few counties in Indiana, if any, have more superior banking facilities than has Randolph county. Within the borders of the county, at present, there are fourteen well established banks and two successful trust companies. Three banks operate under the national charters and eleven are state banks. The aggregate deposits of these institutions would total more than $3,275,000.

Banks are located in nine out of twelve townships of the county, so it may be seen that the population may be readily accommodated in financial needs and safe depositories.

The first bank in Randolph county was established in 1857 by James Moorman, Mark Diggs and Moorman Way. It was called the Moorman, Diggs & Company's bank. After a few years, Mr. Moorman bought out the partners' interests and conducted it alone as a private bank for many years. In 1878 a stock company was formed and The Farmers and Merchants Bank was incorporated under the state laws, with a capital of $80,000. A new charter was secured in 1898 and the capital stock was reduced to $50,000. It is still operating under the charter then issued. Its officers are William D. Kizer, president who has served for seventeen years; B. F. Marsh, vice-president; Philip Kabel, cashier; D. M. Simmons, assistant cashier. The capital stock is $50,000; the surplus and undivided profits, $13,500; the resources, $384,000.

The Randolph County Bank was established February 4, 1865, as a national bank, the first of the kind in Randolph county. Its capital stock was $60,000. It was successfully conducted for many years, until October 1, 1876, when its national charter was surrendered and a state bank was organized with a capital stock of $100,000. In 1898 this bank was reorganized and its capital stock reduced to $60,000 which is the amount of capital still maintained. Its officers are Seth D. Coats, president; T. L. Ward, vice-president; Charles E. Ferris, cashier. Its surplus and undivided profits are $18,000; resources, $381,000. Mr. Coats has been president for a period of twenty-four years and Mr. Ferris cashier for twenty-eight years.

The Atlas State Bank of Union City was established in 1896. It has had a successful career and has been a marked benefit to the community. Its

present officers are C. C. Fisher, president; R. C. Schemmel, vice-president; B. F. Beatty, cashier. Its capital stock is $52,000; surplus and undivided profits, $6,000; resources, $375,000.

The Commercial National Bank, formerly the Commercial Bank of Union City, was reorganized in 1897. Its officers are George M. Edger, president; C. S. Hook, vice-president; J. F. Ruby, cashier; E. A. Frank, assistant cashier. Its capital stock is $50,000; surplus and undivided profits, $110,000; resources, $375,000.

In 1880 there were four banks transacting business in Randolph county, namely, Farmers and Merchants Bank and The Randolph County Bank, both of Winchester, and The Citizens Bank and The Commercial Bank, located in Union City. Among the officers and stockholders it is noted are the names of many of the representative citizens. Connected with the Farmers and Merchants Bank were such men as Nathan Reed, James Moorman, Simon Ramsey, Thomas F. Moorman, Joseph R. Jackson, Albert O. Marsh, Amos C. Beeson, R. S. Fisher and John Hiatt.

Connected with The Randolph County Bank at that time were Gen. Asahel Stone, Dennis Kelley, Thomas Ward, Adam Hirsch, John E. Neff, L. W Study, John E. Campbell, Seth D. Coats and John Hiatt. Connected with The Citizens Bank of Union City were ex-Governor Isaac P. Gray, Nathan Cadwallader, Ephraim H. Bowen, Oliver H. Smith, Wm. H. Anderson, William K. Smith and Charles C. Smith. With the Commercial Bank of Union City were Charles Heady, James F. Rubey, Henry B. Grahs, Robert S. Fisher, James Moorman, William Anderson and John S. Johnson.

These earlier banks have undergone various changes. Some surrendering their national charters for state charters or vice-versa as the case might be.

Ten of the banks and the two trust companies were all established within the first ten years of the present century.

The Citizens Banking Company of Lynn was established in 1900. Its present officers are S. C. Bowen, president; W. R. Halliday, vice-president; Daniel Hecker, cashier; O. J. Pierson, assistant cashier. Its paid up capital stock is $30,000; surplus and undivided profits, $13,000; resources, $200,000.

The Ridgeville State Bank was established in 1901. Its officers are N. T. Sumption, president; John H. Huber, vice-president; John E. Rickert, cashier; W. E. Ward, assistant cashier; capital stock, $25,000; surplus and undivided profits, $9,000; resources, $195,000.

The First National Bank of Farmland was established in 1902. Its

officers are L. W. Green, president; P. M. Blythe, vice-president; J. G. Blythe, cashier. Its capital stock is $25,000; its surplus and undivided profits, $5,500. Its resources, $100,000.

The Farmers Bank of Losantville was established in 1902. Its officers are D. W. Kinsey, president; J. R. Gilmore, vice-president; F. H. Thompson, cashier. Its capital stock is $10,000; its surplus and undivided profits, $1,000; resources, $70,000.

The Parker Banking Company was established in 1903. Its officers are L. A. Botkin, president; George O. Thompson, vice-president; Charles F. Halliday, cashier; S. C. Dragoo, assistant cashier. Its capital stock is $25,000; surplus and undivided profits, $8,000; resources, $119,000.

The Saratoga State Bank was established in 1903. Its officers are Cyrus Bousman, president; C. E. Spitler, vice-president; E. A. Farquhar, cashier; B. W. Aiken, assistant cashier. Its capital stock is $25,000; surplus and undivided profits, $3,000; resources, $80,000.

The Citizens Banking Company, of Modoc, was established in 1903. Its officers are John Christopher, president; Emmet B. Harris, cashier; Sylvia L. Hunt, assistant cashier. Its capital stock is $10,000; surplus and undivided profits, $1,000; resources, $99,000.

The First National Bank of Ridgeville was established in 1906. Its officers are George M. Edger, president; C. Orr, vice-president; John M. Edger, cashier; Frank Harker, assistant cashier. Its capital stock, $25,000; surplus and undivided profits, $1,000; resources, $100,000.

The Farmland State Bank was established in 1907. Its officers are, S. M. Cougill, president; E. S. Jaqua, vice-president; I. M. Branson, cashier; G. W. Turner, assistant cashier. Its capital stock is $32,000; surplus and undivided profits, $5,000; resources, $175,000.

The Greensfork Township Bank was established in 1900. Its officers are, C. E. Chenoweth, president; S. C. Bowen, vice-president; O. E. Auker-man, cashier; E. Chenoweth, assistant cashier. Its capital stock is $12,000; resources, $52,000.

The Peoples Loan and Trust Company, of Winchester, was organized in 1901. Its officers are James P. Goodrich, president; John I. Johnson, vice-president and J. E. Hinshaw, secretary and treasurer. Its capital stock is $30,000; surplus and undivided profits, $21,000; resources, $388,000.

The Union Loan and Trust Company, of Union City, was organized in 1909. Its officers are J. M. Turner, president; J. D. Money, vice-president; P. I. Turner, secretary and treasurer. Its capital stock is $35,000; undivided profits, $12,000; resources, $165,000.

CHAPTER XVIII.

HISTORY OF EACH TOWNSHIP.

White River.—This is by far the largest township in the county and the third largest in the state. It is from ten to eleven miles long and seven miles wide, embracing seventy-four sections, as follows: Township 19 north, range 13 east, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Township 20 north, range 13 east, sections 1 to 4, 9 to 16, 20 to 29 and 32 to 36, inclusive. Township 19 north, range 14 east, sections 1 to 6, inclusive. Township 20 north, range 14 east, sections 1 to 36, inclusive.

The township is located directly upon White river, being divided by that stream into two somewhat unequal portions, the smaller part being on the north side, which is drained almost wholly into the Mississinewa by Hickory, Mud and Bear creeks. The south side lies wholly in the White River valley, being drained by the upper course of White river itself, and by Salt, Sugar, Sparrow, Eight-Mile and Cabin creeks, only a small portion in the southwest corner lying on the latter stream. This region was in the beginning a favorite with emigrants, and large numbers crowded into it from the time of its original settlement.

It is said to have been first reached, not by crossing from Wayne county nor by the exploration from the settlements previously made in the southern part of Randolph county, but thus: A party of men from South Carolina struck into the White River valley near its mouth, and threaded its entire extent in its utter wilderness state through what is now ten flourishing counties—Knox, Daviess, Greene, Owen, Morgan, Marion, Hamilton, Madison, Delaware and Randolph. They rode through the dense woods, camping out and picketing their horses at night and spending several weeks in the trip. What they lived on we cannot tell; they subsisted on something, however, for most of them were still in the land of the living full fifty years after that adventurous journey. For some reasons they were not satisfied till they arrived in Randolph county, a few miles west of Winchester. The whole valley of White river was then in possession of the Indians. Not a white man had ever dwelt anywhere throughout its whole vast extent. The French had planted themselves about Vincennes, and that settlement spread from the Wabash across to the White river; but above the French colony all was wilderness.

This party located lands for settlement, and finally in the fall of 1816 (some of them remaining), returned to South Carolina to make arrangements to bring a large company of emigrants from that distant country. And they came—a colony of about thirty persons, with their wagons and their goods, from South Carolina, across the Appalachian mountains, through Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, into Indiana, during the severe winter of 1816-17, meeting the snow on the summits of the Cumberland range, and keeping company therewith the whole way onward, arriving at White river in March, 1817, with the snow a foot deep, which left not before the April following.

And now just stop and take in that traveling scene: First, a trip from South Carolina to the lower course of White river in Southwestern Indiana. Second, a horseback jaunt through the entire White river wilderness to its sources in Randolph county, and a tarry in the woods of that region. Third, a return trip also on horseback through the sparse settlements of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina to the Palmetto state. Fourth, a wagon journey from that southern land over mountain and stream, over horrible roads, through the cold and snow of that extreme winter, to plant themselves at last in the wilderness, fifteen miles from any other settlers.

When they came, indeed there were some cabins for some of them, as well as for one of the men who tarried in the wilderness, and who, being a believer in the Bible in general, and in that declaration in particular that "It is not good for men to be alone," had gone down among the settlers of Wayne county, in the White Water valley, and had found a virgin after his own heart, to whom he had been joined in the bonds of holy wedlock; and together they returned to his chosen home, and there for more than forty days that loved and loving couple dwelt in the desolate forest alone. Years afterward that bride used to relate how for six weeks of that first sojourn she saw no white face besides that of her husband. But the company came, and they, too, went to work, and it was not long till not one alone, but several dwellings were to be seen nestling among the trees.

The party who traversed on horseback the long and desolate valley of the White river were Paul W. Way, Henry H. Way, William Way, Robert Way (a lad of sixteeen, and nephew of the rest, and son of John Way), and William Diggs, Jr.; and Paul Way, in the fall of 1816, returned, as has been stated, and conducted a company from that country to this. That group of emigrants was as follows: Paul Way's family, seven in all; John Way's family, seven in all; Armsbee Diggs and wife, John Moorman and family, six in all; George Wilson and family, five in all; making a company of twenty-seven persons, belonging to five families. Moorman and Wilson stopped on

Greensfork (Wilson probably in Wayne county), and the rest came on. Meanwhile, William Diggs had married, and, as already stated, was keeping house on White river. Henry Way married in the same way, about the same time, so that when the whole colony there united, they amounted to nearly twenty-five persons, all Ways and Diggses. Soon after others of the connection and their acquaintances came from South Carolina, among others the father of William Diggs, Jr., William Diggs, Sr.

At nearly the same time, say in 1817, families of the Wrights came, and also some of the Haworths, and by the summer of 1818 a large company of Wrights and others were present, insomuch that at the first election of county officers (held August, 1818), three had the name of Wright—John Wright, judge; David Wright, sheriff, and Solomon Wright, coroner. This John Wright in particular seems to have been an estimable man, since he was retained as judge by successive elections for twenty-eight years—1818 to 1846—an event probably without a parallel in the history of the county.

David Wright, Solomon Wright and Thomas Wright were sheriffs from 1818 to 1827. Another John Wright was commissioner from 1820 to 1822. Two of the grand jury were Isaac Wright and William Wright. Two of the first petit jury were Solomon Wright and Abram Wright. Thus in one year after they began to come, seven Wrights were holding official positions in the newly formed county. The Ways also were prominent. Paul W. Way was appointed county agent, at that time a very important and responsible position. Four Ways were on the first juries in 1818—John Way, William Way, Sr., William Way, Jr., and Paul W. Way. In August, 1818, there were, according to Hon. Jere Smith's statement, fifty or sixty families on White river and Salt and Sugar creeks, all of whom are supposed to have been in the present bounds of White River township.

We give some dates that are accessible:

1817—Simon Cox, east of Winchester; Benjamin Cox, east of Winchester; William Kennedy, near Mount Zion church; Solomon Reynard, on Eight-Mile creek; John Wright (Hominy), west of Winchester. 1818—Absalom Grey, east of Winchester. 1819—John Coats, east of Winchester; ———— Lasley, south of Winchester; David Lasley, south of Winchester; Peter Lasley, south of Winchester; Robinson McIntyre, near Maxville; Zachariah Puckett, near Dunkirk; Joseph Puckett, near Dunkirk. 1820—Henry D. Huffman, west of Winchester; Tarlton Moorman, west of Winchester; Albert Macy, west of Winchester; Thomas Puckett, near Dunkirk; Isom Puckett, near Dunkirk. 1821—James Driver, west of Winchester; Morgan Mills, west of Winchester. 1822—Stephen Clayton, west of Winchester; James

Clayton, west of Winchester; John Robison, east of Winchester; W. Robison, east of Winchester; Mary Reeder, near Winchester; Martin A. Reeder, near Winchester. Of course there were other prominent families, among whom were the Wysongs, the Elzroths, the Edwardses and the Starbucks, besides others too numerous to mention, and very many of whom are to the writer utterly unknown.

ENTRIES.

Note.—W. N. W. 18, 20, 14, means west half of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 20, Range 14, etc.

There are in the township about forty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

The early entries were as follows: Shubel Ellis, N. E. 18, 20, 14, November 30, 1814; George W. Kennon, S. E. 26, 20, 13, September 10, 1815; William Way, Jr., W. N. W. 23, 20, 13, February 7, 1816; John Clark, S. E. 13, 20, 13, March 8, 1816; William Way, N. E. 22, 20, 13, June 5, 1816; Henry Way, N. W. 22, 20, 13, June 5, 1816; William Diggs, Jr., N. W. 24, 20, 13, September 27, 1816; William Haworth, S. W. 17, 20, 14, October 19, 1816; Henry H. Way, N. E. 27, 20, 13, October 29, 1816; Tarlton Moorman, S. W. 13, 20, 13, October 29, 1816; James Wright, N. E. 17, 20, 24, December 4, 1816; Solomon Wright, N. W. 17, 20, 14, December 4, 1816; Antipas Thomas, S. E. 17, 20, 14, December 4, 1816; John Wright, N. E. 20, 20, 14, December 4, 1816; David Wright, N. W. 20, 20, 14, December 4, 1816; Jesse Green, N. W. 27, 20, 13, December 5, 1816; John Ballinger, S. E. 27, 20, 13, December 5, 1816; Thomas Gillum, S. W. 27, 20, 13, December 5, 1816; William Haworth, S. W. 24, 20, 13, December 7, 1816; John Moore, S. E. 18, 20, 14, December 7, 1816; John Wright, N. W. 24, 20, 13, January 10, 1817; Joseph Wright, W. S. E. 24, 20, 13, January 10, 1817; John Sample, N. ½, N. ½, fractional 3, 20, 13, January 16, 1817; Charles Conway, N. E. 29, 20, 13, May 6, 1817; John Wright, N. E. 21, 20, 13, May 8, 1817; D. Petty, N. E. 22, 20, 13, May 8, 1817; Meshach Lewallyn, N. W. 32, 20, 14, June 1, 1817; Isaac Barker, S. E. 23, 20, 14, June 4, 1817; Jesse Ballinger, S. E. 34, 20, 13, June 4, 1817; Armsbee Diggs, S. W. 18, 20, 14, June 26, 1817; Jeremiah Meeks, E. S. E. 22, 20, 14, June 30, 1817; Caleb Wickersham, S. E. 29, 20, 14, July 1, 1817; Charles Conway, S. E. 20, 20, 14, July 1, 1817; Jacob Miller, N. W. 28, 20, 14, July 31, 1817; John Dodsar, S. W. 15, 20, 14, July 31, 1817; William Way, Jr., W. S. E. 22, 20, 14, August 11, 1817; H. H. Way, S. W. 22, 20, 24, August 11, 1817; John Smith, N. W. 27, 20, 14, September 1, 1817; Benjamin Cox, S. E. 15, 20, 14, September 11,

1817; John Cox, S. W. 14, 20, 14, September 11, 1817; William Hockett, N. E. 32, 20, 14, September 12, 1817; David Stout, S. W. 20, 20, 14, September 15, 1817; Jonathan Hiatt, N. E. 21, 20, 14, September 17, 1817; Christopher Hiatt, S. E. 19, 20, 14, September 17 1817; Jonathan Edwards, N. W. 29, 20, 14, September 29, 1817; James Springer, N. W. 34, 20, 13, October 4, 1817; Isaac Everett, S. W. 21, 20, 14, October 23, 1817; Amos Hodgson, S. W. 33, 20, 14, November 5, 1817; Isaac Wright, N. W. 14, 20, 14, November 15, 1817; Daniel Hodson, N. E. 14, 20, 14, November 19, 1817; Joshua Cox, Jr., N. E. 15, 20, 14, November 19, 1817; James Moorman, S. W. 23, 20, 13, November 21, 1817; Jesse Moorman, N. W. 19, 20, 14, November 21, 1817; Jeremiah Moffatt, N. W. 22, 20, 14, December 1, 1817; Thomas Garrard, S. E. 23, 20, 14, December 6, 1817; Zachariah Hiatt, W. S. W. 22, 20, 14, January 8, 1818; Zachariah Hiatt, E. N. E. 27, 20, 14, January 8, 1818; Christian Shell, S. E. 21, 20, 14, January 19, 1818; Rene Julian, N. W. 26, 20, 14, January 19, 1818; William Kennedy, W. N. W. 2, 19, 14, February 6, 1818; Benjamin Cox, N. E. 35, 20, 14, February 6, 1818; Benjamin Cox, S. W. 25, 20, 14, February 6, 1818; Albert Banta, E. N. E. 23, 20, 13, February 7, 1818; Valentine Wysong, E. S. W. 35, 20, 14, February 25, 1818; Valentine Wysong, E. S. E. 32, 20, 14, February 25, 1818; Thomas Leonard, W. S. W. 28, 20, 14, March 6, 1818; Jesse Brown, N. E. 25, 20, 14, March 23, 1818; Jesse Brown, W. S. E. 3, 19, 14, March 23, 1818; Richard Mendenhall, S. E. 24, 20, 14, March 24, 1818; Jeremiah Rinard, N. E. 3, 19, 13, March 24, 1818; Nathan Mendenhall, N. W. 13, 20, 14, March 24, 1818; Nicholas Longworth, S. W. 29, 20, 14, April 7, 1818; Nicholas Longworth, N. W. 30, 20, 14, April 7, 1818; Nicholas Longworth, S. E. 35, 20, 14, April 7, 1818; William Diggs, W. N. E. 23, 20, 13, April 15, 1818; Samuel Charles, N. W. 15, 20, 14, April 15, 1818; Nicholas Longworth, N. E. 33, 20, 14, April 20, 1818; Albert Banta, E. S. W. 3, 19, 14, April 21, 1818; Joseph Moffatt, S. E. 10, 20, 14, April 23, 1818; Henry Monford, N. E. 3, 19, 14, April 27, 1818; W. Brooks, E. S. E. 30, 20, 14, May 25, 1818; Nicholas Longworth, W. S. E. 1, 19, 14, June 15, 1817; Nicholas Longworth, N. 33, 20, 14, June 21, 1818; John Elzroth, N. ½ 6, 19, 14, July 2, 1818; John Elzroth, S. E. 33, 20, 14, July 13, 1818; John Irvin, N. E. 5, 19, 14, July 15, 1818; Nicholas Longworth, E. S. E. 5, 19, 14, July 30, 1818; Nicholas Longworth, N. E. 19, 20, 14, July 30, 1818; Nicholas Longworth, S. W. 19, 20, 14, July 30, 1818; Nicholas Longworth, N. E. 31, 20, 14, August 5, 1818; Paul W. Way, W. N. W. 26, 20, 13, August 7, 1818; Daniel Puckett, N. W. 25, 20, 13, October 26, 1818; Thomas Puckett, N. E. 26, 20, 13, October 26, 1818; James Marquis, S. E. 9, 19, 14, November 27, 1818;

John Haworth, S. W. 26, 20, 13, December 7, 1818; David Fairfield, S. E. 14, 20, 13, January 12, 1819; Joseph Puckett, S. W. 34, 20, 13, January 18, 1819; Joseph Smith, W. N. E. 13, 20, 13, March 1, 1819; Zachariah Puckett, N. 3, 19, 13, April 7, 1819; Tarlton Moorman, S. W. 25, 20, 13, April 15, 1819; Jesse Moorman, N. E. 35, 20 13, April 15, 1819; Joseph Crew, N. W. 36, 20, 13, April 15, 1819; Robison McIntyre, E. N. W. 23, 20, 13, August 13, 1819; Thomas Garrett, S. E. 6, 19, 14, December 4, 1819; Moses Hiatt, E. S. W. 22, 20, 14, January 28, 1820; Jesse Green ,fractional 28, 20, 13, February 5, 1820; John Way, E. N. W. 18, 20, 14, March 31, 1820; Godfrey Sumwalt, sections 21 and 28, 20, 13, September 16, 1820; W. and P. Larch, sections 33, 20, 13, September 8, 1820; Isom Puckett, W. N. E. 34, 20, 13, November 20, 1820; Eli Hiatt, N. ½ 33, 20, 13, November 11, 1821; Jesse Moorman, N. E. 21, 20, 13, November 25, 1822; James Clayton, E. N. W. 21, 20, 13, April 2, 1823; Stephen Clayton, E. N. E. 20, 20, 13, April 2, 1823; Robinson McIntyre, E. N. W. 20, 20, 13, April 2, 1823; Morgan Mills, W. N. W. 20, 20, 13, August 14, 1823; Jesse Mardick, E. N. E. 9, 20, 14, August 22, 1823; Stephen Huffman, W. N. E. 20, 20, 13, October 25, 1823; Benjamin Puckett, N. E. S. W. 35, 20, 13, June 18, 1824; William Hawkins, S. ½ 33, 20, 13, December 23, 1824; Uriah Moorman, E. N. E. 4, 19, 13, May 2, 1825; John Irvin, N. W. 5, 19, 14, January 28, 1826; James Wright, W. S. W. 36, 20, 13, February 24, 1826; Jonathan Johnson, S. W. N. E. 36, 20, 13, March 28, 1826; James S. Cloud, E. N. E. 36, 20, 13, October 17, 1826; Jesse Tomlinson, E. N. E. 3, 19, 14, October 17, 1826; Joseph Hickman, N. W. N. W. 1, 19, 14, December 15, 1826 John Coats, W. ½ N. E. 23, 20, 14, April 22, 1827; Littleberry Diggs, S. ½ N. ½ fractional 3, 20, 13, May 24, 1829; James Clayton, W. N. W. 21, 20, 13, August 26, 1829.

TOWNS.

Maxville.—Location, section 20, township 20, range 13, on White river; Robison McIntyre and Robert Cox, proprietors; twenty-six lots; streets, north and south, Rairoad avenue, East; east and west, Main. Recorded May 28, 1850. [Note.—The town was established many years before that date, about 1832.]

The town was laid out in about 1832 by Robison McIntyre. The town plat seems not to have been recorded till May 28, 1850. The commencement of business and the establishment of the town, however dates back to 1832. Solonion Seamans built the first house, and kept the first store; he also had a hotel and was a physician. For a time a large amount of business was done. Maxville became the center of a brisk and thriving trade. There have been

at one time places of business as follows: Two smith shops, one grist-mill, three stores, two physicians, one saw-mill, one church, one school house, two limekilns, one lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, one lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, one postoffice. It might in time have become an important town, if the old order of things had continued, but the Bellefontaine railroad was built and missed the town about two miles.

New Dayton.—It is a hamlet; not incorporated. It is not laid out as a town, but is simply a little hamlet with a name. There has been a store for twenty-five years, and a smith shop for thirty-six years. There is a church and a graveyard. The meeting-house was built in 1877. It belongs to the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Sampletown.—Was on White river, two miles east of Maxville. Judge Sample entered land there January 16, 1817, and laid out Sampletown very early, but it never flourished. In May, 1820, a road was laid from Sample's mill to Huntsville, and another, in 1825, from Sample's mill to Lewallyn's mill (Ridgeville).

Vernon.—There seems to have been, at some time away back in the "beginning of things," a town by the name of Vernon. One of the roads laid out by the commissioners is said to end at the principal street of the town of Vernon. No one now seems to know the location of that ancient site. Probably it is identical with what is popularly known as "Sampletown," on the Windsor road, west of Winchester. A town was begun there, but it did not flourish and soon died away. The name which lived in the popular memory is Sampletown, from Mr. Sample, who settled there very early, as soon as 1820, or sooner. He built a mill on White river; his son established a tanyard and laid out a town, and the locality is called Sampletown to this day, yet the real name may have been (and probably was) Vernon.

Winchester.—Is in White River township, but its history is given in another part of this work.

BIOGRAPHY.

Thomas Addington, Sr., was born in 1778; married Tamar Smith in 1807 (who was born in 1786). He died in 1839, aged sixty-one years, and she died in 1845, aged fifty-nine years. They moved to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1807, three years before Wayne was a county, and nine years before Indiana was a state. There were then only three counties in Indiana territory, viz., Knox, Clark and Dearborn. They came to Randolph county, Indiana (Sparrow creek), in 1834. He and his wife rode horseback from North Carolina to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1807; they had during their lives thirteen children.

Rev. R. Brandriff, Piqua, Ohio, was born about 1800; he became a preacher very young, and, in 1822, was appointed to the Greenville circuit by the annual conference, in session at Marietta, Ohio, September, 1822; his colleague was Moses Crume, and the presiding elder was Alexander Cummins, and the circuit belonged to the Miami district. In 1822 the Greenville circuit included all of Preble and Darke counties, Ohio, all of Randolph and part of Wayne county, Indiana.

Mr. Brandriff states the matter thus: "We traveled from Chenoweth's, in Darke county, Ohio, to a brother Canada's (William Kennedy's), a few miles from Winchester, from there to Winchester. Winchester was then right in the woods, a very new place. My recollection is that there were two streets running at right angles, and on the northwest corner, was a log house, at which I preached. I think the name of the man was Odle, at any rate he was father-in-law of George Ritenour, at whose house we preached on the Mississinewa, near Deerfield. From this place I went to Sumwalt's, on White river. The good people had blazed the trees from Ritenour's to Sumwalt's, and I followed them as my road. From this place I went to Hunt's, and from Hunt's I followed an Indian trail to the East fork of White river, as there were no roads in that direction. When I arrived at Whitewater, I found a farm and a kind family who entertained me. I made their acquaintance, obtained permission to preach in their house, formed a class and had it as a regular preaching place. The family was one by the name of Williams. Insco Williams, the painter and proprietor of the Bible Panorama, which was so celebrated many years ago, and which was burned at Philadelphia, was a son of this family, and so also was Doctor Williams, now of Kansas. From here we went to Wiggins', or New Garden, or Newport, as since called. From there we went to New Paris, and preached in the house of John Cottom, who has since been a resident of Winchester. I will only add here that I am the first Methodist who ever preached in Richmond, Indiana. It was in the summer of 1822; some brother on the Oxford circuit, which I was then traveling, made the arrangements. They had heard of the boy preacher, and desired that I should visit them. A friend entertained me. I preached in a small school house, and was astonished at the interest the good Quaker took in me."

Simeon Brickley, Maxville, was born in 1822, in Preble county, Ohio; came to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1843; married Eliza Ellen McIntyre; had four children, including two married daughters. Mr. Brickley was a farmer, a Methodist and a Republican; he was also a lime-burner, owning a

splendid lime quarry on the banks of and on the bed of White river; he burned as many as eighteen to twenty kilns in a single year, from 600 to 800 bushels in a kiln. The other kilns in the neighborhood were smaller. There were three sets of kilns—Brickley, McIntyre, McNees.

Stephen Clayton, born in 1788, in Maryland; married Mary Chivens; came to White River about 1822, entered 120 acres of land west of the "Boundary;" he had eight children; seven grew up. He died in 1834, and his wife in 1859.

James Clayton (brother of Stephen), born in Maryland in perhaps 1798; came to Randolph county in 1822; married Abigail Way (sister of Paul W. Way); they had no children; he lived many years on his farm west of Winchester, afterward moving to Winchester, to Middleboro, and finally to Newport, where he died some years ago. His wife died at Winchester in January, 1880, while on a visit there.

Thomas Clevenger, White River, was the son of Jonathan and Sarah Clevenger, of Warren county, Ohio, both of whom died in 1870; he was the third of ten children and was born in 1816, in Warren county, Ohio, and moved to Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1829; married Mary A. Clarion, in 1839; moved to Randolph county, Indiana, one mile from Arba, in 1845, and to White River township, five miles east of Winchester, in 1863, where he resided for years.

THE COATSES.

John Coats, the first of the name in Randolph, was the son of William Coats, one of the three brothers emigrants from Scotland, above named. William Coats was the son of Philip Coats, of Scotland, and a sister of William Coats was the mother of Rev. John Coats, of Coatsville. William Coats had a large family, at least seven of whom came to the northwest from Carolina, as follows: John Coats, William Coats, Joseph Coats, Hepsy (Wright), Rhoda (Wrench), Hetty (Harrison), ———— (Beanblossom). John Coats was born in Carolina in 1786; married Sally Wright, daughter of Thomas Wright, in 1807 (she was born in 1789); they came to Ohio soon afterward, and, in 1819 moved upon White river, Randolph county, Indiana. John Coats and Thomas Wright, his father-in-law, lived for awhile near Covington, Ohio, upon what are now the famous and valuable stone quarries at that place. While residing in that region the Indians were troublesome. There was a fort not far off, and they moved into it for safety, the mother leading one child by the hand and carrying the other at her breast.

At one time Mrs. Thomas Wright and her daughter, Mrs. John Coats,

were emptying meal into a barrel. An old Indian came into the house. He said nothing, coming in unobserved, till he reached the middle of the room. His hunting knife had slipped around in front, and, as he undertook to move it back upon his hip, they thought he was going to kill them. The children were lying on the bed, and the women forgetting all about them, ran wildly past the Indian out of the house. Recollecting the children, they rushed back, and, seizing them, ran with the whole group, five in all, to the shelter of the fort. Mr. Wright coming home in the evening found them there, and was much surprised at the fact. The Indian was peaceable and intended no harm.

These families came to Dadke county, perhaps in 1809, and lived there during the war of 1811-13, undergoing the manifold hardships and dangers of that perilous time. Messrs. Coats and Wright removed, in 1819, to Randolph county, Indiana, and, in process of years, their descendants became very numerous in that whole region, as well as elsewhere. John and Sally Coats were the parents of fourteen children; seven were born before their emigration to Randolph county, Indiana, and seven afterward.

John Coats entered eighty acres of land three miles east of Winchester; he was a farmer and a chair-maker. At one time he held the office of justice of the peace, and his jurisdiction extended at first to Fort Wayne, and possibly, to the northern limit of the state. Mr. Coats was county commissioner during several years. In religious connections he was a Friend; in politics, in olden time, a Whig, and in later years, a Republican. His death occurred in 1878, he being ninety years old; his wife had preceded him three years, her death taking place in 1875, and her age being eighty-six years. Twelve of their children grew up and were married and had families. All the sons and all the sons-in-law but one were Republicans. A reunion of the connection was held in the sixties at the family homestead, at which about 300 descendants of John Coats were present. Several other like gatherings have since taken place, with the attendance of hundreds of children, grandchildren, etc.

At a reunion held near Harrisville, in the summer of 1882, at the request of Rev. John Coats, of Coatsville, nearly two hundred of the connection were present. William and Joseph Coats, brothers of John Coats, Sr., did not reside in Randolph county. These reunions are annual affairs and are attended by hundreds.

Benjamin Cox, White River township, born in North Carolina about 1785, moved to Ohio in 1806, and to White River, east of Winchester, in the fall of 1817; he married Ann Rhoads and had eight children—William, John, Ruth, Ann, Patience, Lydia, Mary, Benjamin. He entered land on White river and lived there till he died (in about 1852), sixty-seven years

of age; he was a recorded minister among Friends; his work was acceptable and useful; his wife died in her sixty- third year; while her husband was absent on a religious mission in North Carolina (he was gone about three months). Mr. Cox also taught school, having taught the first school in the settlement, about 1820 probably.

Littleberry Diggs, White River township, was born in South Carolina in 1893; he was the son of William Diggs, Sr., and a brother of William Diggs, Jr., called "Old Billy Diggs." L. Diggs married Lydia Way, in South Carolina in 1811. He emigrated to Randolph county in 1817; his wife died in 1827, and he married Hannah Mendenhall, March 11, 1841, dying himself in 1846. He had eleven children, eight by his first wife and three by his second; his second wife lived a widow forty-six years, residing with Isaiah P. Watts, her son-in-law, in Winchester, and died September 20, 1892.

Henry Edwards, White River township, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, March 2, 1795; married Polly Hamilton, October 18, 1815; came to Wayne county, Indiana, in the fall of 1821, and to Randolph county in the spring of 1831; died at the residence of his son, Hamilton Edwards, November 6, 1881, aged eighty-six years, six months and two days. He had been married sixty-six years, and had resided on his homestead fifty years; he was the father of eleven children. He was, in early life, a Whig, and later an Anti-slavery man, and still later a Republican; in religion, a Friend, and in occupation a farmer.

Mr. Edwards was buried in the Friends' cemetery, at White River meeting-house, in the presence of a large and sympathizing assembly. The discourse was delivered by Rev. Nathan Butts from the text, "When a few years are gone I shall go whence I shall not return."—Job. xvi, 22.

Jacob Fisher, White River township, was born in Pennsylvania in 1811; came to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1826; married Delila Ruble, in 1837; had a large family of children; resided on White river, some miles west of Winchester, and died some fifty years ago.

John Fisher, White River township, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and from Ohio to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1824; he had fifteen children; twelve lived at home at one time, a rather lively, wide-awake family, one would think. Mr. Fisher has been dead more than seventy-five years; he was a Methodist; his children have mostly moved away to the West; he lived in White River township near White river.

Absalom Gray, White River township, born in North Carolina in 1796; came to White River in 1818; married Margery Cox (sister of Simon

Cox), and afterward, Mary Pickett; he had fourteen children, eleven grown, eleven married. A. Gray entered eighty acres of land in Randolph county; moved to Iowa in 1845, and died there in 1875. He was a farmer by occupation; in religion, a Friend; in politics, a Whig, an Abolitionist and a Republican.

Simon Gray, White River township (son of A. Gray), born in 1826 in White River; married Nancy Smith, in 1846; has had four children. He is a farmer, and a thriving business man; his residence was burned down a few years ago, but he has built another fine dwelling. S. Gray is an enterprising and influential member of religious society and of the community; he is a Friend.

Stephen Harris, born in North Carolina in 1787; married Hannah Mace (who was born in 1784); came to Randolph county, in 1831, and settled east of Winchester two miles. He bought land of Samuel Cox, 160 acres for $223, entirely unimproved. He resided there nearly all the rest of his life, but died at Cherry Grove at the house of his son, William Harris, with whom he had made his home for a time. His death occurred in 1857, in his seventieth year; his wife died near Farmland in 1864, aged eighty years and three months. She, too, was residing with her son William.

Mr. Harris was a farmer, steady, sober-minded, thoughtful, industrious, upright; he was an Abolitionist and Anti-slavery Friend, and altogether a worthy citizen and a valuable member of society; he had five children—Benjamin, William, David, Henry, Stephen. They were all Friends and all Abolitionists, and all lived to be grown and married; they were every one born in North Carolina, and came with their father to Randolph county.

When Stephen Harris came, in 1831, some of the settlers were as follows: Benjamin Cox, Joshua Cox, Isaiah Cox, Simon Cox; Thomas Ward, an old man, grandfather of the present Thomas Ward; Joseph Moffitt, son-in-law of Thomas Ward; Thomas Pierce, brother of Burgett Pierce, still living near Deerfield; John Cox; John Coats, an old man, father of Joseph Coats, late of Union City, Ind.; William Coffin, an old man; Joel Ward, brother of Joab Ward; Zachariah Hiatt, Jonathan Hiatt. These all lived east of Winchester. John Walker and Harrison Rawson had been old settlers, but they went with the Mormons.

Jonathan Hiatt, father of George Hiatt, was born in North Carolina about 1770; married Rachel Williams in North Carolina; moved to Virginia before 1805; came to Champaign county, Ohio, in 1810, with eight children,

and to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1818, with ten children, and two were born in Randolph, making twelve in all.

He was a farmer, and he settled near White River meeting-house, east of Winchester, in March, 1818, entering half a section of land; he died in 1836, sixty-six years old, and his wife in 1871, aged eighty-one years, in Wabash county; he was a Friend, a Whig and a strong anti-slavery man; an active temperance man, a good scholar and an estimable citizen, with good reputation and highly respected.

Henry D. Huffman, White River, was born in 1803 in Virginia; came to Ohio and to Randolph county in 1820; he married Eliza A. McNees, in 1831, and Mary J. West in 1866; he had thirteen children; was a farmer and teacher, and entered 160 acres of land just east of the Twelve-Mile boundary; he was prominent as a teacher in that early time, having had many of the children of the pioneers under his tuition. At one of the Old Settlers' reunions, held at Winchester some years ago, when he was about seventy years old, a class was formed by him from among the members of the association, his old "school boys," and had a "spelling bout," which excited much interest and considerable merriment. Mr. Huffman died in 1876, in his seventy-third year.

Barnabas Hunt, White River, was born in North Carolina in 1798; came to Ohio in 1804. While there his father had his property taken because he would not join the army in 1812. They came to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1816. Barnabas married Hannah Lewis, daughter of Evan Lewis, in 1817; his wife was born in 1802; they moved to Farmland (three miles south of it) in 1847. He had three children. By occupation, he was a farmer; as to religion. a Friend; in politics, a Whig, an anti-slavery man and a Republican. He died in 1874, being seventy-five years, two months and twenty days old.

George Johnson, born in Virginia in 1818; came to Randolph county in 1833; married Charlotte Cook, 1845; no children; moved to Winchester in 1873; farmer; Democrat; and a member of the town council two years.

Endsley Jones, White River, born in North Carolina in 1810; came to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1816, and to Dunkirk, Randolph county, in 1831; married Lydia Wright, daughter of (Hominy) John Wright and sister of Solomon Wright (Cabin creek) in 1837; has had four children; bought forty acres of second-hand land; was brought up a Friend, but joined the "New Lights;" was an Abolitionist; was an active stockholder in the Underground Railroad; once had a narrow escape from being murdered by a slave-holder in search of slaves.

Mrs. Endsley Jones—Lydia (Wright) Jones—was the daughter of John (Hominy) Wright, the youngest but one of fifteen children. Her father brought eight children with him to this county; four had come before, two married and two unmarried. Lydia was born October 5, 1817, three weeks after her father got here, September, 1817. Her father was born in 1775, and died in 1851, aged seventy-six years. Her mother was born in 1777, and died in 1867, ninety years old, being strong in mind and memory as long as she lived.

Nathaniel Kemp, born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1813; came to Montgomery county, Ohio (near Germantown, Ohio), in 1824; married Margaret Byles, in 1835; came to White River, Randolph county (Kemp place), in 1841; bought 200 acres; has owned 690 acres, but it is now distributed among the children or otherwise disposed of.

In his prosperity he was energetic for the public good, and Randolph county will long have reason to remember Mr. Kemp as an enterprising, public-spirited citizen; he was a Whig, and a Republican.

Isaiah W. Kemp, White River, was born in 1839 in Montgomery county, Ohio; came to Randolph county in 1841; married Molly Wysong, and afterward Ellen Hippenheimer, in 1875. Mr. Kemp enlisted in Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment; was appointed first sergeant, promoted first lieutenant and mustered out first sergeant with the regiment. Mr. Kemp was an active, thorough-going farmer and business man, and stood high among his fellow-citizens.

William Kennedy, White River, was born about 1797, and married Nancy Tharpe in 1814; they had no children of their own, but raised, partly or wholly, fourteen children; they came to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1816, and to Randolph in the spring of 1817.

Reminiscences—Nancy Tharpe Kennedy. "My husband went to Cincinnati to enter land (160 acres), and I had to stay here in the woods, all alone, miles and miles away from any white people, being only a girl of seventeen years. My husband was an orphan boy, but God kept his promise. The Indians were very thick in the vicinity. They were constantly passing to and fro. The principal trail was three-fourths of a mile south of us. I used to be afraid, for I was just a girl of seventeen years old, and they were painted all up like fury. They were very kind, however, and we were kind to them. We would give them bread and meat, and they would be satisfied. One day one of the Indians asked my husband, 'What is your name?' 'Kennedy.' 'Well, Kennedy, no Indian ever kill you—you kind to Indian.' I have seen great numbers of Indians. Sometimes squaws would ride along on their

nice ponies. Squaws would never walk. I have known twenty or thirty Indians to pass at one time. There was one Indian who often stayed with us; he was very kind and civil. I never saw an Indian drunk in my life. Some of the Indians were white and fair.

"Charles Conway and John Wright lived near Winchester, though the town was not then laid out."

Elisha Martin, White River, was born in 1812, in Butler county, Ohio; married Susan Kelly in Cincinnati, in 1831; came to Randolph county in 1832; settled first on Salt creek, and in two years moved southwest of Winchester. They had nineteen children.

John Martin, father of Mrs. Mary A. Reeder, Winchester, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1773; he came to Warren county, Ohio, before 1794; was a soldier in the United States army in the Western Indian wars, being with St. Clair and General Wayne in 1794 and 1795, and with General Harrison at Tippecanoe and the Thames, in 1811 and 1813, and with Colonel Croghan, at Fort Stephenson; he came to Randolph county in 1822, settling one and a half miles southwest of Winchester on White river; he was a great hunter, a regular pioneer, and when settlements became too thick he left and went to Missouri (1833); he died in 1839.

Robison McIntyre, White River, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1786. He removed to Butler county, Ohio, in 1807, and came to Randolph county in 1819. In 1813 he married Mary Taylor, who was born in 1787. They had eight children, seven grown and married. He came to Maxville in 1825, and laid out the town in 1832, which, however, was recorded in 1850. He was raised a Presbyterian, but in the West he joined the Methodists. He was an active and prominent man in the community. He died in 1871, in his eighty-sixth year, and lies buried in the Maxville cemetery. His wife died in 1854, aged seventy-two years.

Hiram Mendenhall, Unionsport, born in North Carolina in 1801, moved to Clinton county, Ohio, in 1806, and to Randolph county in 1837. He married Martha Hale in 1820, and they had ten children. He went to California in 1850 and died June 30, 1852, while on the way home from the Golden Land beneath the setting sun. He was a millwright and a miller. He built two mills and his brother, Nathan Mendenhall, built one also, where one of Hiram's mills had burnt down. The whole family were ingenious and seemed to be machinists by nature. Hiram Mendenhall always had two shops, a wood shop and a smith shop, and did his own repairing. He was led away by speculative notions at one time and was persuaded to start a "community" at Unionsport, between 1842 and 1846. Eight or ten families joined in the

movement. It continued only two or three years, ending disastrously to the parties engaged, especially to Hiram Mendenhall, who bore much, perhaps most of the expense of the experiment. He was a strong and earnest Abolitionist, being the one who was selected to present the famous petition to Henry Clay at Richmond, Indiana, asking him to emancipate his slaves. The design had been to make the request in a quiet, unobtrusive manner; but, when asked when he would receive the petition, Mr. Clay told them to present it in public. They did so and he employed the occasion to make what seemed to the anti-slavery men present a cruel and causeless attack upon Mr. Mendenhall and the opinions he represented, though, doubtless, the pro-slavery partisans regarded Mr. Clay's address to Mr. Mendenhall as only a richly merited and well executed castigation for what they called his ill-timed impertinence. But years have fled and joined the ages before the flood and Henry Clay and Mr. Mendenhall were summoned on the self-same day by the Judge of the living and the dead, before His dread tribunal, to give an account of their stewardship and now there is at length, after so long a time, "no slave-hunt in our borders, no slave upon our land." The Abolitionists and Mr. Mendenhall as their spokesman were extensively condemned for their supposed impudence in making their presentation in public; whereas that was Mr. Clay's own work and intended, doubtless, to enable him to make a more severe attack upon Mr. Mendenhall and the Abolitionists in general. Hiram Mendenhall was at one time an extensive landowner, being possessed of more than one thousand acres of real estate in Randolph county. The unfortunate, though brief, socialistic experiment greatly weakened his financial ability and he went to the land of gold to renew his waning fortunes, but death claimed him for its own and what availed gold, or houses, or lands? Afar from the spot of his nativity and the home of his manhood, on board ship in the Gulf of Mexico, Hiram Mendenhall took the last look upon the scenes of earth and plunged alone into the great unseen! His wife long survived him, dying, still a widow, August 5, 1880, aged seventy-nine years one month and twenty-four days, having outlived her unfortunate husband more than twenty-two years. Henry Clay and Hiram Mendenhall died on the same day, June 30, 1852, the one at his home at Ashland, Kentucky, the other among strangers on board a homeward bound ship in the Gulf of Mexico, falling a victim to the dreadful cholera on his journey to his home and his friends. It pleased the haughty politician, in the day of his power, to browbeat the despised Abolitionist in the time when the name was a by-word and a reproach; but the stern logic of fact has vindicated the obscure petitioner and removed the obloquy from his name and proved that, though negro property had been

sanctioned and sanctified by two hundred years of legislation, yet it could not stand the test of reason and truth and was obliged to succumb to fate. As has been stated, he died of cholera on board a steamer on his homeward voyage in the Gulf of Mexico, near Key West, on the coast of Florida. He died June 30, 1852, said to be the same day on which Henry Clay expired. A son who was with him on the ship at his death survived.

Morgan Mills, White River, born in Ohio in 1794, married Rebecca Driver, sister of Jacob and James Driver, in 1812. They emigrated to White River in 1821, two years after Mr. Sample came here. Mr. Mills settled at first near Sampletown, but, as soon as the lands across the boundary were put into market, Mr. Mills, with hundreds of others, crossed the boundary into the new purchase in 1823. He had twelve children, eight grown. He was a farmer and belonged to the Christian (New Light) church sixty-four years. Falling from the platform of a railroad train at Farmland and bursting his skull in the fall, he died of the injury six weeks afterward. His death took place April 3, 1878, aged eighty-four years four months and five days. His wife, Rebecca Mills, died in 1872, aged seventy-seven years seven months and sixteen days.

The Pucketts, White River. There were eight brothers of the Puckett family and seven of them were Quaker preachers, all except Joseph. Their names were as follows: Joseph, Isom, Thomas, Zachary, Daniel, Benjamin, Richard and James.

The five first mentioned emigrated to Indiana, the first four coming in Randolph county and Daniel settling in Wayne county. They are all dead many years ago. Joseph and Isom came in 1819 and Thomas and Zachary in 1820.

Joseph Puckett was born in 1784, in North Carolina. He married Mary Garrett. They came to Clinton county, Ohio, in 1817, and, two years afterward, to Randolph county. He entered land after they came. An interesting incident occurred in connection with the entry of his land showing that officials are friendly and accommodating in some cases, at any rate. He went on foot to Cincinnati and when he got there, he found that the quarter-section of his choice overran so much that he lacked ten or fifteen dollars of having money enough to make the entry. There he was, a poor stranger, on foot, alone in Cincinnati, knowing not a single person in that city and utterly at a loss what to do. The clerk who was doing business in the receiver's office, learning his dilemma, said to him, "You need not go back without your land; I will lend you the money myself," and he did, and Mr. Puckett got the certificate for his land and went on his homeward way rejoic-

ing. Of course he sent the money in payment of the loan as soon as he could raise it, which, however, was not a very easy task. Mr. Puckett had ten children, eight boys and two girls. All of them lived to be grown and married. The children were these: Tyre T., Welcome G., Benjamin, Micajah, Sylvania, Levi, Francis, Joseph, Phebe Ann and Thomas.

The Pucketts were all Friends and those that lived to the time of the "Separation" went with the Anti-slavery Friends. They were originally Whigs and became Republicans. The Pucketts came first to Ohio but preferred Congress title to military title and came on to Randolph. They settled near Dunkirk, entering one hundred and sixty acres apiece, paying each eighty dollars down.

Isom Puckett was one of ten children. His mother's father was Daniel Taylor, who died when one hundred and five years old. The names of the family to which Isom Puckett belonged were these: Richard, Benjamin, Isom, Betty, Anna, Zachariah, Thomas, Joseph and James. The Puckett brothers, four of whom settled in Randolph county, all entered land in White River.

Joseph Puckett, Sr., brother of Isom and Daniel Puckett, died in 1836, and his wife in 1846. He was a Friend, anti-slavery, and in early times a Whig. His son Benjamin was a physician of the Botanic school and achieved a good reputation as a practitioner, being for many years a leading physician in Winchester.

Joseph Puckett, Jr., Winchester, was born in 1825 in Randolph county, being the son of Joseph Puckett, Sr. He married Eliza Ann Muckey in 1851. Mr. Puckett was a farmer's son and was brought up on the farm. He learned the carpenter's trade, following that business for several years. He afterward became a merchant and still later was appointed United States revenue officer, holding the position four years. He adopted the fruit-growing business and practiced it for ten years, after which he was appointed cashier of the National Bank at Winchester and served in that capacity for five years, leaving it in 1878. When young, he was an Abolitionist and since the rise of the Republican party belonged to that organization.

James Pursley, White River, was born in 1807 in Virginia and came to Indiana (Randolph county) in 1831. He was twice married. His first wife was the mother of seventeen children; his second of five. Twelve of the children lived to be married. He died many years ago.

Jesse Pursley, White River, born in 1775, in Virginia, was in the war of 1812; came to Indiana about 1830; resided in Union and Franklin counties several years; came to Randolph county in 1833. He was twice married.

His first wife was Winny Yardley and the second was Nancy May, the latter dying in 1877, seventy-six years old. He had fourteen children by his first wife and ten by the second. Fourteen lived to be married.

Jesse Reynard, White River, son of Solomon Reynard, was born in 1819, in Randolph county; married Anna Diggs, daughter of William Diggs of White River and also a native of Randolph county in 1842 and had seven children. He was an Abolitionist and a farmer, a Wesleyan and a Republican. He owned two hundred and seventy acres of land and resided east of Buena Vista. He was an intelligent, substantial citizen.

Solomon Reynard, White River, was born in North Carolina in 1788; came to Clinton county, Ohio, with his parents in 1805; married Rachel Green in 1816, who was born in 1799; emigrated to Randolph county, Indiana in 1817; settled on Eight-Mile creek, four miles west of Winchester. He had ten children and died in 1861 about seventy-three years old. He was an Abolitionist and a Republican.

William Robinson, White River, born in Washington county, Indiana, in 1816; Randolph county, 1822; married Mariam Hill, daughter of Benoni Hill in 1838 and afterward Ruth (Test) Bundrant; ten children, none married but two. He resided four miles east of Winchester; farmer, Friend.

Walter Ruble, White River, was born in Tennessee in 1790; moved to Clinton county, Ohio, in 1802; married Sarah Wright in Clinton county in 1811 and was married twice afterward. He had eleven children.

Durant Smith, White River, was born in Jones county, North Carolina, in 1802; was taken by his parents to Stokes county, North Carolina, in 1808; married Elizabeth Keyes in 1825, who was born in 1806. They came to Randolph county in 1829 and settled at first on the farm where he continued to live until his death (fifty-one years). His wife died in the fall of 1879. They had been married fifty-four years. Their family consisted of twelve children.

John Starbuck, White River. His parents resided in Surry county, North Carolina, and he was born there. They came to Virginia in 1823 and to Randolph county in 1831. He married Beulah Garrett; had nine children, and died in 1850. His widow is living with her son, Welcome Starbuck, east of Buena Vista.

Leroy Starbuck, White River, son of John Starbuck and brother of Walter and Welcome Starbuck, was born in 1817, in Stokes county, North Carolina, moved to Virginia in 1823 and to Randolph county in 1831; married Mary Johnson in 1847, and has one child born in 1850. He was a Republican; a farmer, owned one hundred and sixty acres of land east of Buena

Vista in White River township. He used to belong to the Wesleyans, but later to the Christians.

Randolph Turner, White River, was born in Virginia about 1788; married Elizabeth Heaston, daughter of Abram Heaston and sister of David Heaston; moved to Tennessee in 1818; kept a hotel at the foot of Cumberland mountains on the west side near Crab Orchard; went to Alabama in 1826 and died in 1828. In Alabama he was a farmer. They had seven children, three of whom came to Randolph county. Mrs. Turner, widow of Randolph Turner, came to Indiana in 1833 with her father, Abram Heaston, bringing three children. She lived with her father till he died and then with her son, William Turner, until she died in 1861, being at the time sixty-five years old.

Paul Way's family, seven in number; John Way's family, seven in number; Armsbee Diggs and wife; John Moorman and family, six in number; and George Wilson and family, numbering five—a company of twenty-seven persons in all, came to Indiana in 1817. The Ways started from South Carolina in the fall of 1816 and the company arrived in White River March, 1817, snow ten inches deep. [Note—John Moorman and George Wilson stopped on Greensfork, southwest of Lynn.] Snow fell on them at the top of the Blue Ridge and there was snow all the way to White River, melting off in April. They crossed the Ohio on the ice at the foot of Main street, Cincinnati. They came by Richmond, Newport, Williamsburg, Cherry Grove (Brocks and Frazier lived near Cherry Grove); from Cherry Grove the route was through the woods with no track for fifteen miles. John Way, father of Jesse Way, stretched a tent and the family lived in it all summer.

William Way, Sr., White River, born in 1756, came to Randolph county, in the spring of 1817. He had ten children. He settled below Winchester. He was a Friend, a Whig and died in 1839. Several of his children were somewhat noted. Paul W. Way, county agent, surveyor, hotel-keeper, etc., died in Winchester; John Way, blacksmith, died in Winchester; Henry H. Way, physician, died in Illinois; Matthew Way died in Carolina; Hannah, wife of Tarlton Moorman, mother of twelve children, died in Carolina in 1877; Abigail, wife of James Clayton, died at Winchester in 1880, eighty-three years old; Lydia, wife of William Diggs, died many years ago; Mary, mother of Dr. Beverly, of Winchester.

John Way, father of Jesse Way, Winchester, blacksmith, was born in North Carolina; married Patience Green in North Carolina and they came to Randolph county on White river in the spring of 1817. They had seven children.

John Way was a blacksmith in South Carolina; a farmer from 1817 to 1830 and a blacksmith from 1830 to the end of his life. He entered one hundred and sixty acres five and a half miles west of Winchester and lived there till 1830, then moved to Winchester and died there in 1856, his wife dying also in 1858. He was a Friend, Whig, Abolitionist, Republican.

Paul W. Way came to White River in 1816. He was a famous man, active and prominent. He was county agent, county surveyor, many years, etc., etc. He surveyed the town plat of Winchester, laid out the state and county roads, etc. He was justice of the peace, farmer, hotel-keeper in Winchester, etc. Many an old lawyer and judge remembers the times at Paul Way's tavern. Paul Way died in 1856, age, seventy-one years. He was a Whig, an active, enterprising citizen, and greatly esteemed among his fellow-townsmen and by the public at large. He had four children.

William Way, Jr., brother of H. H. Way, emigrated to Randolph county in 1817; moved to Newport (Fountain City), Indiana, and many years afterward to Wisconsin. He was twice married; had several children and died in Wisconsin at a ripe old age. He was a Friend, a Whig, an Abolitionist, an anti-slavery Friend and a Republican. He was throughout his life a farmer and possessed the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Jacob A. White, White River, was born in 1793, in Rockingham county, Virginia. He came to Preble county, Ohio, marrying there Mary Neff, sister of Henry H. and John Neff. Mr. White emigrated to Randolph county about 1822. He had ten children, all of whom were grown. He died in November, 1848, having been taken in a buggy, a few days before his death, to the polls to cast his vote for General Taylor and being in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

David Wysong, White River, was the son of Valentine Wysong. He was born in Virginia in 1799 and came with his father to Randolph county in 1817 or 1818. He married Eliza Irvin, daughter of John Irvin. They had twelve children.

Abigail (Way), wife of James Clayton, lived for many years west of Winchester, some years in Winchester, also at Newport (Fountain City), Indiana. Her husband, James Clayton, died at Newport. Mrs. Clayton was a woman of high intelligence, sterling integrity and firm devotion to principles. She had no children, though she had been married more than fifty years.

John Conner, Winchester, was born near Atlanta, Georgia, in 1801. He came to Cincinnati in 1814, and learned the tinner's trade, marrying in Greene county, Ohio and moving to Randolph county, in 1831; kept store

awhile with his brother, William Conner. John Conner rented forty acres of land near Lynn; moved to Winchester in 1835 and to Portland in 1840, living near the latter place on a farm south of the Big Salamonie river and in 1857 returned to Winchester. He began in 1835 to carry the United States mail from Winchester to Fort Wayne and continued that employment till 1861. Enlisting in the army in the fall of 1861, he died near Atlanta, Georgia, in 1863, in sight of the place at which he was born. Mr. Conner had three children; his wife dying in 1874 by a collision with a railroad train at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Conner was an old-time Democrat but he became a Republican in 1860. His life was one of great and peculiar hardship, transporting the mail over the northern route, mostly on horseback, through mud and frost, fording and swimming creeks at times in the earlier period, sleeping in the woods one night each trip between Winchester and Fort Wayne. For a few years he carried loads of silver for the entries of land at the Fort Wayne Land Office. In some cases, thousands of dollars were taken at one trip. Edward Edger, then postmaster of Deerfield, "stated that at one trip in about 1837, Mr. Conner had two thousand dolars (in silver) stowed away in his mail bag."

Hannah (Mendenhall) Diggs, Winchester. Her great-grandfather's name was Mordecai Mendenhall, living in North Carolina. The whole connection were millers and millwrights and he among the rest. Her grandfather, Stephen Mendenhall, was born about 1750 and raised thirteen children to be grown and married. He came to Richmond about 1814; moved to Clinton county, Ohio, soon afterward and died there about 1822. Her father was Nathan Mendenhall. He was born in North Carolina (Randolph or Guilford county) in 1773; came to Highland county, Ohio, in 1806; moved to Clinton county, Ohio, and remained in that county till 1837; came in that year to Randolph county and settled near Unionsport. He was married in North Carolina to Ann Harlan, who was born in 1772. They had nine children.

Hannah (Mendenhall) Diggs was born in 1811; married Littleberry Diggs in 1841 and has had three children. Her mother's name was Harlan, who was the daughter of Enoch and Edith Harlan, North Carolinians. His father was William Harlan, son of Ezekiel Harlan, son of George Harlan, son of James Harlan. Enoch Harlan had ten children, born between 1770 and 1792. Rebecca (Harlan) Hampton, daughter of Enoch Harlan and aunt of Hannah Mendenhall.

Nathan Harlan, son of Enoch Harlan, was born January 10, 1770, and died about 1840, seventy years old.

The other children of Enoch Harlan were: William, born October 6, 1771, died 1844, aged seventy-three years; Ann, born October 19, 1773, mother of Hannah Mendenhall, died 1857, aged eighty-four years; Nathaniel, born October 9, 1775, died 1824, aged forty-nine years; Jonathan, September 7, 1777, died 1846, aged sixty-nine years; David, born January 2, 1780, died 1871, aged ninety-one years; Solomon, born February 13, 1782, died 1869, aged eighty-seven years; Hannah, born March 20, 1784, died 1842, aged fifty-eight years; Enoch, born February 26, 1786, died 1866, aged eighty years; John, born May 9, 1790, died 1876, aged eighty-six years; Rebecca, born August 3, 1792, living in Iowa, aged eighty-nine years. [1882.]

A truly remarkable family for their age, nine of the number ranging from sixty-nine to ninety-one years, and averaging eighty-one years.

Solomon Harlan, a son of Enoch Harlan, and uncle of Hannah Mendenhall, born February 13, 1782, had children as follows: Rebecca Ann, John M., David Faris, William Foster, Rachel Fallis, Jonathan, Solomon Haynes and Jane Faris.

Emily Jane Harris, Winchester, wife of Dr. J. M. Harris, died at Winchester January 15, 1881, aged fifty-two years; she was born in 1829, being the daughter of David and Jane Hampton. David Hampton came from Ohio (Warren county) to Randolph county in 1818. They had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. Emily Jane was one of the students at the first opening of Earlham College, near Richmond, Indiana.

Abram Heaston, near Winchester, was born in Germany about 1755; came to America and to Virginia before he was grown; married Matilda Short; emigrated to Randolph county in 1833, settling three miles south of Winchester, and purchasing land. He was nearly seventy years old when he came to the west, and died in about a year (about 1834); his wife died in Virginia; he had seven children. Five of them came to Randolph county, viz., Evelina, David, Samuel, Elizabeth and Virginia; he was a farmer and a tanner, and followed the business of a tanner till he came to this county; he was a Presbyterian and a Democrat. Abram Heaston was the maternal grandfather of William Turner, formerly residing near Salem, now near Camden, Jay county, Indiana.

Anna Maria Baker (Butterworth, Moore), Winchester, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1813; in 1832 she married James Butterworth, who was an Englishman, having been born in that country in 1810; he was a mechanic, and removed from Baltimore, successively to Pittsburg, Dayton, Richmond, and finally, in 1836, to Winchester; they had four children, who all lived in Randolph county, three of the four being residents of Winchester.

Mr. Butterworth was killed in 1845 by the bursting of a cannon. It had been used by one of the parties in the campaign of 1844, and had been taken and spiked and hid by the other party in a straw stack; and, upon being found several months afterward, in the efforts by Mr. Butterworth to "unspike" the gun, it exploded, and Mr. Butterworth lost his life. His widow married Mr. James Moore soon after, in 1846, with whom she lived till his death, in 1875; she then resided in Winchester with her son-in-law, W. W. Canada, Esq., who married her youngest daughter, Carrie E. Moore.

Harvey Patty, late of Winchester, was born in Ohio; came to Randolph county in 1835; married, first, Martha Jane Armfield, and then Malinda Maulsby; he had five children; his first wife died in 1848, and he died in 1856. He kept store in Huntsville; afterward he moved to Winchester and kept the Franklin House hotel; he finally went to Economy, and, while he was preparing to go to Kansas, he fell sick at Economy, and died there in 1856. He was an early Abolitionist; had been a Whig, was a strong temperance advocate, and every way an estimable and excellent man.

Ernestus Putman, father of Mrs. Edward Edger, was a resident of Virginia, working at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, during the war of 1812, and came to New Madison, Darke county, Ohio, from Washington City, in 1819; he was the father of ten children.

Mary (Martin) Reeder, Winchester, was born in 1798, April 16, in Hamilton county, Ohio; she was married, in Warren county, Ohio, in 1815, to David Reeder, who died in 1821; she came to Randolph county in 1822. Mrs. Reeder resided in Winchester over sixty years. Every house now standing in Winchester had been built since she came to the town. She lived all that time on the same lot, on South Main street, on the same premises with her son, Martin A. Reeder. The building east of Riley Hiatt's hardware store was (part of it) built about the same time that Mrs. Reeder settled in the town.

Peter Reinheimer, Winchester, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in 1815; came to Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1837, and to Germantown, Indiana, in 1838, and to New Paris, Ohio, in the same year; took a horseback trip to Philadelphia in November, 1839; returned to Centerville, Indiana, in March, 1840; married Elizabeth Irwin in 1841; went to New Paris, Ohio, in 1840, and moved to Winchester, Indiana, in 1865.

Nathan T. Butts was born on the 25th day of July, 1838, in Randolph county, Indiana. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Butts, came to Indiana from Ohio in 1834. Mr. Butts was elected to the Legislature of Indiana in 1872 and was an earnest worker in the cause of temperance. The "Baxter

Liquor Law" was prepared by Mr. Butts and Mr. Baxter, representative from Wayne county; the local option clause in this law was the work of Mr. Baxter, himself, hence it took the name of Baxter rather than Butts. It was sometimes known as the "Baxter-Butts Bill." Mr. Butts was chairman of the Committee on Temperance and made the most effective speech of any in favor of his temperance bill, and it was due to him, more than anyone else, that the bill became a law.

James Clayton, born in Kent county, Maryland, August 8, 1819, was the son of Stephen and Mary Clayton, who located in Randolph county in 1820. The former died in 1834, the latter in 1858.

William H. Demory, a colored man, was the son of John and Sarah Demory, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, July 4, 1826. His father and mother were slaves. His mother obtained her freedom from her master when she was eighteen years of age. His father remained in slavery until 1826, when he ran away and came to this state and county. His escape was fraught with many exciting incidents; at one time he was captured but succeeded again in regaining his freedom. Mr. Demory paid a great deal of attention to horticulture. He had a good education, having been educated in Oberlin College, Ohio.

David Heaston, son of John and Mary Heaston, was born in Virginia February 3, 1792. His parents moved to Montgomery county, Ohio, when he was nine years of age and entered the land now occupied by the National Soldiers' Home, near Dayton.

Amos Hall was born in Clinton county, Ohio, September 4, 1839. Mr. Hall was identified with the county as the superintendent of the infirmary, an account of which is given elsewhere.

Elias Kizer was born in Virginia in 1800, and came to Randolph county in 1821, locating near the present site of Stone Station. In 1831 he removed to his farm, north of Winchester, where he remained until his death, in 1867. In 1824 he married Margery Ward, to whom were born three sons, Thomas W., Henry and Caleb. Mr. Kizer was one of the early pioneers of the county, and for more than forty-five years was prominently identified with its development and improvement. He took the contract for carrying United States mail between Winchester and Fort Wayne; sometimes he made the trip himself, but more often he hired someone to do it for him. Mr. Kizer kept a hotel in Winchester for a number of years. He served the county as commissioner and was a "Jackson Democrat."

Thomas W. Kizer was born in Randolph county, Indiana, November 24, 1824. He is the eldest son of Elias Kizer, who resided east of Stone

Station, in Ward township, and was a prominent citizen of this county in its pioneer period and later history. In 1831 the family removed to the farm north of Winchester, now owned by the subject of this sketch. Here the latter passed the days of his boyhood and youth, attending the school in the winter, and working on the farm during the remainder of the year. When a young man, he became a clerk in the store of Jesse Way, at Winchester, and at a later date embarked in the retail grocery trade for himself. Two years later he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he continued for three years, resuming the grocery business at the end of that time. Subsequently he became a farmer and grain dealer, following this enterprise until 1878. He is a competent business man, and by a life of energy and activity has acquired a comfortable fortune.

At various times in his life, Mr. Kizer has been called to occupy public positions of honor and trust. Toward the close of President Fillmore's administration, he was appointed postmaster at Winchester, but was displaced by Pierce, the successor of Fillmore. In business he is prompt, energetic and honorable, and has won many friends, among whom he is highly esteemed. He was one of the first members initiated into Winchester Lodge No. 121, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been for years a prominent Odd Fellow.

Although not himself a church member, he has contributed liberally to the support of churches in the community, while his private and public life has been moral and upright. He has been married—first, to Miss Susannah Way, daughter of Jesse Way, Esq., on the 4th of January, 1846. Ten children came to bless this union, six of whom are now living. His wife died January 15, 1874, and on the 4th of January, 1876, he wedded Miss Ann Rebecca Weaver. Within five years, however, he was again called to mourn the death of a devoted and loving wife. She fell a victim of consumption on the 12th of January, 1881. On the 22d of December, 1881, he was united in marriage at Lawrence, Kansas, with Mrs. Alice M. Allen. Mr. Kizer was closely identified with the management of Fountain Park cemetery. No man could have been more devoted to the interest of any organization than he was in Fountain Park. Mr. Kizer was a very popular man, known perhaps as well as any man in the county, and his burial was attended by the largest number of people ever assembled for a similar purpose in Fountain Park.

David Lasley was born in Pennsylvania, April 1, 1800. He was the oldest of a family of eleven children. They moved to Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1814 and to Randolph county in 1819 and purchased the farm

south of Winchester, where he lived until his death. He was father of Daniel Lasley, county superintendent of public schools, for six years. He married Hannah Parker in the fall of 1827.

Other prominent early citizens were George Hiatt, Elwood Hiatt, Job Hinshaw, Edmund Hinshaw, Eli Haworth, John W. Jarnigan, Joshua M. Johnson, Peter Lasley, Jacob Lasley, Philip Lykins, William Monks, Tarlton Moorman, Stephen Moorman, Robinson McIntyre, Henry T. McIntyre, Joseph Monks, Thomas McGuire, Tyre T. Puckett, Calvin Puckett, Nathan Puckett, John Pickett, John Richardson, William Ruble, Nathan Reynard, Walter Starbuck, William Starbuck, Charles Summers, Andrew Smith, Simpson Scott, John Tisor, John Van Pelt, Edward Wright, David Wysong, Harvey Wysong, and scores of others whose names we have not been able to learn.

DESCRIPTION.

Washington township contains about forty-four squares miles, being eight miles north and south and five and a half miles east and west. The southern part lies upon Greensfork and its two main branches and various smaller ones, and the north part upon the headwaters of White river and Salt, Sugar, Sparrow and Eight Mile creeks. The valley of Greensfork is a fine body of land, excellent and fruitful from the very first opening of the country; and, by the industry and thrift of the early settlers and the activity of their successors, that region has become the very garden of Randolph county. In fact, the whole townhsip is a flourishing and prosperous region. The settlement of Washington was next after that of Greensfork. The first occupation of Greensfork was during 1814. It is not certainly known that any settlers came into Washington township in 1814, though two entries of 160 acres each, both made by the same person, were made in 1814, one in May and the other in October. Seven entries were made in 1815 by five persons, in the order named: Curtis Clenney, Obadiah Harris, John Ozbun, Paul Beard and George Frazier. Whether these came first, and, if so, which one, is not now known.

The names of the principal pioneers of Washington township will appear in the following list of entries, made up to August, 1827, though, of course, this does not determine the dates of settlement, nor the actual settlers, as they may have been here either before or after the entry, or not at all.

It is a curious fact how often certain names occur in the census of 1880 in Washington township; e. g., there are 103 Johnsons, 98 Hinshaws, 33 Hodsons, 30 Lykinses, 27 Hutchenses, 20 Kellys, 17 Jones (including chil-

LYNN BUILDING, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

dren). In Greensfork there are 49 Bowens, and others still occur with great frequency. Other names, moreover, that were very frequent in pioneer days, have nearly disappeared.

WASHINGTON ENTRIES.

Travis Adcock, N. W. 14, 18, 14, May 14, 1814; Travis Adcock, S. E. 10, 18, 14, October 19, 1814; Curtis Clenney, S. W. 11, 18, 14, January 7, 1815; Obadiah Harris, S. W. 10, 18, 14, May 8, 1815; John Ozbun, S. E. 8, 18, 14, June 1, 1815; Paul Beard, N. E. 10, 18, 14, August 9, 1815; Paul Beard, N. W. 11, 18, 14, August 9, 1815; Obadiah Harris, N. E. 15, 18, 14, October 4, 1815; George Frazier, N. W. 9, 18, 14, October 17, 1815; John Johnson, S. W. 9, 18, 14, March 2, 1816; Isaac Cook, S. E. 9, 18, 14, October 8, 1816; Seth Cook, N. W. 15, 18, 14, October 8, 1816; Nathan Thornburg, S. W. 33, 19, 14, October 25, 1816; Hezekiah Hockett, N. E. 7, 18, 14, October 25, 1816; Hezekiah Hockett, S. E. 7, 18, 14, October 25, 1816; Joseph Hockett, N. E. 4, 18, 14, October 26, 1816; William Reece, N. E. 32, 19, 14, November 4, 1816; John Pegg, S. W. 17, 18, 14, November 7, 1816; Eleazar Smith, N. E. 18, 18, 14, November 7, 1816; Jesse Johnson, S. W. 2, 18, 14, November 28, 1816; Isaac Hutchens, S. E. 15, 18, 14, December 7, 1816; Barnett Frost, N. E. 9, 18, 14, December 21, 1816; Enoch Pilsher, S. W. 27, 19, 14, January 9, 1817; John Baxter, W. ½ N. W. 34, 19, 14, January 9, 1817; William Conner, N. E. 33, 19, 14, January 11, 1817; Isaac Hockett, S. W. 4, 18, 14, February 8, 1817; Stephen Hockett, S. E. 5, 18, 14, February 8, 1817; Stephen Hockett, N. E. 8, 18, 14, February 8, 1817; William Milner, S. W. 14, 18, 14, May 8, 1817; Susannah Woodman, N. W. 15, 18, 14, July 7, 1817; Mordecai Mendenhall, N. ½ 17, 18, 14, August 11, 1817; Joseph Gess, W. ½ S. E. 29, 19, 14, August 11, 1817; William Hockett, S. W. 5, 18, 14, September 12, 1817; Moses Martindale, S. W. 13, 18, 13, September 15, 1817; James Barnes, S. E. 12, 18, 13, September 15, 1817; A. and E. Hunt, W. ½ S. W. 34, 19, 14, October 2, 1817; Henry Hodgson, E. ½ S. E. 6, 18, 14, November 3, 1817; Andrew Lykins, section 7, 19, 14, December 6, 1817; Andrew Lykins, S. E. 12, 19, 13, December 6, 1817; Andrew Lykins, N. E. 13, 19, 13, December 6, 1817; Morgan McQuany, N. W. 18, 18, 14, January 6, 1818; Nathan Case, S. W. 7, 18, 14, January 6, 1818; Samuel Smith, N. W. 7, 18, 14, February 10, 1818; Caleb Reece, W. ½ N. W. 33, 19 14, February 14, 1818; Albert Banta, N. E. 15, 19, 14, March 20, 1818; Albert Banta, E. ½ N. E. 10, 19, 14, March 20, 1818; Thomas Hester, N. W. 8, 18, 14, March 25, 1818; Stephen Milton, S. E. 27, 19, 14, April 2, 1818; Nicholas Longworth, N. W.

14, 19, 14, April 4, 1818; Zimri Lewis, S. E. 18, 18, 14, April 17, 1818; William Lewis, S. W. 18, 18, 14, April 17, 1818; Jonathan Haskins, E. ½ N. W. 32, 19, 14, April 24, 1818; Henry Wysong, W. ½ S. E. 10, 19, 14, April 27, 1818; Thomas Frazier, N. W. 10, 18, 14, April 29, 1818; Joseph Rogers, S. W. 12, 18, 13, June 4, 1818; Reuben Norcross, N. W. 13, 18, 13, June 8, 1818; Isaiah Rogers, N. W. 12, 18, 13, June 20, 1818; James Lykins, N. W. 18, 19, 14, July 9, 1818; Daniel Osborn, E. ½ S. W. 8, 18, 14, July 12, 1818; Mass Brooks, S. W. 10, 19, 14, July 15, 1818; David Hammer, S. E. 14, 18, 14, July 22, 1818; John Fowen, E. ½ N. W. 5, 18, 14, July 27, 1818; Joseph Hockett, N. E. 4, 18, 14, July 29, 1818; Isaac Pearson, W. ½ S. E. 33, 19, 14, August 14, 1818; Edward Thornburg, W. ½ N. W. 5, 18, 14, September 10, 1818; Jonathan Willis, S. E. 32, 19, 14, February 12, 1819; James Abshire, E. ½ S. E. 33, 19, 14, June 30, 1819; Thomas Phillips, N. E. 12, 18, 13, July 21, 1819; Joseph Thornburg, S. W. 32, 19, 14, August 12, 1819; Edward Thornburg, N. E. 6, 18, 14, August 12, 1819; Edward Thornburg, N. E. 5, 18, 14, August 13, 1819; William Johnson, E. ½ N. E. 88, 19, 14, September 11, 1821; Isaac Beeson, E. ½ S. W. 6, 18, 14, November 5, 1821; Enoch Nichols, S. E. 17, 18, 14, December 27, 1822; Andrew Hill, W. ½ N. W. 30, 19, 14, November 10, 1826; James Abshire, E. ½ S. E. 29, 19, 14, January 13, 1827; James Abshire, W. ½ S. W. 28, 19, 14, January 23, 1827; Daniel Osborn, W. ½ S. W. 8, 18, 14, August 22, 1827.

Washington township contains 28,260 acres of land, more than 10,000 of which had been taken up within five years of the first settlement.

The preponderating religious element at the first settlement of the township was Quaker. A large body of the pioneers belonged to the Friends, and, in a short time, two meetings were established, viz., Lynn and Cherry Grove, which have been maintained in a vigorous and prosperous existence to the present time. Other societies, also, found early footing in that region. Methodist "circuit riders" threaded the whole country, proclaiming redemption through a crucified and risen Savior. A Presbyterian church existed in 1846, and for some years before and after that time, called Liberty church. Other churches have been formed and maintained with a more or less vigorous growth for many years past at Bloomingsport and Carlos and Pleasant Hill.

TOWNS.

Bloomingsport.—This town is the second oldest in the county, having been laid out in 1829. Though so old, its growth was never rapid; still, considerable business has been done at the place. The proprietor of the town

was Nathan Hockett. Alfred Blizzard built the first house. Mr. Beeson kept the first store. Dr. Paul Beard was the first physician in the region. There was no physician in Bloomingsport for many years. Dr. Gideon Frazier lived in the village a long while ago. Other physicians have been Drs. Gore, Strattan, Kemper, Good, Coggeshall, etc. Merchants have been Messrs. Beeson, Comfort, Ballard, Budd, Hyatt, Wright, Coggeshall, Hockett, etc. There have been a potter's shop, a wheelwright's shop, a saw-mill and a grist-mill. There have been two churches—Methodist and United Brethren. The latter has been abandoned.

Bloomingsport, like most of the interior towns in the county, is much decayed, and its business has greatly decreased. It is finely located in the midst of an excellent country, and many active and enterprising farmers reside in the region.

Lynn.—The town was laid out by Daniel Freestone in 1847 and later in 1850 was replatted by Philip Brown. It is located about one-half mile from the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad and is today one of the progressive towns of the county. When the railroad was built a half a mile to the west another town was built up near the depot which for a time interfered somewhat with the growth of the town, proper, but of late years the old town has become a fixture and today it is in a flourishing condition. It has all kinds of business represented there and supports a bank as well. It is situated in a very rich fertile district and is supported by a progressive class of people and contains many beautiful homes and churches. The high school at Lynn is not only a credit to the town but to the county as well. It has a population of 1,200.

Rural.—Location, Sections 9 and 16, on the Richmond & Grand Rapids railroad between Winchester and Lynn. The town was started about 1870, on the completion of the railroad from Richmond. Rural has one church and store and elevator conducted by Ernest Study. There is no pike, and not even a cross-road, but only an ordinary public road crossing the railroad. The village is so healthy that no physician can live there. The distance to the nearest graveyard is four and a half miles.

Snow Hill.—There is a locality called Snow Hill about three miles north of Lynn, on the pike toward Winchester at the crossing of an east and west road. There used to be a store at that point but there never was any town. The store has been long discontinued.

Hawkin's Station.—On Grand Rapids railroad, not incorporated in sections 16 and 21, one mile south of Rural and three miles north of Lynn; there is a switch and a station and a cattle-pen from which to load stock, but no

other sign of a town. It is sometimes called Snow Hill Station because its location is the nearest railroad point to (old) Snow Hill and one mile west of the point that formerly went by that name.

Springboro.—Curtis Beals, proprietor. Location, southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 29, township 19, range 14, between Bloomingsport and Winchester, northwest of Lynn four miles (supposed to be Joseph Gess); twenty-eight lots; recorded February 15, 1834; town extinct.

West Lynn.—On the railroad west of Lynn. Benjamin Hunt, proprietor; seventy-four lots. The town was laid out in 1873 by Benjamin Hunt on the Richmond railroad, half a mile west of Old Lynn. There is but little growth at the new station, the business, of which there is considerable, clinging with much tenacity to the old town.

BIOGRAPHY.

James Abshire was born August 1, 1777; came to the West early; was in the Indian wars, being once three days without food except black-haws; settled in Randolph county, northwest of Cherry Grove meeting-house in about 1821, and resided there till his death in 1868, a very aged man, ninety-one years old. He had a large family some of whom and among them two of his sons, Isaac and Berry, are still living in the same neighborhood. [1882.]

James Abshire was in pioneer days a famous hunter and in later life he delighted greatly in recounting his adventures with the wild creatures of the forest. Once in hunting near a pond, he heard some animal rustling among the bushes. Watching for the creature, as he sat there rifle in hand, out peered the head of the beast, when lo! it was a bear. A bullet from the trusty weapon suddenly put an end to the life of the savage monster and added one more trophy to those already gained by the veteran hunter. His acquaintance with the woods was thorough and extensive and he knew the haunts of every herd of hogs in the region and when a settler wished to find his porkers all he had to do was to go and ask old Father Abshire and the locality would be pointed out at once, or the stalwart hunter would set out as a guide to the identical spot where that particular herd had its habitat and its lodging-place.

Mr. Abshire spent his youth among the Blue Ridge mountains in Virginia. At the age of twenty-three he married Elizabeth Overholtz. Soon afterward he emigrated to Preble county, Ohio, his goods being brought through the forests in a one-horse wagon. October 8, 1812, he enlisted in the United States army under Capt. Richard Sloan, Sixth Regiment, Fifth Brigade, First Division Ohio militia. They were stationed on the frontier

at Fort Nesbitt, in the vicinity of Eaton, Preble county. He served till April 8, 1813. Once, while on a scout, he was lost and lived on nothing but blackhaws for three days.

In the winter of 1821, he moved with his family to Randolph county, settling one mile northwest of Lynn on the west side of Mud creek where stood a dwelling having neither floor, windows nor doors. Arriving in the night, during a severe snow-storm, they built huge fires and camped out. The next day the house was made habitable and they took possession of their domicile. In the spring they made their clearing and before long set out an orchard which is living yet. In 1828 he moved to the farm upon which his residence continued till his death, in 1868, at the ripe age of ninety-one years. His children were eight—Aaron, Nancy, Mary, Chloe, Isaac, Abner, Elizabeth, James B.

Travis Adcock, south of Lynn, east of the Johnson schoolhouse entered the first piece of land in that region in May, 1814, shortly after Thomas Parker came into the woods west of Arba; but when Adcock moved to that wilderness we do not know. He may have come the first on Greensfork. He was one of the first jurymen (in 1818). He had his name changed, for some reason, from Adcock to Emery.

James Barnes was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1817; came to Randolph county in 1841; married Harriet Mullen in 1838; has had eleven children. His father was John Barnes, who came to Wayne county near Randolph line in the spring of 1817.

William Barnes was born in 1815, in North Carolina. He came to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1817. He married Sarah Hogston in 1834 and moved to Randolph county in 1837, first to Greensfork township and then to Washington township. They had six children living. He was a farmer, a Methodist and a Democrat.

Joseph Baxter was born in 1787 in Pennsylvania; came to Ohio and in 1824 to Randolph county, near Rural. He married Sarah Pegg in 1829. They had six children. Joseph Baxter, Sr., died in 1863, seventy-six years old. He was a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Baxter's father, John Pegg, entered land in Randolph county, November 7, 1816, and probably moved here about that time. The entries do not always, however, determine the time of settlement. The entry was made sometimes months, possibly years before, and sometimes not till months or even years after the settlement; and not seldom it was the case that the person who made the entry never effected a settlement at all.

Paul Beard, Jr., was born in North Carolina in 1812, and came to Ran-

dolph county, Indiana, in 1817. He was the son of Dr. Paul Beard who emigrated to this county at that time and entered land near Lynn meeting-house. Paul Beard, Jr., married Mary Cox in 1833. They had nine children. Their names are Levi, Ezra, Ann, Asa, Eunice, Louisa, Lindley, Ruth, Henry. Lindley joined the Sixtieth Indiana Regiment in his eighteenth year. Mr. Beard was an elder in the Society of Friends and a Republican. His wife was also an elder. They resided on the farm entered by Paul Beard, Sr., near Lynn meeting-house for Friends.

Benjamin Bond was born in North Carolina in 1797; came to Wayne county, in 1811; married Ellen Goldsmith in 1827; she taught the first school in Milton, Wayne county, Indiana. They have had nine children, all sons; six lived to be grown and all the six were soldiers in the Union army in the war of 1861. Samson was in a Minnesota regiment and was discharged for disability. Hezekiah was in the First Minnesota and died in Salisbury prison. Benjamin was in the Eighth Indiana and in the Third Cavalry; died in five months in the service. Pelatiah was a member of the Eighth Indiana (three months), and in the Forty-first Indiana; served three years and one month. Daniel was in the First Minnesota and served in the Eastern army; was captured at Petersburg in 1864 and spent many sad and weary months in various prisons—Libby, Andersonville, etc.—escaping at last from the guard upon a march from one prison to another; he served four years in all. Edward, in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, served nine months.

Daniel Bond, brother of Pelatiah, was an enterprising and successful teacher. He taught three years at Spartanburg, several years in Westfield, Hamilton county, besides other places.

Benjamin Bond came to Randolph county in 1834; entered forty acres of land on Sparrow creek; moved afterward to Washington township in 1837, and to Minnesota in 1854, returning to his old farm in Randolph county in 1857.

We here give reminiscences of Curtis Clenney, read at Old Settlers' meeting, June, 1868:

"I was born in Orange county, North Carolina, in 1783, and am now more than eighty-five years old. I was shifted from place to place when I was a child and got no learning. I determined to leave Carolina and came to Elkhorn, in Ohio, near Westville, six miles from Richmond, Indiana, in 1803. In 1812 I volunteered in the United States army. We set out for Detroit but the march was countermanded between Dayton and Piqua and we were ordered back to the frontier. Our regiment was stationed at Whitehead, two miles above Williamsburg, Wayne county, Indiana. We had to

scout all the time but were in no battle. I was up Greensfork to the Beard settlement. A deer-lick was found on Paul Beard's land and I have often shot deer there. I was a soldier three months and twenty days and was honorably discharged. I bought my land February 13, 1817, before Randolph was a county."

[NOTE.—The tract book gives Curtis Clenney's entry as being January 17, 1815; two years before he dates the transaction himself and before Indiana became a state. One would suppose Mr. Clenney would be correct. Perhaps he is, but the figures are as here stated.]

"The first year I packed my meat thirty miles on my back. Breadstuff was scarce enough. Salt was $4.00 a bushel and wet at that. I could tell many hardships but I forbear. Most of the pioneers are gone. Ten years may perhaps see the last aged head laid low in death and behold the last pioneer pass on to his reward. May God prepare us for His glorious rest! Amen!"

[Mr. Clenney himself was summoned home not very long after this was written by his trembling hand.]

Mr. Clenney was born in North Carolina in 1783; came to Westville, Ohio, in 1803; entered the United States army in 1812; served three months and twenty days and was honorably discharged; entered his land southeast of Lynn, January 17, 1815, and moved to it soon afterward. Twelve children were born to them, ten of whom grew to manhood. He remained among men, indeed, to a ripe old age, even to fourscore years and ten. Mr. Clenney was a Baptist, belonging to the Concord church of that faith in Wayne county.

W. A. W. Daly, ex-sheriff of Randolph county, Indiana, was born in 1833, in Preble county, Ohio; came to Randolph county in 1843; joined Company B, Ninetieth Indiana Regiment (Fifth Indiana Cavalry), enlisting August 25, 1862; was captured July 31, 1864, released March, 1865, and mustered out in June, 1865. He married Mary Hinshaw in 1857; has had nine children. He held the office of sheriff of Randolph county for four years (1874-78), discharging the duties of his position with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the community.

James Frazier came from North Carolina to Clinton county, Ohio, in 1811 and to Randolph county in 1817, settling one mile east of Lynn. He entered 160 acres of land at Cincinnati. His wife's maiden name was Susanna Stanley. She was born in North Carolina in 1767 and he in 1772. He died in 1822, about five years after coming here. They had ten children, all of whom were born before Mr. Frazier came to Randolph and seven of whom came with their father to the county.

Jacob A. Hinshaw came with his mother, Phebe Hinshaw, to Washington, south of Lynn in 1832. She entered land where Jacob A. Hinshaw lived. J. A. Hinshaw married Peninnah Scott in 1845 and had eleven children. He was raised a Friend but afterward joined the Methodists.

Joshua M. Johnson was born in 1831, in Randolph county; married Amanda Pegg, daughter of Reuben Pegg and had thirteen children. He is a blacksmith and a farmer. He was postmaster twenty-seven years. Two of his brothers are New-Light preachers—George and Isaac.

Mrs. Gray, of Buena Vista, has been the mother of seventeen children by two marriages.

Ruth (Moody) Johnson was the wife of William Johnson, of Johnson's Station. She was a recorded minister among Friends after about 1858. She traveled through Ohio and Iowa and elsewhere as a preacher. In 1862 she pursued her work of faith and patience throughout seventeen counties in Iowa, mostly among Friends and she was everywhere received with kindness and in Christian love.

Isaac Moody was born in Grayson county, Virginia, in 1790; came to Ohio in 1814; married Mary Heaston, from Pennsylvania, in 1823; emigrated to Randolph county in the same year and settled near Lynn, east of James Frazier's. He had only two children and was a "Body Friend." He was in early times a Whig and in later years a Republican. He lived a farmer and died in 1865.

Samuel Moody was the father of Isaac Moody and the grandfather of Ruth (Moody) Johnson. He was born about 1760, in Pennsylvania (or Virginia). His father came from Ireland. Samuel Moody came to Ohio in 1814 and to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1821, near Lynn. His first wife was Jane Cox and his second wife was Jane Cadwallader. He had four children; was a Friend and a farmer. He died in Ohio in 1825, about sixty-five years old.

John Moorman was born in Richmond county, North Carolina, March 23, 1760; married Rebecca Diggs about 1783 and came to Randolph county, in 1816. They had ten children.

John Moorman, Jr., son of John Moorman, Sr., was born in Carolina in 1807 and was brought to Randolph county, Indiana, by his father, in 1816. He married Agatha Butler and they had two children. He died in 1866, aged fifty-nine years and she died in 1875, at the age of sixty-two years.

Henry D. Nichols, Lynn, was born in Randolph county, in 1832, in Greensfork township; married Elizabeth Gray in 1854; had eleven children.

He moved to Lynn in 1864 and lived there mostly ever since as farmer, carpenter, merchant, clerk, boarding-house keeper, hotel keeper, etc.

Thomas Phillips came in 1821, being born in about 1790; he died in 1872, about eighty-two years old; he was an intelligent and enterprising citizen, an enthusiastic Republican, an ardent Methodist and a friend of every good work.

Isaiah Rogers, Bloomingsport, was an early settler, coming from New Jersey to Randolph county in 1821 or 1822.

The Thornburgs, of Washington.—The Thornburgs have been and still are numerous in Randolph county. A strong branch of the family settled in Stoney Creek township and another in Washington. Those who resided in the latter township in pioneer times were Nathan, Edward and Isaac. Nathan had four children—Isaac, Jesse, Nathan and Ann. The Thornburgs there were all Friends and went with the anti-slavery branch in the "Separation" of 1843.

William Engle, a farmer and dealer in real estate, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, December 13, 1811. He is the son of Isaac and Sarah (Price) Engle, and is the ninth of a family of eleven children. His father was the son of Robert and Jane Engle and was born in New Jersey, March 15, 1773. His mother was the daughter of Thomas and Hannah Price and was born in New Jersey, March 17, 1774. His parents moved to Warren county, Ohio, in the year 1825, where they remained until their deaths.

Mr. and Mrs. Engle were the parents of twelve children: Isaac, born December 11, 1834; Wesley H., April 21, 1836; Robert, September 21, 1837; Elias, December 9, 1838; Calvin S., September 9, 1844; James S., September 13, 1846; Daniel H., May 11, 1849; Albert, May 26, 1851; Price, October 5, 1852; Josiah, born October 30, 1854; William, born December 13, 1841, was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing and died in the hospital at St. Louis, May 2, 1862. Samuel R., was born March 22, 1843, and died June 26, 1845.

Moses Lasley was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, April 1, 1810. He is the son of Peter Lasley, who was born in Pennsylvania; his mother, Christina (Carnes) Lasley, was a native of Maryland. Mr. Lasley, with his parents, settled in this county in 1819. He was married March 28, 1833, to Margaret Johnson who was born in Virginia August 12, 1812.; her father, Henry, and mother, Agnes (Umphres) Johnson, were natives of Virginia. They have had born to them four children.

Other prominent men of the early period of Washington township were: Isaac N. Bales, James Barnes, W. R. Coggeshall, William Engle, Silas Hinshaw, John Hinshaw, Jonathan O. Lane, Moses Lasley, Benjamin Miller, John Miller, Joel Mills, Henry Oyler, Jabez Ozbun, John Price, James Price, Abraham Sheely, Benjamin Smith, Obadiah Stilwell and many others.

Greensfork Township.—Greensfork is bounded north by Wayne and White River, east by Ohio, south by Wayne county and west by Washington. It was first settled in April, 1814, and, with White River, first created in 1818. Its size as it now exists is about forty-seven sections, seven miles north and south and six and a half miles from east to west, besides the "pocket." It includes the head-waters of Nolan's and Green's Forks, of Greenville creek, and a little of the head of Dismal creek. The land was originally heavily timbered, but farms now cover it everywhere, only forest enough being left for farm use.

The first settler was Thomas W. Parker, April, 1814, on fractional section 32, town 16. Other settlers in 1814, so far as now known, were: John W. Thomas, summer of 1814, entered land July 21, 1814; Clarkson Willcutts, Ephraim Bowen, Ephraim Overman, James Cammack, Eli Overman, Jesse Small, John Peelle, Obadiah Small, John Small had the Thomas Hough place north of Spartanburg, 1815. John Cammack, near Arba, came in 1816. John James settled between 1816 and 1818. Reuben Clark settled near the toll-gate, north of Arba, in 1819. John Mann moved to near Gilead in 1820. Thornton Alexander (colored), northeast of Spartanburg, 1822. David Semans, Windsor Wiggs, Sr., William Locke purchased the Dan Comer place north of Spartanburg in 1828. Stephen Barnes, various places, 1830; F. G. Morgan, Thomas Middleton, Joseph Shaw, Abner Cadwallader, Thomas Cadwallader, John Randle, Harrison Anderson, J. W. Clark, W. Taylor, west of Spartanburg, 1836. In 1828 there were near Spartanburg as follows: David Bowles, Willson Anderson place; George Bowles, widow Moore place; Henry Bailey, on the McKim place; Stanton Bailey, Moorman farm; Cornelius Overman, Crist farm; William Osborn, Ben Elliot farm; Philip Hockett had lived on the Sam Middleton place; Richard Corbett, on his old place; widow Small, Hough place; James Jackson's place had been settled; William Arnold, Frederick Fulghum. The above account is as full as it can now be made, but of course there were many more.

The "Quaker Trace" was cut through in 1817.

The entries of land, as given in the records, are chiefly as follows, up to 1829 inclusive: Clarkson Wilcutts, S. E. 28, 16, 1 W., January 19, 1814; James Cammack, east half section —, 16, 1 W., 323.16, January 22, 1814;

Ephraim Bowen, N. E. 28, 16, 1 W., 160, April 13, 1814; John Thomas, N. W. 33, 16, 1 W., 156.58 July 21, 1814; Thomas W. Parker, 32, 16, 1 (fraction), 156.88, August 16, 1814; Ephraim Overman, N. W. 27, 16, 1, 159.50, 1814; Eli Overman, S. E. 33, 16, 1, 156.58, December 13, 1814; Nathan Overman, S. W. 27, 16, 1, 159.50, September 13, 1815; Samuel Mann, Section 29, 16, 1, 349.28, June 28, 1816; David Kenworthy, S. E. 2, 18, 14 east, 160, November 2, 1816; James Frazier, N. E. 2, 18, 14 east, 160, November 23, 1816; Ephraim Overman, N. W. 14, 16, 1, 159.90, November 29, 1816; Absalom Thomas, S. E. 27, 16, 1, 159.50, January 21, 1817; Henry Bailey, S. W. 34, 16, 1, 161.50, August 14, 1817; Obadiah Small, east half 10, 16, 1, 77.26, September 17, 1817; Rice Price, Section 18, 16, 1, 380.88, November 14, 1817; Pleasant Winton, S. W. 11, 16, 1, 158.76, November 15, 1817; Gabriel Odell, east half 36, 16, 1, 79.91, November 26, 1817; John Foster, N. E. 36, 17, 1, 160.50, December 1, 1817; John Small, west half S. W. 35, 17, 1, 79.87, January 9, 1818; William Yates, north half 9, 16, 1, 117.36, January 19, 1818; Ephraim Bowen, west half N. W. 2, 16, 1, 79.68, February 7, 1818; Peter Mills, 80, February 14, 1818; Peter Mills, 80, February 14, 1818; Jesse Johnson, west half S. W. 11, 18, 14, E., 80, April 29, 1818; Andrew Archart, west half S. W. 36, 16, 1, 80, June 26, 1818; Joshua Lagerly, S. E. 3, 16, 1, 158.90, February 11, 1819; Peter Crumrine, N. E. 1, 16, 1, 158.40, May 26, 1819; Ambrose Osborn, east half N. E. 34, 16, 1, 80.76, June 11, 1820; Collier Simpson (colored), west half S. E. 36, 17, 1, 80.24, September 18, 1820; Isaac Elliot, west half N. E. 23, 80.24, October 17, 1820; Stanton Bailey, west half S. W. 14, 16, 1, 80, October 24, 1820; William Jessup, east half N. W. 35, 79.97, April 20, 1821; Harry Harris, west half N. E. 34, 16, 1, 80.76, August 30, 1821; John Schooly, west half S. W. 23, 16, 1, 80.24, September 21, 1821; Elisha Harlan, west half S. E. 35, 16, 1, 78.92, September 27, 1821; William McKim, N. E. 15, 16, 1, 160, November 4, 1821; Jacob Horn, west half S. W. 35, 16, 1, 78.92, November 5, 1821; Robert Thomson, east half S. W. 22, 16, 1, 80.68, November 14, 1821; John Fellows, N. W. 23, 16, 1, 160.48, December 15, 1821; Thornton Alexander, Sr. (colored), east half N. W. 16, 1, 79.60, August 23, 1822; Fred Fulghum, east half N. W. 26, 16, 1, 78.68, January 19, 1823; Stanton Bailey, west half N. E. 14, 16, 1, 80, May 12, 1823; Dorsey Ryan, S. E. S. E. 26, 16, 1, 39.12, August 21, 1823; William Odell, east half N. E. 36, 16, 1, 78.92, August 2, 1824; Jesse Bright, west half S. E. 35, 17, 1, 79.88, January 20, 1826; Joseph Gray, N. W. N. W. 25, 16, 1, 40.04, February 19, 1826; Jeff L. Summers, N. W. N. E. 33, 80, April 12, 1826; Jacob Rogers, N. E. N. W. 11, 16, 1, 39.72, May 27, 1826; Jesse Bright, S. E. S. W. 35, 17, 1, 40, June

2, 1826; John Loyd, west half S. W. 33, 17, 1, 320, June 10, 1826; Daniel Shoemaker, east half S. 11, 18, 14 E., 80, July 4, 1826; Andrew Walker, S. W. S. W. 24, 16, 1, 40.36, July 19, 1826; Andrew Walker, east half S. W. 24, 16, 1, 80.36, July 19, 1826; John Peele, east half N. E. 2, 16, 1, 79.68, December 21, 1826; Wm. N. Jackson, west half N. E. 2, 16, 1, 79.68, December 21, 1826; Joseph Horn, west half S. W. 22, 16, 1, 80.68, January 17, 1827; E. Overman, west half N. E. 22, 16, 1, 80.68, June 28, 1827; Levi Horner, east half N. W. 34, 16, 1, 80.76, October 22, 1827; S. H. Middleton, west half N. E. 11, 16, 1, 79.40, April 10, 1828; Joel Parker, west half S. W. 26, 16, 1, 78.24, October 22, 1828; Elias Colman, west half S. E. 22, 16, 1, 80.68, October 22, 1828; Ziba Marine, east half S. E. 14, 18, 14 E., 80 November 21, 1828; Clarkson Willcutts, S. E. 7, 18, 15 E., 81.24, December 5, 1828; M. Rhodes, west half N. W. 13, 18, 14 E., 80, January 27, 1829; R. Fulghum, east half N. W. 22, 16, 1, 80.68, February 20, 1829; William Hill, west half S. W. 7, 18, 15 E., 80, April 8, 1829; P. Denige, east half southeast 21, 16, 1, 80.48, April 8, 1830; M. Nichols, west half N. W. 22, 16, 1, 80.68, June 1, 1829; M. Fulghum, east half N. E. 27, 16, 1, 79.74, October 15, 1829; Thomas Parker, Jr., east half N. E. 22, 16, 1, 80.68, October 26, 1829.

Many of the sections are fractional, since the old boundary intersects the townships in angular direction from north to south, and fractions are formed on both sides of the boundary line. The surveys both west and east from the meridians each way are made to the boundary. There are about forty-seven square miles and about thirty thousand acres in the whole township. The entries in succeeding years were more rapid, since, by 1840, nearly the whole county had been taken up.

Greensfork is occupied by a population largely noted for industry and thrift, for quiet, peaceable habits and general morality and good order. For many years no intoxicating drinks have been sold openly within its limits. Its schools maintain a high grade of excellence and it has an unusual proporton of churches and church members. There are at least seven churches in the township, occupied by the various denominations. The churches are Friends, at Arba and Brown; Methodist Episcopal, at Spartanburg; Disciples, at Spartanburg and Gilead; United Brethren, at Pinhook and in the west part of the township. Two of the schools of Greensfork are of a superior grade—the township school at Spartanburg and the Union Literary Institute at Edgewood in the east part of the township. Greensfork was entered between 1814 and 1839, inclusive. First settlement was made in Greensfork; first entry occurred in Wayne.

TOWNS.

Arba.—Henry Cammack, proprietor; recorded October 30, 1855; fourteen lots. The town must have been greatly enlarged since its first platting, since the dwellings extend a long distance on both sides of the pike running through the place, there being probably thirty or forty residences within the limits of the village. It is in the southern part of the township. William Fulghum had the first store. Noah Turner had the first smith shop; Isaac Parker had a wagon shop; William Parker had a harness shop after awhile. Friends' meeting-house (a pole cabin) was built in 1815, about forty years before the town began. The first grist-mill was established by Parker & Wright. They owned a saw-mill also. The first meeting-house in the county was at Arba—built by Friends. The first school was taught in that house by Eli Overman. The earliest settlement in the county was in the region around this town and a splendid region it is, truly. The country is rich, the farmers are wealthy. The dwellings are neat and many of them elegant; the society is good and the general tone of morals and manners is of a high character. The place has always been noted, in fact, for its strict standard of temperance and sobriety. The region was settled largely by Methodists and Friends; and their teachings and practice have maintained a superior standard of intelligence, morality and thrift.

Newburg (Spartanburg)—William McKim, proprietor; location, section 10, township 16, range 1, on the "Quaker Trace," Moorman Way, county surveyor; twenty lots. Streets: North and south, Main street, four poles wide; east and west, street three poles wide. Plat made 1832; recorded February 18, 1833.

Spartanburg (includes the above)—William McKim, proprietor; fifty-five lots. Streets: North and south, Mill, Main, Sycamore; east and west, First, Second; recorded October 28, 1834.

McKim's First Addition.—William McKim, proprietor; seven lots; recorded November 17, 1848. The town is located on section 10, on the old "Quaker Trace," four miles north of Arba and three and nine-tenths miles south of Bartonia, on the Arba pike. It was laid out in 1832 by William McKim. Of course, everything was new, and the whole country was "in the woods." Most of the houses were cabins and all was rough and primitive. Spartanburg has grown from a "huddle," with a few log cabins among the beech trees to a thriving country village in the midst of a beautiful, fertile and highly improved region. The town stands on a fine rising ground, overlooking a splendid country. The school building is a two-story brick, suit-

able for a township high school, with ten fine schoolrooms, two recitation rooms, etc. Two Sunday schools are in operation and regular religious services in each of the churches. An Odd Fellows lodge and a Knights of Pythias lodge are in the village. A large trade is carried on in hogs, grain, flaxseed, wagons, reapers, plows, etc. No saloon has existed in the place for years.

Altogether, Spartanburg is a fine little town. When first laid out, the name of the place was Newburg but for some reason it was changed to Spartanburg. It is one of the few interior villages in Randolph which is having a vigorous and solid growth. There is one hotel, two churches, a graded school, one smith shop, one wagon shop, three stores and bank and a brisk business is maintained.

BIOGRAPHY.

Such biographies as belong to Greensfork and are not arranged under other heads are given below in alphabetical order:

Nathan Arnold was born in North Carolina in 1783; married Elizabeth Horn, daughter of Jeremiah Horn, in North Carolina, in 1804, and died in the same state in 1826.

Elizabeth Arnold, widow of Nathan Arnold, was born in North Carolina in 1785; came to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1827, and afterward to Randolph. She had eleven children. Seven came with their mother. She died October 28, 1851, aged sixty-six years. Mrs. Arnold belonged to the Friends.

Stephen Barnes was born in Johnson county, North Carolina, in 1793, and his wife, Cidna, in 1790. They had seven children, all born in Carolina, their names being Rebecca, Abington, Maria, Samuel Allison, Sarah, Henry, Adolphus. All are dead. The family left North Carolina in 1828 and came to Wayne county, Indiana, two and a half miles south of Bloomingsport, and in 1830, into Randolph county. In 1833 they settled at Spartanburg. Here Mrs. Barnes died in 1854 and her husband in 1864.

Ephraim Bowen, Sr., was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1769; emigrated to Mason county, Kentucky; married Hannah Hall in that state; came to Greene county, Ohio, in 1795, seven years before Ohio became a member of the Union, and arrived at Randolph county, October 22, 1814, the day he was forty-five years old. He was the fourth settler in the wilds of Randolph. He brought six children with him and two were born afterward, making eight in all. The children were Nancy, James C., Jane, Squire, Rebecca, Hannah, born before coming to Randolph; and Rachel and Ephraim L., born in this county. Nancy, born in 1799, married Robert

Thomson; had six children; James C., born in 1801, fourteen children; Jane, 1803, married Joshua Small, several children; Squire, 1805, thirteen children; Rebecca, 1807, fourteen children, married David Semans; Hannah married James Harrison, five children; Rachel married William Davis, several children; Ephraim L., twice married—Ruth Dwiggins, Anna Jane Corbett, eight children.

Ephraim Bowen entered the northeast quarter of section 28, township 16, range 1. He was perhaps the first justice in Greensfork. He died in 1858, at eighty-nine and his wife in 1849.

James C. Bowen, Greensfork, son of Ephraim Bowen, was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1801, and came to Randolph county, in 1814, being thirteen years old. He grew up in the woods and married Elizabeth Jeffrey in 1829. They have had fourteen children.

James C. Bowen's wife died in 1879, sixty-eight years old. He was justice of the peace nine years. He was Methodist in religion and a Democrat in politics. He lived within half a mile of the spot where his father settled in the forest.

Many curious things are told by Mr. Bowen, Mr. Parker and other pioneers, many of which have been already given and many more might be related. In the pole cabin meeting-house at Arba there was no place made for fire. They would burn wood into coals in a heap outside the cabin and then carry a mass of coals into the house upon a kind of hand-barrow, partly covered with dirt. Thomas Parker used to care for the house and burn the wood into coals and when Friends had come to meeting, they would help carry the "fire-place" inside the house, laden with a mass of living fire.

In early times, there was a distillery above Arba, south of William Horn's. It was owned by Elihu Cammack's uncle, Amos (Cammack). Considerable whisky was drank at gatherings and as a natural result many got "groggy" by its use.

In the pigeon roosts, one locality of which was near Spartanburg, the trees were loaded with nests, built of sticks, somewhat like baskets swung to a limb, the inside being beautifully lined with soft and tender moss.

Pigeons would live on mast and hogs also would keep fat nearly the year round, during the fall and winter upon the mast and in the summer upon wild pea vines which grew two or three feet high, and as thick as thick clover. Hogs would run in the woods and grow wild. The old ones would be marked and then the whole drove running with these old ones would be claimed by the same owner. But where none in a herd were marked the herd belonged to nobody and any person might kill such. They would fatten

themselves wholly without corn and entirely upon oak, hickory and beech mast.

Thomas Cadwallader was born in 1795 and came to Greensfork township, Randolph county, about 1830, in company with his brother Abner, settling in the woods. Abner died many years ago but Thomas lived on, a steady, quiet, humble, thankful life for fifty-two years, upon his little farm where first he pitched his tent under the "shadow of the beeches." He was all his life a member of the Society of Friends belonging at Arba. He departed this life at his residence near Arba, Sunday, April 23, 1882, in his eighty-seventh year. The funeral services were held at the Arba Friends' meeting-house on Tuesday following his death. They were in the simple and impressive style common among the Quakers. His aged companion survived him. They had been married nearly or quite sixty-five years. He was born during the second term of Washington's administration and was old enough to vote for James Monroe at his first election. His birth occurred the same year with Wayne's treaty with the Indians at Fort Greenville, Ohio, 1795, so that his life measures the whole interval since the power of the savage tribes over the great Western valley was broken by the master hand of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Mr. Cadwallader lived all that long earthly life in the fear and love of God and his happy spirit rests, doubtless in the heavenly mansions. His brother Abner, father of Hon. Nathan Cadwallader, of Winchester, came as stated above with his brother Thomas, but did not very long survive, dying in middle life.

John Cammack, Arba, was born in South Carolina; moved to Randolph county, in the fall of 1816, one-half mile west of Arba. He died in 1832, having had twelve children; seven were boys and five were girls.

William Mitchell Campbell, stock-buyer and farmer, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1818; married Mary Ann Rude in 1840; removed to Middleboro, Indiana, in 1844; to Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1848; returned to Middleboro, Indiana, in 1849; changed his residence to Randolph county, one and a half miles north of Lynn, in 1850; moved to Winchester in 1856; to Greensfork township in 1860; and to Spartanburg in 1863. He has had six children. He was sheriff of Randolph county three terms. Mr. Campbell volunteered July 13, 1861, in the Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, Company C, being commissioned Second Lieutenant and receiving afterward promotion as Captain of Company I.

William T. Chenoweth, born in Maryland in 1802, came to Ohio in 1838, and to Greensfork, Randolph county, Indiana, in 1840; married Keturah B.

GREENSFORK TOWNSHIP BUILDING.

Murray in 1825; had twelve children—ten boys and two girls. He was a steady, thoughtful man, quiet, reliable, discreet, economical, enterprising and successful. In politics he was a Whig and a Republican. He was not a church member, but inclined to the Baptists. Mr. Chenoweth died in 1876, seventy-four years old.

James W. Clark, Spartanburg, was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1828. His father died in 1835 and his mother returned in 1836 to the home of her father, Hezekiah Cartwright at Spartanburg. He lived on the Frank Morgan place. Mrs. Clark went upon the Hough place. J. W. Clark was then eight years old. The village was then very small. Where the Disciple church stands was at that time a buttonwood pond, the size of a town lot. He was married in 1854, to Mary E. Moore, daughter of Elymas Moore.

Reuben Clark came from Pasquotank county, North Carolina, to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1807, nine weeks and three days on the road, coming two hundred miles to the mountains. Route, Ward's Gap, Poplar Camp, Furnace, New River, Abingdon, Wythe Court House, Crab Orchard, Nicholasville, Lexington, Nelson's Tavern, General Gaines' plantation, twenty miles from the Ohio, crossing at North Bend, near General Harrison's home. Two families came, besides two young men and an old soldier—fifteen in all. The men walked all the way, except three miles. They had two one-horse carts. Mr. Clark had nine children. He moved to Randolph county in 1819, north of Arba, near the toll-gate.

Frederic Fulghum, Arba, born in North Carolina, in 1799; married Piety Parker, sister of Thomas Parker; came to Arba in 1821; had nine children; died in 1879, aged seventy-nine years ten months and twenty days. He was a Friend, a Whig and a Republican; he left South Carolina on account of slavery, having had an estate of slaves left him by his uncle, Frederic Bunn; but he would have nothing to do with the estate, and never even went to see about it.

Orpha Griffin (widow of William Griffin) came to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1830; married Job Elliot in 1836; had four children, and died in St. Joseph county, Michigan, about 1860.

Aaron Hill (son of William Hill) was born in 1810; came to Randolph county in 1823; married Piety Arnold in 1832; his first wife died in 1853, his second wife was Rachel Horner (in 1859), and she died in 1880. Mr. Hill moved to Wayne county, a short distance south of Arba. He had a saw-mill, run by water-power, and he bored a hole and fixed a box so that when the box would get full the wheel would go a little, and that would start a hominy pounder, and thus the pounder would go, by starts, all night.

When his father came to Richmond, in 1816, there was only one frame house in the place. Mr. Aaron Hill said: "The first school I ever attended was in a hewed-log cabin, at Richmond. On the north, and also on the east side, a log was left out and the opening was closed with greased paper. My father lived one year on the county line east of the toll-gate, which stands south of Arba, and after that west of Arba. Of our family of nine children, two only were born in Randolph. I was thirteen years old when my father became a pioneer in this county." He stated further: "Deer used to go in droves, ten or fifteen, or even more in a drove. They were more abundant than sheep. They had paths leading to ponds for water, and in these haunts the poor creatures were often shot by the remorseless hunter. Possums, porcupines, ground hogs, turkeys, pheasants and what not were all over the woods. Pheasants would make the forests fairly shake with the strange noises made by their "drumming" on the logs. My father had one ox and one horse, and worked them together as a team. They were very stout, pulling through the swamp and sometimes breaking a stay chain. The ox alone would pull equal to two horses, plowing roots 'like the nation.' He would plow corn and eat both rows as he went, unless he was muzzled."

William Hunt, Arba (son of Barnabas Hunt), was born in 1822, in Wayne county, Indiana; married Eda Fulghum, daughter of Frederic Fulghum, in 1843; came to Randolph county in 1844, and had eight children; was a farmer and a Friend; was a Whig, and a Republican; was an Anti-slavery man, but remained with the "body."

William M. Locke, Spartanburg, was born in 1805, in North Carolina; married Wealthy Middleton in 1827, and afterward Sarah Middleton, sisters of Thomas and Samuel Middleton; two children; Randolph county, 1828, living first on Daniel Comer's place; went back to North Carolina until 1831; then to Spartanburg 1831 to 1836.

John 'Mann, Spartanburg, was born in Pennsylvania in 1805; came to Ohio when a boy, and to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1820. He entered 120 acres of land lying southwest of Spartanburg, near Gilead meeting-house, walking to Cincinnati for the purpose. He was married in 1836, by James C. Bowen, justice of the peace, and had ten children. One son, Isaac, was drowned in the service during the war of the rebellion.

Samuel H. Middleton was the son of Benedict Middleton, who was born in Virginia about 1867; was a farmer; moved afterward to North Carolina; had a family of eight or ten children, and died in 1840 in Carolina, aged seventy-three years.

Seven of his children came to Indiana in early times; five of them to

Randolph county, viz., Samuel H. Middleton, Thomas Middleton, Hannah (wife of William Locke), Anna (wife of John Tharpe), Ailsey (wife of Endsley Moore). The wife of Benedict Middleton was a Baptist, and died in Carolina in 1808, seventy-three years of age.

Samuel H. Middleton was born in 1794, in Virginia. He went with his father to North Carolina in 1798, and came to Richmond, Indiana, Christmas Day, 1826. They brought six children, two having died in Carolina, coming in a two-horse wagon, and were five weeks on the road. His brother, Thomas Middleton, came with him part of the way, and finished the journey by steamer down the Ohio to Cincinnati. The Middletons were of English descent. The Tharpes were of Scotch descent. The father of Jeremiah Tharpe's wife was a Quaker and a slave-holder. Near the time of the Revolution, that society became convinced that slave-holding was a sin, and they passed a resolution that their members should free their slaves or be disowned. Francis Clark, father of Mrs. Tharpe above, freed all his slaves, twenty-one in number.

Jeremiah Tharpe, father of Mrs. Samuel H. Middleton, died in Carolina in 1808, having had eight children, as follows: Eli, Jonathan, John, Jeremiah, Nancy (Kennedy), Ursula (Wheeler), Christiana (Middleton), Mildred (Thornburg). The children all became grown, and all were married. They all came to Indiana during the time from about 1812 to 1830, several of them settling in Randolph county.

Thomas Middleton was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1799; he married Margaret Webb in 1825; he came to Whitewater, Indiana, in 1826, and to Randolph county in 1830. The company from Carolina consisted of four families, and they were forty-two days on their journey. The families were those of Mordecai Hiatt, Eli Kersey, Thomas Middleton and Samuel H. Middleton.

Isaac Mann came from Pennsylvania, and settled very early (perhaps in 1816) on the Harrison Anderson farm below Spartanburg. He had seven children, and died in 1847, an old man.

Malachi Nichols, Washington township; born North Carolina, 1804; came to Randolph county in 1816 (near Arba); married Sarah Mann, 1825; had ten children; died of cholera, 1849.

Ephraim Overman was the fifth settler in Greensfork township, and in Randolph county as well. He came in the fall of 1814 from Randolph county, North Carolina, and was the next settler after Ephraim Bowen. He came, probably in November, 1814, and he lived in a "camp" for some time in the fall of 1815. He had five children, all boys—Jesse, Eli, Ephraim, Silas and Reuben.

His brother, Nathan Overman, had ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Their names were Joseph, Reuben, Cornelius, Abner, Isaac, Jason, Zebulon, Mabel, Mary, Rebecca.

Jesse Parker, late of Bethel, Wayne county, is the son of Thomas and Anna Parker, and was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, near South Carolina line, in 1807. He came with his parents to Arba, Randolph county, in April, 1814, that family being the first white settlers in Randolph county, though land had been entered in the county in 1812, some fifteen months before his settlement.

He married Phebe Puckett, daughter of Benjamin Puckett, in 1826, and they had seven children. Jesse Parker's parents died some years after their arrival in Indiana, his mother in 1823; she was the second or third person buried in the Arba graveyard.

Jesse Parker was born in North Carolina in 1766; came to Randolph county, Indiana, early; had seven children—Thomas, Joel, Piety, Eda and Jesse and two others. He died 9th, 24th, 1843, aged seventy-six years eleven months and two days.

Squire Bowen, a pioneer of Randolph county, son of Ephraim and Hannah Bowen, born in Greene county, Ohio, April 10, 1805; he was the fourth of eleven children, five of whom are still living (1882); he removed with his parents to Randolph county October 22, 1814, and settled two and one-half miles from Spartanburg, where his father entered a quarter section of land. Squire lived upon this farm for fifty-three years; here he spent the greater and best portion of his life. His mother died in 1844, and his father followed in 1858. After the death of his mother, the care of the father fell to the lot of Squire.

The boyhood of Squire was similar to that of the sons of most pioneers. At the time Squire's father settled in this county, there were only eleven white people living in the territory of which the county was subsequently formed. Having no neighbors but the uncivilized Indians, they were thrown upon their own resources to clear a homestead from the unbroken forest. All of the products of the farm that were not used for home consumption were marketed at Fort Wayne, a distance of about ninety miles. The only means of conveyance was by wagon drawn by oxen. They were compelled to cut their own road through the dense wilderness. It required from sixteen to twenty days to make the trip and return. All of this work fell principally to the lot of the subject of this sketch.

Notwithstanding the almost entire absence of schools, Mr. Bowen, by dint of his own efforts, with the assistance of a very brief attendance at

school in Greene county, Ohio, and at Arba, this county, in the old log pioneer school house, used as a Friends meeting-house, he obtained a fair common school education.

He was married to Elizabeth Dwiggins, of Wayne county, August 13, 1829.

James Dwiggins Bowen, son of Squire and Elizabeth Bowen, was born in Greensfork township, Randolph county, December 23, 1832; he was raised on the farm entered by his grandfather, Ephraim Bowen, in 1814, of which he became owner and proprietor; his farm consists of 200 acres, of which 140 acres are in a high state of cultivation. His boyhood was quiet and uneventful, spending the greater part of his time in cultivating the farm; his education was limited to the common district schools, with the exception of one term at a commercial school at Indianapolis in 1855. He was enrolling officer of his township during the war, an appointment from the government; he made three trips to the front to look after the sick and wounded soldiers from his district. He was married to Mary E. Chenoweth, daughter of John B. and Sarah B. Chenoweth, of Carroll county, Maryland, September 13, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen had a family of nine children, three boys and six girls.

Ephraim L. Bowen is a native of Randolph county, Indiana; he was born at the family homestead in Greensfork township on the 20th of March, 1819; his father, Ephraim Bowen, was one of the first white men who located in Randolph county, and bore a prominent and active part in its development and improvement. He remained at home assisting his father until twenty years of age, and was then united in marriage with Miss Ruth Dwiggins, a native of Wayne county, Indiana. He then began farming for himself in Greensfork township.

Within twenty years after his marriage, death bereaved him of the companionship of the wife, whose love had stimulated his youthful labors in the felling of the forest and the "making" of a farm; whose words of cheer had revived his drooping spirits at the end of days of weary toil, and whose careful economy had materially promoted his temporal success. She died on August 5, 1858. Eight children had been born to them, two of whom preceded their mother to the grave. Six survived her, viz., James H., Elizabeth A., Hannah L., Mary E., Jennie and Squire C., all of whom grew to maturity and were married. James H. died September 12, 1874; Mary E. died May 12, 1876, and Jennie died July 1, 1877. Mr. Bowen was a second time united in the bonds of matrimony, choosing for his companion Mrs. Anna J. Corbett, daughter of John and Mildred Thornburg. She was born Decem-

ber 16, 1827, in North Carolina, and came to Randolph county with her parents when a child.

Charles Crist is a resident of Greensfork township. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1801; his father moved to Maryland in 1814, and he lived there till he was grown. He married Mary Flatters in Maryland in 1831. She was born in 1809. They moved from thence to Marion county, Ohio, in 1831; thence to Hancock county, Ohio, in 1834, and to Darke county, Ohio, in 1847, and finally to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1854.

Hugh Gard, farmer, was born in Preble county, Ohio, March 12, 1820, is the son of Lot and Ann (Vance) Gard, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gard became a resident of this state when quite young, remaining until 1860, when he returned to his native state. The event of his marriage took place February 11, 1862, to Sarah Dunn, who was born in Pennsylvania September 12, 1830. Her parents, Joseph and Debra (Evans) Dunn, were natives of Pennsylvania, the former born September 30, 1792, and the latter March 2, 1795.

John C. Ruby, farmer, postoffice Spartanburg, son of Samuel F. and Jane Ruby. They were married in Darke county, Ohio, September 15, 1836. Father was born in Kentucky April 27, 1812; came with his parents to Union county, Indiana. Afterward studied medicine with his brother, James, at Bethel, Wayne county, Indiana, and became a very successful physician.

Other prominent pioneers of Greensfork township were Joseph Shaw, John H. Taylor, Luther Tillson, James Armstrong, Archibald Armstrong, Frederic Fulghum, Henry Hawkins, Adam R. Hiatt, Samuel G. Hill, Henry W. Horn, Emsley Jackson, John W. Jackson, James M. Jackson, John W. Jackson, Robert Jordan, Samuel Kessler, Samuel L. Jennings, Joseph Shaw, Levi J. Linzey, George W. Mann, James St. Myers, Reuben Randall, James B. Rubey, William Sasser, William Slick, Joseph H. Thorp, P. M. B. Thompson.

West River Township.—Its boundaries at present are as follows: North by White river and Stoney creek, east by Washington, south by Wayne county, west by Nettle creek and Stoney creek.

West River township was laid off in May, 1831, then comprising all west of Huntsville and eight miles north and south, taking the whole southwestern portion of the county, and by several changes became what it now is. Its extent is forty square miles, eight miles north and south, and five miles east and west. The township takes in West River valley (so far as it lies in Randolph county), as also the headwaters of Martindale creek, running

southward into White Water and of Cabin creek, flowing northward into White river.

The region is rich and beautiful, the surface is rolling and the scenery picturesque; the country is capable of a high cultivation. tI was settled as early as 1816, and perhaps even sooner than that. Hugh Botkin entered the township in 1816, settling southeast of Huntsville. When he came he found already here several settlers, the exact date of whose arrival, however, is not known. Among them were these: Mr. Odle, one mile south of Botkin's; Joshua Wright, one-half mile south of Botkin's; Jesse Cox; Jonah Heaton, three miles northwest of Huntsville. Seven entries had been made in 1815, and three were made in 1816. Mr. Botkin effected his entry of land September 29, 1817, and before his had been sixteen entries. Joshua Wright (probably with his brother James) purchased his tract nine days before, and Jesse Cox seventeen days after Mr. Botkin. The other names (except Jonah Heaton's), do not appear at all as patentees. They were either "squatters" or lived on land entered by some one else. Jonah Heaton "entered" in 1819. William M. Botkin said that in 1817 there came to the region several settlers, viz., Joshua Ballinger, Samuel Jackson, Valentine Gibson, William Gibson, Joseph Hollingsworth (bought out Mr. Odle), William Peacock (afterward associate judge). Most of these names stand among the list of entries, some of them, however, not till the lapse of several years. William Smith came upon West river somewhere west of Botkin's, near the "boundary," August, 1817, and Jeremiah Smith said that the following were in the neighborhood when his father moved into the county.

William Blount and his two sons-in-law, John Proctor, Evan Shoemaker, John Jordan, Arny Hall, Thomas Brown, John Gwynn, James Malcom, Samuel Sales, David Jones, Isaac Barnes, came in 1818, as did also John E. Hodges, William Hunt and Frederick Zimmerman. Few of them appear as patentees. Evan Shoemaker lived on the tract east of the "boundary," and just across from the Mount Pleasant Methodist meeting-house. Mr. Zimmerman bought out the Blount place, and resided there till he died, and his daughter Anna (widow of John Retz) occupied it until her death. All of these except two were located on Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, township 18, range 13, in West River Valley. Those near Hugh Botkin's were farther east. William Blount made the first entry in the township, in section 8, now the Retz homestead farm, April 10, 1815. Hodge and Barnes made their entry in July, 1815. They did not move to their land till 1818. Mr. Smith stated that they came out from Pennsylvania and made their purchases, and returned to the east, coming back to settle in 1818. Moses Martindale was

unquestionably a very early settler, among the first, if not the very first, in the region. He made his first entry September 2, 1817, the extreme southeastern corner of what is now West River township. In two weeks' time he took up another tract, E. ½ S. W. ¼ 11, 18, 13, on the headwaters of the stream which gained the name (doubtless from him as the first settler upon its banks) of Martindale creek. These entries of Martindale's were south and southeast of Botkin's, and near the other settlers in that vicinity. Of course, others also had found their way into the wild woods, but we have not been able to trace them.

The Congressional townships, with the sections, have already been named. The number of acres in West River township is about twenty-five thousand six hundred.

The entries by years have been as below: 1815, seven entries, 1,230.68 acres; 1816, three entries, 400 acres; 1817, twelve entries, 1,831.98 acres; 1818, nine entries, 1,440 acres; 1819, eight entries, 826.44 acres; 1820, no entries; 1821, one entry, 80 acres; 1822, four entries, 322.96 acres; 1823, one entry, 159.37 acres; 1825, no entry; 1825, three entries, 228.97 acres; 1826, one entry, 80 acres; 1827, one entry, 80 acres; 1828, four entries, 405.20 acres; 1829, four entries, 331.88; total entries, 58; total acres, 7,417.48; being an average of 128 acres per entry. The amount as above comprises about one-fourth of the land in the township.

The "new boundary" passes through the western part of the township in an angular direction, yet the sections are not fractional, since the survey is reckoned from the second meridian. The meridian and the base line were located and the range lines estimated, and then the land east of the "new boundary" was surveyed first, and, in process of time, that west of the twelve-mile strip was surveyed also.

FIRST THINGS.

We have been able to trace but few "first things" for West River township. The beginning and progress of religious work may be seen in the detailed statement for the churches.

The mills were mostly in other portions of the county, and West river was not much of a mill stream near its upper course, and these settlers went chiefly down into Wayne county to find milling facilities already in operation. William Smith is said to have started a mill of some kind, but whether by horse or water power we cannot state. He was a blacksmith as well as a farmer, and one of the earliest things he did was to put up a shop in which to work at his trade. These smith shops were scattered over the county at

various points, though we can name but few. Richard Robbins had one farther north in Stoney creek; James Frazier and his son Francis after him worked as a smith east of Lynn. The Fraziers were of a superior sort, being bell-makers as well as smiths.

Several families of Hunts came into that locality from Kentucky—shrewd, energetic, upright people, who have left their mark, and many of their posterity also in this region. Most or all of them were Methodists, and one at least was a preacher, Rev. William Hunt, or "Old Billy Hunt," as he was familiarly called, for many years until his death long ago. Coming from Kentucky as they did, and belonging to the well-to-do classes, it was but natural that they should oppose the Abolitionists, which most of them did with a hearty good will for years during the early days of that struggle. The logic of events, however, is its own teacher, and most of their descendants of the present day are, like the mass of Randolph citizens, stalwart Republicans.

West River township, as also Nettle Creek, was in 1824 the scene of a most terrific tornado, which tore and twisted the giant forest trees for miles into inextricable confusion. This immense mass of timber lay for a decade or less upon the surface of the ground, and presented a literally impassable barrier. The fallen timber furnished in fact abundant opportunities for concealment, and in some cases fugitive slaves hid themselves in its coverts from their pursuers. In one instance, a man-hunter, baffled of his prey by this impregnable refuge, asked one of the old Abolitionists how far the fallen timber reached. The strudy pioneer, determined to keep the truth on his side and to mystify his questioner, replied: "Four or five miles west, and how far into Ohio I never heard." The fact hidden beneath this verbiage was that the fallen timber extended perhaps a mile east, and to the Ohio line was fifteen or twenty miles. But the slave-catcher never got any runaways out from that awful tangled, twisted, piled-up mass of tree trunks and brush and fresh-grown shrubs, all heaped into one vast untraceable labyrinth.

This same gang of man-hunters (for there were several) threatened to come and clean out that terrible place. "Do," was the reply; "we wish you would; it ought to be away, but none here has ever had the courage to begin the work." The villains swore awhile and cursed the Abolitionists and then they let the fallen timber stay where it was, as other people before them had done. The jungle is said moreover to have been employed also as a den for a gang of robbers and counterfeiters, whose operations caused much trouble, some arrests and several trials in the attempt to rout the pestilent gang from the county.

One party is stated to have been in so desperate a pinch upon trial for passing counterfeit money, that, on asking to let him see the bill a moment, it was handed to him, when lo, quick as a flash, he swallowed the bank note, and the case against him had to be dropped, for the evidence had gone down his throat. Upon the court record the name of this very man appears coupled with a criminal charge, and upon that entry Mr. Smith makes substantially this comment: "Here is the first appearance of this name in the court records of Randolph, but not by any means the last, for it adorns (or otherwise) these pages off and on for at least twenty-five years to come."

Some old men tell tales, not needful to repeat at length, of charges and arrests and attempts at rescue, of prominent names coupled with rumors of forgery and counterfeiting, of surmises against residents of the region for the concealment of the haunts and the implements of crime among the secret coverts afforded by the fallen timber.

PIGEON ROOST.

The same region was remarkable also, moreover, as having furnished the place for an enormous pigeon roost located in the woods not very far from Huntsville during several years. Season after season would gather at the same spot countless millions of those feathered and winged travelers. Subjected as they were to ceaseless attacks by men and boys, and losing hundreds and thousands of their number every year, after some time had elapsed, the annual gatherings seemed gradually to decrease in amount, and finally the famous pigeon roost became entirely deserted. The merciless cruelty of the featherless and wingless bipeds, who would tramp for miles through the woods to reach this helpless mass of fluttering and roaring life to make their causeless and deadly attacks upon these unsuspecting and bewildered victims was fearful. Mention may be found, slightly more at length possibly, in the reminiscences, of both the matters briefly touched upon above. The pigeon roost has been forsaken probably for full eighty years, and the fallen timber has been cleared away by natural decay, by human toil and by fire, that terrible destroyer of the works both of nature and of man, for nearly as long a time; and now no visible token, no trace is left to tell of the unspeakable havoc which on that sultry July afternoon in the summer of 1824 was made by that rumbling, crashing, thundering tempest as during those hours of mortal terror it lay in most terrific power, whirling and tearing and twisting those giant tree trunks as though they had been but chaff and stubble beneath its might. Nothing is left, in fact, except the memory of the terrible storm in the minds of a very few elderly persons and a name—Fallen Timber—a post-

office at a lone farmhouse miles away from even the pretense or semblance of a town was once located there. It ought to be said, perhaps, that this post-office finds it habitat not in West River, but in Nettle Creek township, which lies adjoining the former on the west.

FIRST SCHOOL.

Ira Swain, whose father came in 1815 to Wayne county near Randolph line, says that the first school in that neighborhood was held in a little cabin, 14x18 feet, probably in 1816 or 1817. The floor was puncheons and so was the door, and the benches were split poles with legs put in with an auger hole. The older pupils got wood enough at noon. That could be done without much trouble, though it took a large quantity of wood. But the trees were close at hand, and all that was needed was to take care that in felling they did not hit the house nor the children.

TANNERY.

Hugh Botkin was a tanner, and he had a tanyard in operation only a short time after making a settlement in the county; and some of the old troughs that were made and put into the earth remained more than eighty years, firm, sound and solid.

TOWNS.

Buena Vista.—Proprietors, William Gillam, John Heaston, Benjamin Peacock; twenty-five lots, two streets—Washington, east and west; Main, north and south. Recorded July 1, 1851. The first store was built in 1854; Benjamin Peacock set up a hotel; Ezekiel Kirk and Benjamin Heaston were original residents; Dr. Keen lived there awhile, as also did Dr. Blumenbach. There has been a Presbyterian church, but it has gone down, and the house has been used as a barn for many years.

As late as 1880 there were two stores, one saw-mill, one smith shop, one tile factory, one wagon shop, one church, a postoffice, all of which have disappeared. It is six miles from Winchester, three and one-half miles from Huntsville, eight miles from Farmland. The name of the postoffice was Cerro Gordo. The country around Buena Vista is very good. Residents near Buena Vista are John Jenkins, Leroy Starbuck, Welcome Starbuck, Walter Starbuck, Jesse Rynard, Tyre Puckett, William Demory, etc. [1882.]

The region is well settled, and filled with thriving and prosperous farmers. Unionsport is quite near Buena Vista, only two miles distant. A meeting-house connected with a burying ground is about half a mile west of the town on the pike between the two villages. The church was built by a union effort,

and was given into the care of the Friends, who occupied it for a time, but their occupancy ceased. It was rebuilt by the Christians.

Huntsville.—Twenty-eight lots. Miles and William Hunt, proprietors. Location, Sections 27 and 28, 19, 13, near the head of Cabin creek. Recorded March 6, 1834. Keener's Addition—Stephen Keener, proprietor; eight lots, four outlots. Recorded December 29, 1848. Hunt's Addition—Twenty-nine lots, Bezal Hunt, proprietor. Recorded August 23, 1850. William J. Shearer, surveyor.

James Pugh had a tanyard in 1834; Miles Hunt kept store; Parker Jewett had a smith shop. Huntsville stands in a fine and fruitful region far enough from other and larger towns to have some room to flourish. It became quite a thriving country village, but lack of a railroad has doomed it to decay.

Swain's Hill Postoffice, five miles from Losantville; three miles from Huntsville; near the twelve mile boundary at Ira Swain's.

Swain's Hill was simply a postoffice. Mr. Swain was a prominent settler and an influential partisan, and desired a postoffice to be located in the vicinity for the convenience of his neighbors and himself; and his dwelling being on a sightly and beautiful hill, the name of Swain's Hill was conferred on the office, and Ira Swain himself was made postmaster. It has long since been discontinued.

Unionsport.—Location in White River and West River townships, two miles west of Buena Vista; Hiram Mendenhall, proprietor; thirty-two lots; S. D. Woodworth, surveyor. Recorded March 30, 1837. It was located in the center of the proposed Union township. The town seems to have been well supplied with streets. Bloomingsport, six miles; Maxville, three and one-half miles; Huntsville, three miles; Winchester, seven miles; Lynn, nine miles; Buena Vista, two miles.

John O. Wattles lectured in this region some seventy-five years ago, and induced a company to form a community in about 1840. It went on for a short time, but before long "winked out," and many citizens lost heavily by the socialistic experience. A woolen factory was established in 1856. The mill was burned and another built in its place in 1866. It was owned later by Amos Mendenhall. A grist-mill once stood where the factory was located.

The village is beautifully situated on rolling ground, the houses are bright, neat and tasteful, and altogether the town presents a delightful and cheerful aspect.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Hugh Botkin, born Virginia 1775; Tennessee, 1786; married Rachel Keener 1801; Wayne county, Indiana, 1815; Randolph county 1816; thirteen children, seven boys and six girls. All thirteen lived to be grown, and all but one were married. He died in 1836 and his wife in 1837. He was a farmer and a tanner, as also an active Methodist, and a prominent and respected citizen. He lost his dwelling by fire, and did not succeed in amassing a fortune, but his children rank among the thriving and substantial citizens of the region.

William M. Botkin, son of Hugh Botkin, born in Randolph county 1823; married Martha A. Hiatt in 1849, and Dosha Butler in 1868; ten children. He was an enterprising, wide-awake, prosperous farmer and business man, and was county commissioner one term (three years). He was an active Methodist, a thorough Republican, and an earnest temperance man, and an honor to the community in which he dwelt, having been a resident of the neighborhood during his whole life.

William Chamness was born in North Carolina in 1793, and came to Randolph county in 1816, settling west of Bloomingsport on a farm owned by Elijah Bales, where old Billy Rish once lived, the land having been entered by Benjamin Jones. He married Charity Moore, and afterward Margaret Hinshaw. He had eleven children, ten of them coming to be grown and married.

John Charles was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1828. He is the son of Daniel Charles, who came from North Carolina to Wayne county in 1812, having been born in 1799. John Charles came to Randolph county in 1845. He married Eunice Swain in the same year, and Nancy Clark in 1862. He had six children; he carried on a drug store in Economy during several years. He was elected justice of the peace for White River township, but the burden of labor or of honor proved too great, and he resigned the position before his time was half out. He was township trustee three years. He was an elder among the Friends; was an old Abolitionist.

William Cox, born in 1773 in South Carolina, came to Stillwater, Ohio, early, and to Randolph county in 1823, and settled in West River. He died in 1857, aged eighty-four years. He had been married three times. The names of his wives were Elizabeth Thomas, Nancy Mills and Laura Owens.

Daniel Cropper, son of Bela W. Cropper, was born in Kentucky in 1825; went to Warren county, Ohio, in 1828, and moved to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1833. He married Elizabeth Thornburg in 1849, and had five

children. He resided in Huntsville, and was a farmer and hotel keeper. His father entered 160 acres of land, and after paying for that, and paying also the man who moved them from Ohio to Randolph county, he had just $25 left. A rich man he was, farm all paid for and money to spend. His father was a worthy member of the Baptist church, and a preacher among them.

Daniel Hunnicutt was born in 1770 in Virginia, and married Jane Walthal, who was born there in 1780. They moved to Fayette county, Indiana, in 1827, and to Randolph county in 1832. They had seven children, all of whom were born in Virginia. Mr. Hunnicutt was a farmer, and belonged to the Friends. He died many years ago.

John T. Hunnicutt, born 1816, near Petersburg, Virginia; Fayette county, Indiana, 1827; Wayne county, 1828; West River, 1832; married Jane T. Charles, 1851, and Deborah (Hollingsworth) Arnett, 1872; five children.

Peyton Johnson was born in 1809 in Campbell county, Kentucky; married Elizabeth T. Butler; came to Randolph county in 1834; had five children, all grown and all married.

Robert Lumpkin was born in 1756; married Elizabeth Forrest in 1785, who was born in 1766; moved to Tennessee, then to Randolph county, 1831. He was a wagoner in the Revolutionary war. He had twelve children, and raised eleven of the twelve. He died in 1842, eighty-six years old, and his wife died in 1846, eighty years old.

Albert Macy was born in North Carolina in 1774; married Nancy Hall; came to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1819, and settled near Huntsville. They had eight children, seven of them having been born in North Carolina, and one in Randolph county. His daughter Phebe was the wife of Ira Swain, of Swain's Hill, West River township. Mr. Macy died many years ago.

William Macy was born in 1786 in Guilford county, North Carolina; came to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1821; married Hannah Hinshaw in 1809, and died after 1867; had fifteen children, seven in North Carolina and eight in Randolph county, Indiana, all of them born between 1809 and 1836. Six of his daughters married Hadleys (two families). William Macy moved to Morgan county, Indiana, about 1860. He was a Friend, active, prominent and trustworthy.

Rufus K. Mills was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1823. He married Elizabeth McPherson in 1844, and came to Randolph county in 1857. They had three children. He was township trustee five years and assessor several years. He was one of the old-line Abolitionists and early Wesleyans.

Anna (Zimmerman) Retz is the daughter of Frederick Zimmerman,

and was born in Randolph county, Indiana, in 1821. She married John Retz in 1837. They had thirteen children. Her husband, John Retz, died in 1876, being sixty-six years old, and having been born in 1810. She resided on what was her father's farm, on which he settled in 1818. One of her sons was killed when coon hunting by the falling of a tree. She was an Episcopal Methodist, as also was her husband. He was a farmer and a worthy citizen.

Robert Starbuck, Buena Vista, is a native of North Carolina, having been born in Stokes county in that state in 1814. He came to Virginia in 1823, and to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1833, settling near Buena Vista. He married late in life, being fifty-six years old at the time. His wife was Lucy Ann (Green) Gillam. They had one child. He was a farmer, merchant, trader, hotel keeper, etc.

Ira Swain, Swain's Hill, youngest son of Elihu Swain, was born in Tennessee in 1809; Wayne county, Indiana, 1815, near Randolph line; married Lydia Macy; came early to Randolph county; had several children; was a farmer and an active business man. He was treasurer of Randolph county during one term.

Thomas Worth was a native of North Carolina, and came to Randolph county in 1812. He was born in 1802, and married Sarah Macy, and afterward Nancy (Macy) Marshall. He had ten children—Theodore, Eliza, Aaron, Mary, Lucinda, Anna, David, Emily and two others. David was a member of the Sixty-ninth Indiana, and died in the service. Aaron has long been an active and efficient preacher in the Wesleyan church. Thomas Worth was a hearty supporter of the Wesleyans and an old-fashioned Abolitionist and an out and out Republican.

Frederick Zimmerman was born in Tennessee. He moved first to Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, and then to Ohio, and after that to West River, Randolph county. The removal last mentioned was made in 1818. He bought out William Blount's 160 acres, and resided in the same place till his death in 1835. He had married in Tennessee Catherine Bowerman, and his widow survived him twenty-one years, dying in 1856. They had fourteen children. He was a Methodist and a Democrat.

Jeremiah Bly, farmer, postoffice, Trenton. This worthy citizen was born May 13, 1829, in Germany; he came to Ohio in 1845, and after making several changes in his location, he finally settled here in the fall of 1848.

William Miller Botkin, a farmer and son of Hugh and Rachel K. Botkin, was born in Randolph county, Indiana, July 7, 1823. He was the eleventh of a family of thirteen children. His father was born in Pendleton

county, Virginia, November 17, 1774, and his mother in Knox county, Tennessee, February 25, 1786. They were married in Knox county, Tennessee, in the year 1801, and removed to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1815, and to Randolph county in 1817. His father entered 120 acres of land, and continued to live on the farm until his death; his father died February 27, 1836, and his mother January 24, 1857.

He was first united in marriage to Martha A. Hiatt, daughter of Louis and Charity Hiatt, of Clinton county, Ohio, December 20, 1849.

After his marriage, he settled on his father's homestead, which he had commenced to purchase from the heirs; he continued the purchase of shares until the entire estate came into his possession.

Williard Haynes, farmer, was born in Herkimer county, New York, February 11, 1823. He was educated in the common schools of this county, which, in 1835, were in their pioneer state. He was married May 21, 1846, to Delilah Wright, who was a native of Clinton county, and born there December 3, 1822. Stephen Haynes, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Dutchess county, New York, January 12, 1800, and after making some changes, settled in this county in the year 1834; his wife and mother of Williard, was originally Laura Gaines, a native of Vermont, and born there about the year 1804; deceased March 25, 1875, in this county. The father of Mrs. Haynes (Empson Wright), was originally from Virginia, where he was born November 15, 1797. He came to this county about the year 1824; deceased November 28, 1853, on the land which he entered. His wife was originally Rachel Rubel, born February 1, 1801, in Tennessee (now deceased). The worthy wife of Mr. Haynes was a consistent member of the Christian church, and he was a Republican, and one of the substantial farmers of the neighborhood in which he resided. Seven children have blessed this union—Laura E., born March 5, 1847; Sarah E., October 23, 1849; Louisa M., December 22, 1851; William H., April 23, 1855; Lucy A., October 3, 1857; Stephen C., October 13, 1859, and Harrison W., February 22, 1862.

Levi Johnson, merchant, Trenton. He was born February 6, 1831, in this county. Mr. Johnson has been married twice; the first time to Maria Blake, November 21, 1857; she was a native of Virginia, and born there in the year 1840; she deceased September 15, 1858. The second time he was married to Bettie Butler, November 21, 1861; she was born in Campbell county, Virginia, June 17, 1842. They have one child—Lillie T., who was born November 13, 1862. He was educated in the common schools of Virginia, and followed farming and teaching music for twenty-five years; he also taught in the common schools in early life; was for eleven years engaged

in the mercantile business. He was elected to the office of township trustee of West River township in April, 1880. His father, Jonathan Johnson, was originally from Virginia, where he was born in 1803, and deceased in West Virginia in the year 1862.

Other prominent pioneers of West River township were John B. Mills, William Adamson, Milton H. Beeson, A. Botkin, Henry H. Brooks, Isaac Farquhar, Jonah L. Catley, Milton Coffin, Daniel Cropper, Allen S. Cropper, Elisha Cox, Jesse G. Haines, William B. Harris, Willard Haines, Alpheus Hoofland, Martin Hoover, John Jenkins, Joshua G. Jones, George Keever, Ephraim Lee, John B. Mills, Oliver H. Millspaugh, John Moyer, David F. Pursley, Joshua J. Sheppard, Rev. Daniel Worth, John Moyer, Oliver H. Millspaugh and George Moore.

Franklin township is located in the northern part of the county, being the smallest in extent of territory, as also the latest in formation. The township embraces twenty-four square miles, being six miles long by four miles wide. Franklin township lies in the valley of the Mississinewa river, on both sides of that stream, the river dividing it into two unequal parts. As to surface, the township is mostly rolling, though in some portions inclined to be level.

The streams of water in the township are the Mississinewa, in the north part, flowing westward; Day's creek, entering the Mississinewa on the north, and Bear creek on the south. Day's creek comes from Jay county, and Bear creek from White River township. Mississinewa river is in this portion of its course a large and important stream, serving a good purpose for water power. Bear creek is of considerable size, and in early times was utilized to some extent.

Like the rest of the county, this part of Randolph was covered with a heavy growth of deciduous timber of many kinds, among which oak, sugar maple and walnut were prominent. Many of the early pioneers made great quantities of sugar from their maple orchards in those original days, and though some things may have been scarce, "sweetening" was not. Deer, bears, wolves, etc., were plentiful, as were also turkeys, squirrels and all the animals of various kinds common to the climate and region, and hunters found the Mississinewa valley a very paradise for them. One of the first settlers killed six deer and wounded a seventh before ordinary breakfast time.

The first settlement in Franklin was made in 1817 by Meshach Lewallyn, an elderly man with a large family. The great body of the township remained a wilderness for many years afterward. A few settlers, however,

made a location upon the river in the neighborhood, Mr. Lewallyn as just stated, in 1817, and Joab Ward in 1819.

Mr. Lewallyn, about 1819, built a mill on the river, which has been a noted point ever since that day. The Mississinewa was in time of flood navigable for flat-boats to Lewallyn's mill, and not much above.

This place became the nearest point of connection between the settlements in Wayne county and the Wabash valley, and for many years produce in large quantities was brought through the wilderness to Lewallyn's mill, and Joab Ward built boats and sold them to the produce owners to float it down the river into the Wabash valley. Many curious and some dangerous adventures occurred in connection with that old-time navigation down the booming Mississinewa during the spring flood upon the stream.

The Indians were yet residents of the region, and some tragic occurrences took place near Ridgeville. Fleming was shot and wounded near Joab Ward's, and killed at Meshach Lewallyn's, though not by him nor any of his family. Shadrach Lewallyn, one of Meshach's sons, shot and killed an Indian, and the natives were greatly enraged and made threats of vengeance. They were, however, quieted by the pacific efforts of Meshach Lewallyn, as also of David Connor, the Indian trader, who, though a rough and wild man himself, had yet a great influence over the savage red men of the forest; and he often employed it in the interest of peace and order, insomuch that he was, in solemn state, and with imposing ceremony, according to their custom in such matters, installed a chieftain among the Miamis.

Joab Ward, who came to Ridgeville in 1819, bought land on credit of Mr. Lewallyn; and for ten years those pioneers were literally in the woods, cut off from their fellow-countrymen, and dwelling far amidst the mighty forests. The next settlers after the Lewallyns and the Wards, were, so far as now known, James Addington and David Hammer, who entered, and, it is to be presumed, settled upon section 10, about two miles west of Ridgeville and on the river.

We are unable to follow the course of settlement further with any certainty. About 1830 the current of emigration began to set with a slight force in that direction, which grew still stronger in 1832 and 1833, and from that time and onward till 1838 the township came to be filled with occupants, at least the land was by that time almost wholly entered. Not much needs to be said as to early efforts in the line of education and religion. The usual "woods schools" in the greased-paper log cabin were established in these forest nooks also.

As to religion, noble souls and pious hearts found a dwelling place in

those outposts, and the Gospel Shepherd sought out the stray sheep in the wilderness, giving to them the needed care and comfort. And what was thus sown has proved to be good seed cast into a fruitful soil, which has in these latter years, brought forth thirty, sixty and a hundredfold.

TOWNS.

Carlisle.—Location on Mississinewa river, section 12, 21, 13, directly opposite the old town of Ridgeville, Edward McKew, proprietor; D. W. McNeal, surveyor; twenty-eight lots; recorded October 18, 1836. Ridgeville (first plat) was recorded September 21, 1837. Carlisle was south of the river, and Ridgeville was (and is) north of it. Both the towns were still born. Sixteen years after 1836 no town was at either place, and the plat had relapsed into ordinary farm land. Ridgeville was laid out again, however, in about 1853, and this time the town began to grow. Yet it did not do much for a long time, not, in fact, till the Pan-Handle track was completed through its limits. But Carlisle never so much as "peeped." We have never heard that it ever had even so much as a beginning.

Ridgeville.—Location, section 12, town 21, range 14, north side of Mississinewa river, William and John Addington, proprietors; Jere Smith, surveyor; sixteen lots; street east and west, Main street; recorded September 21, 1837. Ridgeville (new town), Arthur McKew and Joab Ward, proprietors; 128 lots; streets, north and south, Race, Walnut; east and west, Water, Main, First, Second, Third. Location, section 12, north of Mississinewa river, at what is now the crossing of the Pan-Handle and Grand Rapids railroads. Recorded January 5, 1853. Thus it is seen that Ridgeville was laid out twice, and has had nine additions at various times. It was platted by William and John Addington in 1837. There had been a mill built by Meshach Lewallyn and a flat-boat factory, carried on by Joab Ward for years, but not even the semblance of a town had come into being. And even after the village was located by Mr. Addington (who was the proprietor of the mill after Lewallyn), no growth took place. Only three or four houses were erected, and the town seemed still-born. For sixteen years no business of importance was transacted in the place, and the lots had been remanded to their original farm state.

Some of the men who were, or had been, residents up to 1852, were Meshach Lewallyn, miller; Joab Ward, farmer and boat-builder; William Addington, Jerry Barker, Legraves and Jenkins. Jenkins had a store in 1837. Jerry Barker built a hewed-log house soon after. Lewallyn's mill was built about 1820, and in 1836 was owned by William Addington. At first, it was

only a corn-cracker, and was afterward changed into a flour-mill, with a hand-bolt (water mill). The stones were home-made. Joab Ward and Arthur McKew re-laid the town in 1853, calling it Newtown. It stood on the Deerfield state road, as also at the crossing of the Pan Handle (P. C. & St. L.) and the "Shoo-Fly" (Richmond & G. R.) railroads, and on the Mississinewa river, at the head of flat-boat navigation. A fine bridge spans the Mississinewa south of the town. The country is good and the lands are fertile. During the summer of 1880 the people of the town and region began to build pikes from Ridgeville into the surrounding country.

In 1853 the Union & Logansport railroad was projected, and there was large activity at Ridgeville. In 1853-54 there were thirty carpenters at work in the town at once. Railroad work, however, soon ceased. The Logansport road was not made until 1867, and the "Shoo-Fly" in 1872.

The railroad ceased in 1857, and the town lagged. Mr. Sumption's hotel prospered, and the stores, also, but up to 1866 there were no more than one hundred people, perhaps not so many. From the completion of the Pan-Handle railroad, the growth of the town has been constant. The foundation of Ridgeville College was laid in 1867, the instruction began in 1868, and the college building was inclosed and occupied in 1869.

The Mississinewa river passes near the town on the south side. For many years this place was the point whence flat-boats were sent down the stream, laden with flour, bacon, apples, etc. Joab Ward built great numbers of these in the earlier days. That business, however, stopped long ago.

Ridgeville is now a prosperous and thriving town, and an important and growing center of business and trade. In the vicinity is a great rock crusher and hundreds of carloads of crushed rock are shipped annually. Ridgeville has a broom factory second to none in the United States, one bank and several good business houses. A fine state of moral sentiment exists, and temperance and good order largely prevail. Saloons for the most part, have been suppressed, and wherever the public feeling and principle are strong enough to prevent their existence, good morals are sure to be in the ascendant.

Joseph Lay Company, Ridgeville.—The Joseph Lay Company, manufacturers of brooms, was organized by Joseph Lay and Samuel C. Lay, in Ridgeville in 1886, and was maintained as a mutual company until 1901 when it was incorporated under the state laws. The company at that time consisted of Joseph Lay, Samuel C. Lay and L. P. Sims. They organized with a capital stock of $100,000.00.

Their output per year is about 70,000 dozen brooms. They employ one

hundred men, fifty of whom are employed in Ridgeville and expend $60,000.00 per year for labor, alone. This company makes a specialty of factory brooms, which are brooms of unusual weight. This company is the largest manufacturer of heavy brooms in the United States and uses on an average, per year, of 70 tons of bamboo, 50 of rattan and 360 tons of broom corn. They are importers of rattan and split bamboo direct from China and are the greatest consumers of this product of any other institution in the United States. 360 tons of broom corn per year would represent the growth of more than a thousand acres.

The presnt officers of this company that have done so much for the business interests of Ridgeville are Samuel C. Lay, president and treasurer; Lester P. Sims, vice-president; Harry J. Lay, secretary. This company also has a plant at Mattoon, Illinois. They manufacture house brooms especially at that place. Mr. Arthur J. Lay is the manager of that plant.

Another important commercial enterprise of Randolph county is the A. & C. Stone & Lime Company, Ridgeville, Indiana. This company was organized in about 1903, by John Armsfield and C. C. Cartwright, of Portland. Mr. Will Nichols was superintendent for a number of years. They purchased thirty-eight acres of land east of Ridgeville and immediately began to crush stone for ballast, railroads and building of public highways.

The company has been very successful and has grown to enormous proportions. Running constantly at this time three large crushers with an output of from 160,000 to 175,000 tons of stone annually. It requires over 3,000 cars to ship the material while hundreds of loads are hauled by wagons. The capital stock of this company is $250,000.00. This is represented by two plants, one at Ridgeville and one at Greencastle. This would make the Ridgeville plant valued at approximately $125,000.00. This institution has been of great benefit to the people of Randolph county as it has been the means of making better roads possible. The company as organized at the present time has the following officers: A. B. Meyer, president and general manager; C. C. Cartwright, vice-president; Ed Meyer and William C. Cartwright, secretary and treasurer; John Collett, local manager.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Jesse Addington was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1814, and his wife, Margaret Sullivan, in North Carolina in 1815. She came to Washington, Indiana, in 1828, and moved to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1831. They were married in 1834, and moved to what is now Franklin township in the same year. They settled on Bear creek, "in the woods," three and a half miles from Ridgeville.

Joseph Edger, Ridgeville, was born in 1822 in Harrison county, Kentucky, came to Darke county, Ohio, in 1824, his father died there, and he was brought up by his uncle, Edward Edger. In 1837 he accompanied this uncle to Deerfield, Randolph county, which town having been laid out a few years before that date had not yet began to grow.

Since that primeval period, there have been as merchants, among others, Beales' branch store, in a log cabin; H. L. Searl, B. W. Hawkins, Fitzpatrick & Edger, Putnam & Avery, etc.

Joseph Edger married Alice Kinnear in 1846, and has had six children. He has lived at Deerfield, Winchester and Ridgeville; went to New Orleans and Texas, hunting a home, but came back to Ridgeville.

George Huffman came to Randolph county, two miles west of Winchester, in 1818; moved to Franklin township, on Bear creek, in 1838, and died in 1863, having had ten children.

Arthur McKew was the son of Edward McKew, who moved to Ridgeville, Indiana, in 1831, from Fayette county, Indiana, and previously from Cincinnati. He was born August 14, 1819, above Cincinnati, in Ohio, and was taken to Fayette county, Indiana, in 1819, and Ridgeville in 1831. He married Margery Ward, daughter of Joab Ward, and sister of Hon. Thomas Ward, of Winchester, Indiana, in 1844. They had six children. He farmed in Jay county four years, but returned to Ridgeville. He was county commissioner of Randolph county two terms, and president of Winchester National Bank for sixteen months. He was a Methodist. Arthur McKew died in January, 1882, highly respected and greatly lamented; he was in his sixty-third year.

Jeremiah L. Mock, son of Daniel Mock, of Ward township, was born in 1815, in Ohio; came to Randolph in 1828; married Matilda Pierce in 1834, who was the daughter of Burkett Pierce and born in 1817, and died in 1873. Mr. Mock had ten children and resided in Franklin township, northeast of Ridgeville for twenty-eight or thirty years, being a member of the Democratic party and in vocation a farmer.

Pardon Sherman was born in 1801, in Greene county, New York. He married Mary D. Parke in 1826; they came to White river, Randolph county, in 1835, and to Franklin township in 1837. He entered eighty acres. They had six children. Mr. Sherman was one of fourteen children, eight boys and six girls, all grown, only eight of whom, however, were married. His wife died in January, 1882, and her husband ended his life among mortal men in about a month afterward.

Francis and James Stevens came in 1830 from Monroe county, Ohio.

to Franklin township, west of Ridgeville. Francis during his life had nine children and James had seven children. They each entered eighty acres; they were both farmers.

Andrew and Alexander Stevens came in 1835. Andrew had eight children. Alexander had twelve children. Andrew has been dead many years. Alexander has been dead fifty years. James Stevens has three sons living in Jay county. Andrew Stevens had three sons—Garvin, Jacob and Francis. Alexander Stevens had two sons, Joseph and Elijah. The Stevenses have always been active farmers and Democrats from olden time.

Robert H. Sumption, Ridgeville, was born in Darke county, Ohio, in 1817; moved to Deerfield, Indiana, in 1835, and graduated at Greencastle, Indiana, in 1845, teaching school more or less during his time of study. He married Berilla Ward in 1845 and moved to St. Joseph county, Michigan, teaching and farming till 1854. They returned to Ridgeville in that year and he kept hotel in that place till 1872. They had three children.

Joab Ward, Ridgeville, was born in North Carolina, December 14, 1790; came to Ross county, Ohio, about 1800 and to Champaign county, Ohio, on King's creek between 1813 and 1819; married Amy Grave in 1813; moved to near Ridgeville April 7, 1819; changed his residence for a short time to a farm east of Winchester for fear of the Indians, but returned soon afterward to his former abode near Ridgeville and never moved elsewhere from that time till his death. He bought of Meshach Lewallyn a small tract of land, reckoned to be fifty acres, at $3.00 per acre. The land was situated south of the river near the present water tank. Mr. Ward built a house, scutching down the logs and making a stick chimney and a clapboard roof. In about 1838, he put in new sills, raised the building to a story and a half, pebble dashed and shingled it, making, also, two brick chimneys and it is a good house to this day, still occupied as a residence, after standing ninety years. A fine spring was near, which in those times was reckoned a very great advantage. He had fifteen children, one still-born and twelve grew up.

Joab Ward had been a trader in Ohio but he had "broken up," and plunged into the Western woods, going to the bounds of civilization, Ridgeville then being the extreme outskirt and corner of white settlement. His health was poor and his prospects were not bright. Without means, without health, with a growing family, he still lived in hope and did his best, looking and wishing for better times. He first settled in a camp, cleared some land, made sugar, killed deer, etc. He was a great hunter, having killed more than once two deer with the same shot. At one time he killed six deer and crippled the seventh in one morning before ordinary breakfast time. He used to

hunt deer by driving sharpened stakes into the ground with points upward at the places where the deer would jump into the field, often crippling them thus. Several times four were killed by him in a single day. He died November 7, 1874, having lived there nearly fifty-six years and being eighty-four years old. He was a Whig and a Republican. His wife was a very religious woman, though she was deprived by long distance from meetings of religious societies; she died in 1864. Both are buried at White River burying ground.

Mr. Ward was employed for many years in building flat boats for sale to persons who wished to transport merchandise during the season of floods down the Mississinewa to the Wabash valley for traffic with the Indians and the early settlers in that region. He was for nearly sixty years a prominent citizen of that portion of the county, the township receiving from him the name it still bears. Mr. Ward was greatly respected and highly esteemed, though quiet and unassuming and not inclined to press into active public life.

Benjamin Addington was born in Wayne county, Indiana, June 28, 1824. His father, Joseph, was a native of South Carolina and his mother, whose maiden name was Ceilie Townsend, was born in North Carolina. They came to Randolph county in the spring of 1834. The father died in 1837 and the mother in 1853. His grandfather Townsend was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Addington was married in 1850 to Rebecca Harrald, who died March 4, 1876. They were the parents of seven children.

Elisha T. Bailey, physician, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, September 19, 1821. His father, Hiram Bailey, was born in Sussex county, Virginia, in 1796, and his mother, whose maiden name was Rachel Thomas, was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1802. The parents removed to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1830, where they remained until death. The mother died in 1868 and the father in 1872. Elisha, their son, attended the common school and worked on the farm until twenty-two years of age, and then began the study of medicine under Dr. Stanton Judkins, brother of Professor Judkins, of Cincinnati. In 1846, he was examined by the Wayne county Medical Board and licensed to practice medicine. In 1847, he located at Emmettsville, Randolph county and practiced four years, then attended the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in that institution. In 1854 he located at Ridgeville, where he continued the practice of his profession. He was appointed postmaster at Emmettsville in 1848, and at Ridgeville in 1862. He also served as township trustee four years. In 1845, he was married to Julia A. Morgan, a native of Randolph county, who died in November 17, 1854. On the 27th of September, 1856, he married Paulina Mack. Her father, Jeremiah L. Mack, was a native of Ohio, and her mother,

Matilda (Pierce) Mack, a native of Randolph county. The second marriage was blessed by four children.

Abraham Roe, farmer, was born in Ohio April 10, 1819. His father, Ezekiel, was born in Pennsylvania and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Funk, a native of the same state. His father died June 20, 1860, and his mother in 1863, both in Randolph county. Mr. Roe came to this county at a time when Indians and wild game abounded. He killed, according to his own testimony, almost one thousand deer, the largest part of this number having been killed in this county, and his father was also a successful marksman. Mr. Roe was married, February 28, 1844, to Hannah Renbarger, a native of Randolph county. They were the parents of four children, only one of whom, Elizabeth, now survives. She is the wife of L. L. Williams. Mrs. Roe is the daughter of Abraham and Rachael (Luellen) Renbarger, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio. Mr. Roe always followed the occupation of farming.

Mrs. Angeline Whipple, housekeeper, Ridgeville, was born in Randolph county, Indiana. Her father, Reuben Whipple, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, in January, 1834. Her mother, whose maiden name was Mary Orcutt, was born in Darke county, Ohio, October 18, 1838. Mrs. Whipple was married on the 4th of May, 1876, to Newton McKew, a native of Randolph county, and son of Arthur McKew. Her husband was born July 13, 1854 and died July 6, 1879. They had two children.

Other prominent pioneers of Franklin township were: Benjamin Addington, Elisha T. Bailey, Joseph Butterworth, John M. Coon, Christopher C. Hiatt, William N. Janes, Isaiah C. Milner, Alexander Wood, John E. Smithson, Isaac N. Straton, George W. Wesler and Robert H. Sumption.

Ward Township.—As at present constituted, it embraces township 21 north, range 14 east of the second principal meridian, comprising a full township of thirty-six sections, equal to 23,040 acres. It lies wholly in the Mississinewa valley. That river passes through the township in a direction nearly west and toward the north side of the township, the larger portion being south of the river. Massey's Hickory and Mud creeks from the south and Goshen creek from the north, flow through the township to the Mississinewa. It is one of the northern tier in the county, extending on the north to the Jay couny line. The surface is level or moderately rolling. Near the river the land is somewhat hilly; farther toward the head of the streams, it becomes between the two rivers.

rather level, though less inclined to be marshy than if nearer the "divide"

Originally, like the county in general, the earth was covered with a thick and heavy forest of many kinds of trees, the weight and burden of which sixty years of wearisome labor, performed by two or three generations of hardy yeomanry, have scarcely been able to remove. Indeed, much still remains, greatly more in fact, than the farm needs. To get rid of the timber has, in days gone by, been a fearful task; a task, too, till within a few years, well-night useless, except that it was taken out of the way. The labor of clearing the ground and of fencing the fields, is greater by far than would readily be supposed, and the amount of work of that kind that the farmers of Randolph county have accomplished since first the white man's ax became a factor in the human problem in this region, is past all belief. The ringing ax, the crashing branches, the thundering trunk, the resounding maul, the cracking of the teamster's whip, all the various noises of a woodman's life, have for ages past been the music of the clearing.

EARLY HISTORY.

A few settlers found their way upon the Mississinewa very early in the history of the county. When, in August, 1818, the first election was held in the then new county of Randolph, several families resided in the Mississinewa valley and most of them east of Deerfield. Just who were there at that early time cannot now with certainty be determined. The first entry in the Mississinewa valley and in Ward township as well, appears to have been near the river and not far from the east side of the township. It comprised a whole section, section 13, township 21, range 14, and was entered by James Strain. We have not met his name in any account of the primitive settlement of the valley.

The next entry was by Daniel Richardson. The land lay directly north of Strain's section, and on both sides of the river. June 10, 1817, or three weeks after Richardson's entry, eight other entries were made, all quarter sections but one, one thousand three hundred and sixty acres in all. The parties were James Wilson, Benjamin Lewallyn, David Kite, Daniel Kite, James and John Jacobs, Joel Canady, James Reed. These tracts all lay in sections 7, 8, 9 and 10. These lands extended from Burkett Pierce's on the west, to one and one-half miles east of Deerfield, three miles in length, but did not include the town itself. With Meshach Lewallyn's and James Strain's, the whole extent of the river for seven miles had been taken up, except one and three-fourths miles in two "gaps." In the course of three years or by October, 1820, most of the rest of the land on and near the river and several tracts along Mud and Hickory and Goshen creeks had been purchased.

Martin Boots and Henry Kizer had located on Mud creek, the latter far up near Stone Station. James and Tense Massey, Allen Wall and others, had settled on the river east of Deerfield. Robert Taylor was on the creek which comes from the north to the Mississinewa, at the Ritenour church. Samuel Cain, Jeremiah Lindsay, Jacob Weaver and William Jackson had entered land on Hickory creek, south of Deerfield. James Jacobs had entered the Ritenour land. Joseph Hinshaw entered the land embracing the west part of Deerfield, June 23, 1817. The east part was in section 16 and therefore school land.

But though the Mississinewa valley was nearly all occupied within three or four years, or by the close of 1820, yet the growth of the region was exceedingly slow. The valley was isolated. The settlers could scarcely get out in any direction. They were away from any great route of travel. One of the chief western thoroughfares passed through Winchester and connected the central portion and the White river valley with the world at large. But not so with the Mississinewa. The regions north did not open till 1835 to 1837, and then only was the whole county occupied and the world "swallowed them up" with settlements on every side. Deerfield sprang up and for many years became an important trade center. The swamps between Winchester and Deerfield stood almost as an impassable barrier until a late period. As late as 1859, there was a "corduroy bridge" on that northern road, one and one-fourth miles long. Imagine the road then, thirty or forty years before that time. But the forests have been cleared and the swamps drained and the northern "pike" has been built and Ward township has gained full connection with the rest of the world.

Through the whole county and in Ward township as well, religion found early and effective entrance. As soon, perhaps, as 1823 or 1824, may be even before that, the "circuit riders" had ridden through swamps and crossed those creeks and found and fed those sheep in the wilderness. Meetings were had at Riley Marshall's, Allen Wall's and elsewhere east of Deerfield, and at some friendly dwelling west, perhaps at Mr. Ritenour's. But very early Ritenour's meeting-house was built and that graveyard established, and not long afterward the old Prospect meeting-house was erected and that second cemetery also dedicated to the memory of the dead ones dear. Two generations have come and gone and those now ancient meeting-houses have completed their work and fulfilled their mission. How many, many times have their sacred walls echoed the sound of the Gospel message as it fell upon the eager ears of the scores or even hundreds of anxious listeners gathered from their simple forest homes to take part in the holy service and feed their

longing souls with heavenly manna. Still, schools were found even there. The log cabin, the huge stick chimney, the greased paper lights, the split pole seats, the puncheon floors, the slab writing desks against the wall, were prepared by these forest dwellers and not a few who have since "made their mark" among men had their "start" in the wooden schoolhouses of Ward township. Hon. Thomas Ward, Hon. Enos L. Watson, Thomas Kizer, Esq., Col. Martin B. Miller, Isaac Jenkinson and more besides, emerged from those dim forest shades into the brighter sunshine of the county-seat or elsewhere. Mr. Ward says that he never attended any school in his life except those taught in a greased paper log cabin.

Ward Entries—James Strain, Section 13, 21, 14, 1816; Daniel Richardson, S. W. 12, 21, 14, 1817; James Willson, N. W. 10, 21, 14, 1817; James Willson, W. S. W. 10, 21, 14, 1817; Benjamin Lewallyn, S. E. 7, 21, 14, 1817; David Kite, N. E. 8, 21, 14, 1817; Daniel Kite, S. E. 8, 21, 14, 1817; James and John Jacobs, S. W. 8, 21, 14, 1817; Joel Canady, N. E. 9, 21, 14, 1817; James Reed; Jacob Graves, S. W. 7, 21, 14, 1817; James Reed, S. W. 9, 21, 14, 1817; David Connor, N. W. 9, 21, 14, 1817; Joseph Hinshaw, N. E. 17, 26, 14, 1817; James Jacobs, N. E. 18, 21, 14, 1817; John S. Reed, E. N. W. 17, 21, 14, 1817; James Massey, W. S. W., 11, 21, 14, 1818; Tence Massey, E. S. E. 10, 21, 14, 1818; Robert Taylor, N. W. 8, 21, 14, 1818; Richard Beeson, N. E. 21, 21, 14, 1818; Samuel Cain, E. S. W. 21, 21, 14, 1818; James Massey, N. W. 24, 21, 14, 1818; Joseph Cravens, E. N. E. 14, 21, 14, 1819; William Jackson, S. E. 21, 21, 14, 1819; Eli Blount, W. S. E. 12, 21, 14, 1819; John Halt, E. N. W. 28, 21, 14, 1819; Jeremiah Lindsey, W. S. W. 28, 21, 14, 1819; Jacob Weaver, N. E. 28, 21, 14, 1819; Martin Boots, E. N. E. 20, 21, 14, 1820; Henry Kizer, N. W. 29, 21, 14, 1820; Henry Kizer, N. E. 31, 21, 14, 1820; Henry Kizer, E. S. E. 30, 21, 14, 1822; William Simmons, N. E. S. E. 12, 21, 14, 1826; Samuel Helm, N. W. S. E., 24, 21, 14, 1826; Samuel Hodges, S. E. S. W. 5, 21, 14, 1826; James G. Birney, E. S. E. 29, 21, 14, 1826; John Baugh, S. E. S. E. 12, 21, 14, 1826; Israel Taylor, N. E. N. W. 14, 21, 14, 1828; Burkett Pierce, E. N. E. 7, 21, 14, 1832; Daniel B. Miller, E. N. E., 23, 21, 14, 1831; Perry Fields (part of) 16, 21, 14, 1834; Andrew Key, N. E. S. E. 14, 21, 14, 1836.

Ward township was entered mostly between 1836 and 1838 inclusive, during which time an immense amount of land was purchased in Randolph county of the United States and great numbers of families took up their abode within its limits. Among the chief settlers on the Mississinewa may be named Burkett Pierce, Joab Ward, Elias Kizer, Daniel B. Miller, William Simmons, Messrs. Ritenour, Parsons, Cain and others not now in memory.

Mr. Parsons built the first mill on the Mississinewa after Lewallyn's at Ridgeville. That mill stood some years; was washed away and Mr. Ritenour built another one hundred yards lower down.

Joab Ward's house was the scene of the encounter of the Indians with Ward and Kizer and the shooting of Fleming in the bushes by Jesse and John Gray was near by. David Connor's trading house was above Deerfield and the Mississinewa valley witnessed many early trials and perils springing from the whisky so freely dealt by the traders of those times to those poor natives of the forest wilds. But those were days of ignorance. The children of many of the whisky-sellers of pioneer times are among the most sturdy advocates of total abstinence of the present day. Let our motto be, "Out of the darkness, into the light." Rather than widely parade in unseemly prominence any of the evil traits in the characters of the ancestral dwellers, it were better to follow the primal example of filial affection, and, like the children of Noah of old, taking a garment upon the shoulders of two with mingled feelings of reverence and sorrow lovingly to shield the unsightly failings from public gaze and in the full noontide radiance of this latter day, walk ever forward toward the light, onward and upward, ever into the light, honoring our fathers for their heroism, copying filially their virtues, shunning their failings, that our pathway may be like "the path of the just, shining more and more unto the perfect day."

ROADS.

Three old routes of travel passed through Ward township—from Winchester to Ridgeville; from Winchester to Portland via Deerfield, and from Greenville northwest through Deerfield, Ridgeville and Fairview.

The smooth and gravelly surface, the solid highway, is widely in contrast to the "corduroy" that used to stretch its rough and weary length for miles and miles at intervals toward the northern regions—northward, constantly northward, farther and still farther, across swamps, through jungles, over creeks and rivers, through bottomless morasses, into the gloomy, overshadowing forests, those rude paths, those primitive roads—they could not be called highways—would unroll their endless extent. And now these awful "corduroys," which used to jerk and shake and pound and rattle, with their endless "pounce" and "bounce," by sunlight and starlight, in rain or in shine, come winter come summer, do that fearful work no more forever!

TOWNS.

Deerfield.—Location, sections 16 and 17, 21, 14, south side of Mississinewa river. The village was laid out in 1833 by Messrs. Curtis & Butler

and surveyed by D. W. McNeil, of Portland. The town is located north of Winchester on the state road laid out from Greenville west, and running by Fairview into Delaware county. A pike connects the place with Winchester. The "Pan Handle" (P. C. & St. L.) railroad is within about a mile south of the town. In 1837, four log cabins constituted the sum total of that embryo town. In one of them, Henry Taylor played at keeping hotel and also sold whisky. In another, Henry Sweet worked as a blacksmith. Jonathan Thomas lived near and was a farmer. William Anderson was also a resident but what was his occupation is to us utterly unknown. Edward Edger came there to show the dwellers in those woods what could be accomplished in the business of a merchant, bringing with him a magnificent stock of goods, the value of which could not have been less than $200. After a time, a second store was opened by John Jenkinson. A somewhat amusing instance of apparent larceny occurred in connection with Mr. Jenkinson's stock of goods. Some ribbons were missing and in these days the absence of a few rolls of ribbons would be readily discovered. The lost treasure was looked for high and low and were given over at last as having been stolen. They had been stolen in fact, but not by felonious biped burglars. They were found weeks afterward in a mouse hole in one of the logs of the wall. George Ritenour owned a mill one mile below Deerfield very early, as he was one among the very first settlers in the region. The village grew at one time to be of considerable size and was in early days the center of a large and prosperous trade, the best time in that respect being from 1845 to 1855. Much grain and stock changed hands there; many goods were sold; a woolen factory, a grist-mill, etc., were built and altogether, that town became a lively place.

But the era of railroads in this region began and drew the current of business elsewhere. Especially since the Union & Logansport and the R. & G. R. R.'s have been made has the town rapidly declined. At one time a grist-mill had a great run of business, people coming from Wabash, Centerville, Greenville, etc. There were other mills, but the Deerfield mill had a great reputation and drew much custom from an extensive region. At one time Deerfield was the only postoffice between Winchester and Fort Wayne.

Randolph.—Location, on Pan Handle railroad, eleven miles west of Union City, one mile south of (old) Deerfield, three miles east of Ridgeville. Recorded May, 1867; seventy-four lots, 44x125 feet. The growth of the place has been slow, and it is yet quite small, being too near Ridgeville (a point where two important railroads cross each other) for extensive trade. Some business, however, is done and considerable grain and stock are handled.

Saratoga.—Location, section 25, 21, 14, on Pan Handle railroad, fifty-

two lots; J. C. Albright, proprietor. Recorded August 10, 1875. The town was begun under the name of Warren Station, about 1867, when the Pan-Handle railroad was built, though the plat seems not to have been recorded till 1875. It grew up immediately upon the completion of the Union & Logansport railroad and has become the center of some trade. In 1880, there were three stores. It now has one bank, one postoffice, one hotel, one schoolhouse, two churches—United Brethren, frame, 1870; Methodist Episcopal, brick, 1877, also all merchandise is handled here; one cemetery. The town has some growth and does a fair business. It is seven miles from Union City, four miles from Randolph and five miles from Deerfield.

Stone Station (Clark Post Office)—Small unincorporated town and station on Richmond & Grand Rapids railroad on sections 30 and 31, 21, 14, four miles from Winchester and four miles from Ridgeville. It is not a laid out town but a small station on the Richmond & Fort Wayne railroad, started about the time of the completion of that road, 1870. The place is small with but little business. A fearful casualty occurred at the place in March, 1882. The boiler of a steam saw-mill exploded, killing several persons outright and wounding others.

BIOGRAPHY.

Benjamin Clevenger was born in Pennsylvania in 1816 and came to Randolph county, Indiana, about 1850; married first in Pennsylvania but lost his wife there and was married again in Randolph county, in 1851. His second wife was Sarah Ann Smiley, who was born in 1838 and whose parents moved to Randolph county the same year. Mr. Clevenger moved to Pennsylvania after living awhile here, but he returned again and took up his permanent abode two miles east of Deerfield on the Greenville state road. He had only three children. He was a thriving farmer, owning about one hundred and forty acres of land; a Democrat in politics and township trustee during two terms, 1876-80.

William Doty was born in Maryland. He came to Butler county, Ohio, and to Randolph county, Indiana, the latter removal having been made in 1828. He was the father of eleven children. Mr. Doty was a farmer, residing just across the Mississinewa river from Deerfield.

Samuel Emery.—Among the quaint personages of the pioneer times of Randolph county, Samuel Emery was conspicuous. We regret that no detailed history of him has been obtained. He was an early settler, among the first and he died a very old man, yet no one has been found who can give a definite history of his life. Andrew Aker in his "reminiscences," furnishes

a hint from which to draw a picture of the odd, quaint, sturdy, brave, honest backwoodsman. He says, in substance: "There came to my store in Winchester a strange, uncouth-looking fellow with a bundle of skins on his back. His pants were buckskin and ripped up to the knee; the rim of his straw hat was half torn off, his shoes were ragged and tied up with hickory bark and everything else in proportion. He wished to 'trade out' his roll of buckskins. He got several articles; we reckoned up and found the account nearly even. He then said, 'I wish to get some other things—powder, lead and flints; will you trust me?' I asked Charles Conway. 'Oh, Sam Emery is all right; he is one of the substantial citizens out on the Mississinewa.' So I 'trusted' him, and he paid promptly. He traded much with me afterward, dealing always fairly like the honorable man that he was." Samuel Emery lost some money and was considerably worried, for "money was money" in those times; besides, no one likes to lose a thing by having it stolen at any time.

Edward Edger, then at Deerfield, thinking perhaps he could guess where the money had gone, since "boys will be boys," and sometimes think they need more than their "pap" thinks they do, advised Mr. Emery to a certain course which he followed faithfully. He took the Bible and read a certain chapter five nights in succession and told his family that he was doing it to find out who took his money and that the one who had taken it would die on the fifth night. The last night as the old man took down the Bible for the fifth time and began to read, one of the boys sang out, "Stop, dad; you might have a death in your own family!" He stopped and made no more inquiry for his money.

Perry Fields lived east of Deerfield on the old state road. He was born in North Carolina in 1802. His father moved to Tennessee in 1804. Perry Fields married Millie Bragg in 1826, and in 1833 they emigrated to Randolph county, settling in Ward township. He bought one hundred and sixty acres in the school section and soon after, forty acres more. He kept on buying at various times until he owned three hundred and sixty-five acres. They had five children. Mr. Fields was a Methodist and a Democrat. Mrs. Fields died very suddenly in the early winter of 1880. She was found in the morning, just before breakfast, sitting in her chair dead. She had been a member of the Methodist church for nearly sixty years; in fact, ever since she was a young girl. [Perry Fields died August, 1882, aged eighty years.]

Jesse Gray was born September 9, 1789, at Newberry, South Carolina. His mother was a native of Ireland and his father, having been born in Maryland, fought through the war of the Revolution and emigrated to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1810. Jesse Gray married Sarah Stone in 1808 and in

1811, in company with a brother-in-law, they set out for Indiana, the wives, children and movables "being brought upon horses equipped with pack-saddles." They did not sleep under a roof upon the route, but, finding some relatives in Knox county, Kentucky, they stopped there, doing this the more willingly since the Indians north of the Ohio river were hostile; the war with England was at hand, and the Indians mostly sided with the British. At the first call for volunteers, Jesse Gray answered the call and joined the first company from that region. They were placed under General Harrison's command at Cincinnati and served in northwestern Ohio. Returning from the war at its close, he found a wife overjoyed to see her husband once more, no word from him having reached her ears during his absence. They next moved to Wayne county, Indiana, soon afterward to Butler county, Ohio, and in 1820, according to his memory, they emigrated to the banks of the Mississinewa river, in Randolph county, where he spent the time upon which in his old age he looked back as his happiest years. His life was, however, by no means quiet, but full rather of adventure and romance. Deer-hunting, bear-killing, Indian-shooting and such like were but the events of his every-day career. He roamed the forests far and wide, Wayne, Randolph and Jay counties, and we know not how much larger a scope of country, were the scenes of his wild pranks and his narrow escapes. Northern Randolph is full of verbal reminiscences of the old hunter, but accurate details are nevertheless not easily obtained. When Fleming, the Indian, was killed at Lewallyn's by Jesse Gray and Smith, the mulatto whom Fleming had wounded, Gray was living on Mud creek near Elias Kizer's. On account of the trouble arising from that homicide, he left the county and the state and resided for several years near Hill Grove, Ohio. Mr. Clapp, resident near Deerfield, saw him at Bridge's Mill, below Greenville in 1826. Tyre Puckett says that Jesse Gray was indicted for the killing of Fleming and that his father, Joseph Puckett, was one of the grand jury that found the indictment. William Warren says he was at Jesse Gray's house in 1832 and that he resided then near Hill Grove, Darke county, Ohio. A lady resident near Deerfield says that her sister lived on old Jesse Gray's place five years, from about 1845 to 1849, and that was north of the Loblolly, near the line of Adams and Wells counties; that he was then a very old man with a number of great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren. Judge Wharry, of Greenville, an old man and an almost life-long resident of that town, says that Jesse Gray, as early as 1824, had killed the Indian Fleming, had fled from Randolph on account of it and was living near Hill Grove. He had a good farm there of one hundred acres, but was a famous hunter. Judge Wharry says he has

bought great quantities of furs and deerskins from Jesse Gray while he dwelt at Hill Grove and also that Mr. Gray must have moved away to the "Loblolly" about 1840. Darke county history mentions Jesse Gray as settling probably the first in Jackson township, a mile or two from Union City, Ohio, and not far from Hill Grove. After residing for many years north of the Loblolly, he is said to have removed to Jay county, in the region of Camden, and to have died there some years ago. His father, John Gray, is thought to have lived and died one mile north of Deerfield, having had eleven children. Jesse Gray himself was twice married and had a large family. His brother, Hezekiah, went to Texas and died there.

Henry Kizer was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, in 1776; came to Ross county, Ohio, and then to Randolph county, in 1821. He had entered land in 1820, east of Stone Station, in Ward township. His wife was born in 1770, being six years older than her husband. He died August 12, 1823, and his wife died the next day, August 13, 1823, both in middle life. They were earnest Methodists. Thomas W. Kizer, in speaking of his grandmother, when looking at the old family Bible, feelingly remarked: "There is not a word in this old book that grandmother has not read over and over." They had four children, all sons—Elias, Henry, Adam, William.

Daniel Mock was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, in 1784, coming afterward to Greene county, Ohio; he was in the war of 1812, receiving afterward a pension as a soldier. He became a settler in Ward township in 1824, fixing his location on Clear creek. Mr. Mock had ten children, eight of whom were married.

John Mock, the son of Daniel Mock, settled east of Deerfield, on Clear creek, being born in 1811 and coming there with his father from Ohio in 1824. John Mock married Elizabeth Cain, and also Miss Watson, a sister of Hon. E. L. Watson, of Winchester, Indiana. Mr. Mock had a large family; was a farmer and a merchant of Deerfield and a prominent citizen in Randolph county.

Amos Orcutt was born in 1825, in Darke county, Ohio, coming with his father to Randolph county, in 1838. He married in 1848, Phœbe Ann Sutton and had six children. He resided two and a half miles northwest of Deerfield.

Burkett Pierce was born in Virginia in 1793. His father and mother were Samuel and Delilah Pierce and they moved to Ross county, Ohio, in 1800, ten miles from Chillicothe. Mr. Pierce was married to Elizabeth Ward, daughter of Joab Ward and sister of Thomas Ward in 1815, she having been born in 1797. They moved to near Deerfield, Randolph county in 1819 or

1820, and Mr. Pierce resided in the same vicinity until his death. His wife departed this life in 1859, aged about sixty-two years. Their children have been seven in number, to-wit: Matilda, born in 1816, married Jeremiah L. Mock, had eight children and died in 1876; Uriah, born in 1818, married Martha A. Mock, had six children and died in 1878; Delila, died an infant; James married Mercy Whipple, had thirteen children, three pairs of twins; Joel married Sarah Collins and Julia Sherman, the last having one child; Nancy, 1828 (W. C. King), no children; Sarah, 1832.

John B. Sipe is the son of Samuel Sipe, of Ward township. He joined Company C, Ninetieth Indiana Regiment (Fifth Cavalry), August 8, 1862, and served nearly three years, receiving his discharge after the close of the war, June 30, 1865. Two of his brothers were in the same company, viz., Isaac and Martin (Van Buren). The latter was prisoner of war at Richmond, Belle Isle and Andersonville for many months, but was at length set free and joined his regiment. They were all mustered out together. He resided on the old homestead. The voters of Ward township chose him as their trustee in the spring of 1880.

John H. Sipe was a farmer of Ward township. He was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1802; married Mary Brubaker in 1824, came to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1842; has had nine children. In the early time of his settlement here, he engaged extensively in teaming and made much money in that way. John Thomas and Perry Fields had had a saw-mill near Mr. Sipe's, where the state road crosses Clear creek, east of Deerfield. Mr. Sipe rebuilt the mill and kept it in operation till the spring of 1880.

Samuel Sipe was born in Pennsylvania in 1798; married Barbara Brubaker in 1823 and came to Ward township, Randolph county, Indiana, in 1847. They had ten children. He entered no land, as he came to the county too late for that. He owned, however, two hundred and forty acres; was a thriving, prosperous farmer, a prominent and energetic citizen and was a member of the Democratic party in politics. He died in 1875, being about seventy-seven years old and was buried in Deerfield cemetery, near the old chapel west of the town. His wife survived her husband. She died October 8, 1882.

Temple Smith was born in 1806, in Adair county, Kentucky; went to Highland county, Ohio, in 1811, and came to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1819. He resided thirty-six years west of Bloomingsport—six years at Buena Vista, two years at Farmland and fifteen years east of Stone Station, Ward township. He married Priscilla Crossley in 1827 (born in 1809). They had twelve children. His wife died in January, 1882.

Allen Wall was among the very first residents of the Mississinewa valley, above Deerfield. He was born in North Carolina in about 1779. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Beechy and they had ten children, all grown and married. Mr. Wall entered forty acres about two miles east of Deerfield, north of the Mississinewa, settling in the region about 1817-18. Samuel Emery lived not very far away, though he came years later. Mr. Wall died in 1835, aged about fifty-six. His wife died in 1841. Nearly the only settlers east of Deerfield in 1819 were the Masseys and the Jacksons. Robert, James and Tense Massey were there some time before. James, at least, was in the county and on the Mississinewa in the summer of 1818. James and Tense Massey appear to have made their first entry in sections 10 and 11, January 26, 1818, and William Jackson in section 21, October 2, 1819. Mr. Wall was a farmer and he and his people were Methodists. It is likely that he was a Democrat, as most (though, indeed, not all) of the dwellers in that region were and are of that political faith.

John R. Warren was born in North Carolina in 1813; came to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1821, and married Ann Newton in 1834; moved to Ward township, Randolph county, in 1836; entered 160 acres of land and shortly afterward 160 more. He owned at one time 980 acres and had it all under fence. His first wife died in April, 1878, and his second wife in October, 1879. He has had ten children.

Jason Whipple, Deerfield, was born in 1804, in Rhode Island; came to Delaware county, Ohio, in 1817; married Eliza H. Bass in Rhode Island in 1824; moved to Jay county, Indiana, near and north of Liber in 1836, and to Deerfield, Randolph county, in 1847. He had thirteen children. They reside in Randolph, Jay and Adams counties, Indiana, in Missouri, Minnesota and still elsewhere. He has been a farmer, a mechanic and a miller. Mr. Whipple built a steam grist-mill at Deerfield in 1855. It was afterward owned by his son, Willis Whipple. He was twice married.

Thomas L. Addington, farmer, P O. Randolph, was a native of Wayne county, Indiana, and was born January 26, 1829. His father, James Addington, was a native of South Carolina and came to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1806. About the year 1809, he married Miss Nancy Lewallyn, by whom he had thirteen children: John L. (deceased), William (killed by lightning in 1852), Benjamin G., Rachel, Thomas L. (our subject), Isaac and Mary. The elder Addington died in Kansas in 1860, while there visiting friends. His father-in-law, Meshach Lewallyn, came to this county about the year 1818, and erected the first mill on the Mississinewa river. He came with his parents to this county in 1832 and settled in the woods; he attended school

in a log cabin with slab seats, greased paper windows and a board, supported on pins in the wall, for a writing-desk. He was married in September, 1852, to Miss Marybeth Woodard, by whom he had two children—Melissa and William. Mrs. Addington died in 1854 and in 1857 he married Miss Nancy Pierce, daughter of Burkett Pierce. By her he had four children: Marybeth (deceased), Elizabeth, Elsworth and Anthony.

David Almonrode (deceased) was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, November 16, 1814, and was a son of George and Margaret Almonrode; he came to this county with his widowed mother about the year 1836; he was first married, June 7, 1838, to Miss Esther Bousman, daughter of Adam Bousman, an early settler of this county. They had six children.

Other men prominent in the early history of Ward township were: William O. King, Elisha L. Lollar, William Montgomery, Thomas G. Mullen, Uriah Pierce, David Pogue, Doctor John Purcell, Jesse Riddlebarger, James A. Sipe (a Mexican soldier), John Smiley, Walter Smiley, William Stick, John R. Warren and Alexander Vorhis. Mr. Vorhis was located near Deerfield until about 1890 at which time he moved to Winchester.

Mr. Vorhis by his personal characteristics won many friends and enjoyed the confidence of the public. In 1863 he married Hettie M. Drew, Shelby county, New York.

Wayne Township.—Wayne township was created in 1838. It lies on the east side of Randolph county, Indiana, with Jackson township north, Darke county east, Greensfork township on the south and White River township at the west. The township is about eight miles north and south and five miles east and west, containing about forty sections. It lies on both sides of the old (Wayne's) boundary, embracing most of township 17 and the south part of township 18 north, range 1 west and the north part of township 19, and all of township 20, range 15 east. It is located upon Greenville and Dismal creeks and also on White river and Little Mississinewa river. The surface is mostly level and some of it quite low, though probably its entire extent is tillable by proper drainage. Greenville creek is in the southeast, Dismal in the central east, Little Mississinewa in the center and northeast and White river in the west. The western part was first settled in 1818 and onward. The first settlers were at Jericho. Amos Peacock, Benoni Hill, Hiram Hill and Abram Peacock were perhaps the first. They came in 1818. Joshua Foster came very early in 1819 or 1820. Robert Murphy, three and a half miles south of Union City, came in 1834. Settlers in that region and soon after were James Griffis, in 1833; Smith Masterson. William Kennon lived on the State road in 1832. He was the father of Smith Kennon, north-

west of Bartonia. John Dixon lived one and a half miles north of Murphy. Mr. Green lived on the state road. The first important mill in Wayne township was Cox's, on White river, about five miles east of Winchester, built in 1825. It was sold to Joseph and Benjamin Pickett before a long time and bought afterward (1853) by William Pickett and run till 1864; stood idle through five dry years and was pulled down in 1870. The first school probably was in Jericho settlement, among the Friends in 1822 or 1823. Mariam Hill taught the school in Friends' meeting-house, with twenty or twenty-five pupils.pupils. Friends' meeting was established about 1821 at Jericho. The first school near Robert Murphy's he said was about 1838. Several settlers came in that year and the neighbors built a little log cabin schoolhouse with no windows, but a log cut out for light. The first meeting-house in his region was at South Salem. They used to go to Coletown, Ohio, at first where was a Congregational church. The members of the Friends' meeting were Benoni Hill, Amos Peacock, Henry Hill, Abram Peacock, Elijah Cox, William Cox. There was no preacher in the meeting for a long time. The first one in the bounds of the meeting was John Jones. It was a quaint but affecting sight to witness those faithful souls gathering in that humble woods cabin and sitting in utter quiet, without a word of prayer or exhortation or song, waiting in stillness on the Lord for the power of His purifying spirit in their hearts, meeting thus week by week, month by month, year by year, without weariness and without failing, humbly and in love both with God and with men.

Different settlers came at various times. Some of those who are now prominent came later. James Griffis moved to the Griffis farm in about 1838; Norton, near Bartonia; Graves, old town of Randolph; Bailey, who kept a store and tavern just east of Randolph in 1846, and for years before and after came very early. The father of Thomas S. Kennon, northwest of Bartonia, came in 1830. Mr. Shockney, father of Samuel Shockney, west of Bartonia, emigrated from Maryland in 1840. Williamson, on the State Line pike, south of Union City, settled there in about 1838. Elihu Cammack, on the State road, east of Bartonia, settled there in 1846, but was born near Arba in 1817. William Pickett settled in White River township in 1828 and in Wayne township at the Cox Mill property in 1853. The Pollys and the Masons came in early. George Thomas, son of Benjamin Thomas, near Newport, Indiana, settled in Randolph county (Jericho), in 1835, and his wife in Wayne township in 1818. William A. Macy, north of Elihu Cammack, came there in 1852. John Hartman, northwest of William A. Macy, settled there in 1848. Gullett, west of Robert Murphy's, came to that place

about 1836. Poor settled near the Griffis farm. Joshua Foster came to the same neighborhood early—1820 or sooner; Sheets, north of Union, in 1830.

The "Bee Line," the original Indianapolis & Bellefontaine road, was the second road in the state, built in 1851-53. The "Pan Handle" was begun about the same time, and constructed to Union City from Columbus soon after, but completed to Logansport about 1867. These roads are now parts respectively of two immense railroad corporations, holding each thousands of miles of track and millions of dollars' worth of fixtures and apparatus.

At first, emigrants in great numbers passed westward and in a few years vast droves of cattle came East on the same route. Many persons kept hotel and pasture and feed stations for people and for droves. Immense crowds of cattle used to go East along this route during twenty or thirty years—in fact, until the Bellefontaine railroad stopped the business, in 1853—seven or eight hundred fat cattle would be in a single drove. The road would be tracked in straight, deep hollows, as if logs had been "plumped" down lengthwise and taken up, leaving a huge mark across the road.

In Wayne township, James Griffis kept one of the chief stations for droves for many years. William Robison, whose father lived not far east of Winchester, said his father kept a tavern and also fed cattle more or less. The charges seem to have been low enough, compared with these times. The price for man and horse (supper, lodging and breakfast for both) was thirty-seven and a half cents. He says also that the boys had often to sleep in the barn on the hay-mow to make room for the travelers in the house. The business of feeding droves seems to have been lucrative. At least, the men who followed it appear generally to have become wealthy, principally, perhaps, for two reasons—first, they had of course large tracts of land for pasture; second, the feeding gave them a home market for all the corn and hay they could raise. The business of keeping tavern was indeed important in those early days. When all the travel from east to west went through "hy land." great means of accommodation would be needed; and, as it is always, a public demand created a general supply, and on all the chief roads and in every town, one of the chief occupations used to be to keep travelers.

Entries of land were made in Wayne township by the records as follows: Jeremiah Moffitt, N. W. 18, 20, 15, 160 acres, December 1, 1812; William Chenoweth, S. E. 24, 17, 1, 160 acres, September 24, 1817; William Chenoweth, S. E. 25, 17, 1, 160 acres, September 24, 1817; Abram Chenoweth, N. E. 26, 17, 1, 157.83 acres, September 24, 1817; Abram Chenoweth, N. W. 26, 17, 1, 157.83 acres, September 24, 1817; Abram Chenoweth, S. W. 26, 17, 1. 127.83 acres, September 24, 1817; Jeremiah Cox, section 19, 20, 15,

640 acres, February 6, 1818; Abram Peacock, N. E. 30, 20, 15, 160 acres, April 15, 1818; Henry Hill, E. S. E. 30, 20, 15, 80 acres, April 15, 1818; Amos Peacock, E. N. E. 31, 20, 15, 80 acres, April 15, 1818; Benoni Hill, E. S. E. 31. 20, 15. 80 acres. April 15, 1818; Jeremiah Cox, S. E. 18, 20, 15, 160 acres, May 29, 1818; Christopher Baker, W. S. E. 20, 20, 15, 80 acres, May 17, 1818; Joshua Cox, W. N. W. 30, 20, 15, 80 acres, December 10, 1822; Amy Cox, W. N. E. 29, 20, 15, 80 acres. September 24, 1824; Jefferson L. Summers, N. W. N. E. 33, 17, 1, 39.64 acres, April 12, 1826; Solomon Cox, E. N. E. 29, 20, 15, 80 acres, May 16, 1826; Joshua Buckingham, E. N. E. 6, 19, 15, 79.60 acres, August 11, 1826. The rest of the township, i. e., th great body of the land therein, lay vacant for several years, being entered chiefly from 1834 to 1838.

The first entry in the county seems to have been made within the present bounds of Wayne township. The location is about a mile west of Harrisville, on the White river. How the man who made the entry got away in there, so far from any settlement, and why he entered that particular quarter-section, would be interesting at this day to know, but probably the facts will be forever hidden in the tomb of the forgotten past. This entry was made more than a year before the first settlement, which took place in April, 1814, and some fifteen miles southeast, on Nolan's fork.

The next entry was made by the Chenoweths, directly east of Bartonia, on Greenville creek, being section 26, 17, 1, a part of which is still owned and occupied by the widow of Abram Chenoweth, who died a few years ago. Abram Chenoweth, the father of the Abram of later days, entered three quarter-sections in section 26 on both sides of Greenville creek, in 1817. During the winter following (February 6, 1818), Jeremiah Cox, of Wayne county, who had been employed in milling for years in that region, came up to White river, a mile or two above Harrisville, and entered a whole section —section 19, 20, 15—on both sides of the river, with a view of erecting mills after awhile in that new county—a purpose which he accomplished about 1825. The same year, April 15, 1818, Abram and Amos Peacock and Henry and Benoni Hill made entries and effected a settlement shortly after, in 1818. They are supposed to have been the first actual settlers in Wayne township.

The growth of this region was but slow. After the Chenoweth entries and the Jericho colony, but little was done till many years later. The Chenoweth land was not settled till more than twenty years later (1840). The Coxes, the Peacocks and Hills came in from Wayne county and the south, but the next considerable movement entered the territory south of Union City, breaking across the line from Ohio and the East.

The Chenoweth who entered the land so early in Wayne township (September 24, 1817), lived near Spring Hill, Darke county, Ohio. He was the grandfather of Abram Chenoweth. The first Chenoweth who resided on the land was Abram Chenoweth, cousin of the one spoken of just above. He made the settlement about 1840.

By the end of 1826 only eighteen entries had been made, and that by fourteen persons. These entries comprised about thirty-one hundred acres. Nearly all, or 2,650 acres, were taken up in a few months, almost at first, from September 24, 1817, to May 29, 1818, by the settlement of Friends. They lived there, nearly in seclusion, for many years, having communication with the White River settlers toward the west, but not much any other way, except, indeed, to go to the Whitewater mills for grinding, and the Whitewater yearly meeting for religious purposes.

The first religious meeting in Wayne township was probably that of the Friends, at Jericho, and the first school the one in their meeting-house.

There are not many churches in this township. There are, outside of Union City, only four—Methodist, at Bartonia; Friends', at Jericho; Christian, at Harrisville; and Disciples, at Salem. The Friends began their society about 1820; the church at Bartonia was built about 1850; the one at Harrisville, about 1860; and the one at Salem, perhaps about 1855.

TOWNS.

The towns in Wayne township are, or have been, Bartonia, Harrisville, Randolph, Salem and Union City. We describe them in order:

Bartonia.—Edward Barton, proprietor; A. D. Way, surveyor; location, junction of Spartanburg and Arba pike with Greenville state road; twenty-seven lots; recorded October 1, 1849; streets, none named in the plat. Distances: Spartanburg, four miles; Union City, seven and one-third miles; Winchester, eight miles; Harrisville, six miles; Saratoga, four and three-fourths miles; Arba, seven and four-fifths miles. The town is located at the point where the Richmond pike running northward reaches the Greenville & Winchester road, and stands upon section 26, 17, 1. At one time there were two stores, a smith shop, a cabinet shop, a turning shop, a postoffice, a meeting-house and two physicians. But little is left at present.

Bartonia is one of the polling places of Wayne township, the other two being Union City and Harrisville. Bartonia is half a mile east of the site of the old town of Randolph, which, however, has been extinct for sixty-five years or more. The country around is rolling and fertile, and the residents are thrifty and prosperous, and some possess a comfortable fortune.

Harrisville.—Location, in Wayne township, upon sections 17, 18, town 20, range 15; on the Bee Line (Big Four) railroad, four miles west of Union City, and seven miles east of Winchester; recorded June 17, 1854; Job Harris, proprietor; E. L. Watson, surveyor. The town arose with the Bellefontaine railroad. The business of the town was but little at first, and the improvement of the village has since been slow. There is but one public road, and that running north and south across the railroad track. The town is too near Union City to command much business. The antecedents and commencement of the place are as follows: In 1841, and about ten years before the birth of the town, two small cabins stood upon the site where now appears the hamlet of Harrisville. One was occupied by Michael Ingle, father of Philip Ingle. Mr. Ingle died of cholera some years afterward on the Mississippi. The other settler was William Dickinson, who lived near where the church now stands. About 1851 Job Harris undertook to open a small store. He shortly afterward laid out the town. Before long William Locke set up a blacksmith shop, and William Benson built a saw-mill. Mahlon Fous followed, making pumps, and sometimes tried his hand at repairing wagons. Dr. Dreer undertook to practice medicine, and Mr. Bone made and mended shoes. Job Harris kept a postoffice. Here we have the picture of the town in its earlier years, and truth compels us to state that the business of the ambitious little "ville" is not greatly more extensive at the present day. Its citizens seem to have been attached to the place. Philip Ingle resided here from the first. Mahlon Fous and William Locke also. The Bee Line railroad passes through the place and furnishes to the vicinity the convenience of a daily mail.

Randolph (old).—One mile west of Bartonia, on Greenville state road. Randolph was probably the first town laid out in Wayne township, but the business was never considerable. In 1846 there were two stores and one hotel, but probably nothing else. The hotel was kept by Bailey, and the stores were by Bailey and McIntosh. The town did not prosper, and was wholly extinct by 1852. At one time James Polly kept hotel in the town. It is a curious reminiscence of that old dead town that one of its lots was sold for taxes, and was bid off for a dollar or so by an old colored man named William Lewis, and he undertook to make it a residence, hauling logs there to build a house. The owner of the farm which included the town forbid him entering upon the lot, and he never made good his title to the premises. What a man with plenty of money could have done, cannot now be told, but the colored man had to succumb and lose his dollar and the labor in hauling the logs to boot.

Salem.—Location southwest of Union City, east of "Old Boundary." Nine lots; plat recorded December 25, 1849. David Polly, proprietor. Salem is located on the road running east from Jericho, three miles from the latter place. McIntosh & Polly had a store there in 1847. The town began about 1850. A postoffice was established about 1852 by the name of Balaka. The town was begun mostly in the woods, and did some business for a time, but it has had the common fate of small towns near, but not on, a railroad. Silas Gist had a cabinet shop. J. Locke had a smith shop. The persons who have sold goods there have been D. Polly, McIntosh, Wiggs & Polly, Joseph Shaw, Elijah Frazier, Hardin Law, Downing & Harkrider, Alfred Dixon, Montgar. The blacksmiths have been J. Locke, Joshua Harlan, Amos Coughren, Thompson, William Anderson and others. Cabinet shops: Silas Gist, John T. Adams, Springer, Harlan, etc. Wagon shop, Harlan. There has been a Disciples' church sixty years or more, which has lately been remodeled. Among the settlers in the region have been Benjamin Dixon, Silas Dixon, Samuel Downing, Robert Murphy, William Woodbury, 1839; Nathan P. Woodbury, 1839; Edwin R. Woodbury, 1839; Peter Hoover, Ezekiel Gullett, Samuel Gullett, David Polly, 1840; Barnahill Polly, 1840.

Hayesville.—Is a little suburb of Union City, Indiana, located about a mile southwest of that town, at the junction of the south pike leading to Winchester and the pike, extending from the south line of the county northward to Union City.

James Alexander, a prominent farmer of Wayne township, was born in Warren county, Ohio, January 8, 1818, being a son of Daniel and Sarah Alexander, who removed from the county of their nativity to Preble county, Ohio, in 1823, and not very long afterward to Warren county, in the same state. Daniel Alexander was a farmer, and James grew up a farmer's son, sharing from boyhood the labors and hardships of those rough and rugged days. His marriage occurred September 2, 1840, with Miss Julia A., daughter of Jacob Alexander. Eight children have been born to them, and six of the eight survive, viz., Milton H., Mary J., Sarah E., Hugh T., Henry J. and James B. Mr. Alexander is not an early pioneer of Randolph county, emigrating thither not till 1851.

Branson Anderson, born in 1814 in North Carolina; he came to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1833; he entered forty acres adjoining John Hartman's old place on the west. Mr. Anderson married Hester Green in 1842, and they had ten children.

John Anderson, born in 1785 in Maryland, went to North Carolina when young; married Priscilla Sexton about 1802; came to Richmond, Indiana,

1829; came to Randolph county in 1833; settled north of Greenville creek, near Abram Chenoweth's (Jacob Macy farm), entering forty acres of land there. He had twelve children, all grown, and ten married before he died. His children were eight boys and four girls. He died in 1850, and his wife in 1863, at the age of seventy-seven years; she was buried in Hoover's graveyard. Mr. Anderson was a Democrat.

Henry Burket was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, and is a son of Isaac and Catharine Burket, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Ohio Mr. Burket was raised on a farm, receiving only a common education. In 1854 he married Miss Jane Hulse, by whom he had five children, three of whom are yet living. His wife died on April 12, 1870, and on the 17th of the following September he married Mrs. Rachel A. Grim, by whom he had three children.

Elihu Cammack, son of John Cammack, born in Arba in 1817; married Rebecca Wiggs in 1837. Lived near Arba on the old farm till he moved to his home on the state road, east of Bartonia, in 1846, in the green woods.

Abram I. Chenoweth, the first of the Chenoweth family of whom we have any record, came from England to America in 1720. They were two brothers, named Arthur and Richard Chenoweth, who settled in Berkeley county, Virginia, and each married and had several children. Arthur had several sons named James, John, Abraham, William Thomas, Arthur and Richard The fifth son, Thomas Chenoweth, married Mary Pricket, who bore him twelve children, namely, Martha, Sarah, Mary, John, Thomas, Arthur, Richard, William Elijah, Ann, Hannah and Abraham. This youngest son, Abraham Chenoweth, married Rebecca Herr, May 1, 1790. They had fourteen children. whose names were Martha, William, Jacob, Ann, John, Susannah, Mary, Noah, Sarah, Hannah, Abraham, Rebecca, Joel and Gideon. Their third son, John Chenoweth, married Mary Barger April 13, 1820, and by her had six children, namely, William, Jacob B., Abraham J., John B., Susan and Rebecca. John Chenoweth, the father, died on the 26th day of January, 1851, and of the children, William died February 20, 1837, and John B. died August 7, 1853. The mother died October 12, 1876.

Of the last above-named children, Abraham J. Chenoweth is the subject of this sketch, and was born in Pike county, Ohio, on the 9th of July, 1826. When quite young, his parents removed to Darke county, Ohio, and settled in Washington township. Here he grew up, surrounded by the privations of a frontier life, and accustomed to the labor and toil of the backwoods. He was educated in the primitive schools of that day, and acquired the rudiments of an education. On the 25th day of August, 1848, he was married to Miss

Celia Harris, a native of Campbell county, Virginia, and the daughter of Benjamin and Susan Harris, who were among the pioneers of this county. From this marriage have sprung eight children.

In November, 1848, Mr. Chenoweth came to this county and settled on the northeast quarter of section 26, in Wayne township. Of this land, he had received from his father eighty acres, and by purchase from his brother, Jacob, he had acquired the other eighty. The land was wholly unimproved. In fact, Mr. Chenoweth cut away the underbrush and trees to make an opening for his log cabin, into which he removed and began the work of life. As a farmer he was eminently successful. To the original homestead he added other lands, until at the time of his death he was the owner of 576 acres.

Mr. Chenoweth united with the Methodist Episcopal church when he was fourteen years of age, and for thirty-eight years he was a consistent and influential members thereof, having been a class leader thirteen years. He was exact in all his business transactions, cordial with his acquaintances, a kind-hearted and generous man. He died of typhoid fever November 9, 1878, and his mortal remains were followed to their final earthly resting place in Union City cemetery by a large and sympathizing company of sorrowing relatives and friends.

Samuel Downing, M. D., was born in Chester county, South Carolina, April 6, 1805; his parents were John and Margaret. The father died in 1870, aged ninety-three years, and the mother about 1866, also very old. Dr. Downing was one of eight children. His father came from South Carolina to Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1813, to New Paris, Preble county, Ohio, in 1815, and to Darke county, Ohio, in 1817, which latter point became his permanent residence, Samuel Downing being then twelve years old. In 1828 he began the study of medicine, privately for the most part, in which laborious but greatly useful profession he finally achieved an honorable success. In 1829 he married Elizabeth Baird, and to them were born ten children, seven of whom, as also his wife, survived him. They removed to the wilds of Randolph county, Indiana, in 1837, settling four miles southwest of what is now Union City, Indiana, near what afterward became South Salem, upon a tract of land containing 215 acres. At first he was largely a farmer, but, as the county became more thickly settled, his medical duties chiefly absorbed his time and strength, for in those backwoods regions, to ride on horseback day and night, winter and summer, was no "child's play," but the business rather of a robust, stalwart man. February 5, 1843, he was baptized into the Christian faith by Rev. Elihu Harlan, to which profession he held fast with greater or less steadfastness to the end of his days. In 1859 he made an ex-

tended tour into Missouri and through the farther West in search of a new location, and in 1864 he removed to northern Michigan as a pioneer into those regions. After a residence of some five years in that state, he returned in 1870 to Randolph county, Indiana, and died after a stay of eight months there, July 7, 1871, at the house of his son, James L. Downing, at the age of sixty-six years three months and one day.

Francis Frazier, bell-maker, was born in 1802 in North Carolina; came to McCowan's creek, Ohio, in 1811; came to Randolph county, Indiana, one mile east of Lynn, in 1817. His father was James Frazier, also a bell-maker; married Lucinda Claywater in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1823, and they had eleven children.

Paul Gittinger was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, January 25, 1820, being a son of Jacob and Mary E. Gittinger, who emigrated to Darke county, Ohio, in the autumn of 1833, and to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1838. They settled in the dense, nearly unbroken forests of Jackson township among the deer, turkeys and wolves, locating in the northeastern portion of the township and of the county. Paul Gittinger was nearly grown when he came to Randolph county, and having enjoyed some opportunity of early education, had engaged soon afterward in the business of teaching school, and continued in that employment (during the winter season) for twenty years. The school houses at the time in that new half-settled region were rude enough, made of round logs, with puncheon floor, clapboard door, stick chimney, dirt fire-place and hearth and clapboard roof held to its place by weight-poles. The furniture consisted of split saplings for seats and puncheon writing desk, supported by pins driven into auger holes bored in the logs forming the walls of the house. Mr. Gittinger lived to see these rustic cabins replaced by comfortable and tasteful edifices, substantially and even elegantly built, and supplied with convenient and often beautiful furniture. He did much toward accomplishing this pleasing change, serving as a trustee for Jackson township during several years, besides his efficient and successful labors in the school room. His marriage took place November 13, 1844, the maiden name of his wife having been Miss Berilla Gist, whose parents were natives of Kentucky, removing to Darke county, Ohio, in the early time. Mr. Gittinger had six children.

James Griffis was born in Virginia about 1797. His parents brought him, when but a child, to Ross county, Ohio, settling in the Scioto valley, not farm from the year 1800, when even that region was well-nigh buried in the deep woods. They both died when he was young; and as a lone orphan boy, poor and destitute, he was obliged to struggle up to manhood as he could.

The means of education were but scanty, and he got but little, and that little "by the hardest." In youth, he worked mostly on the farm. In early manhood, however, he practiced flat-boating and rafting, taking boat loads of pork and flour and corn, etc., down the Scioto river to the Ohio and down that river to the mouth, and so along the Mississippi to the points for market along its banks, and frequently to New Orleans itself. He was engaged also at times in taking droves of cattle from Ohio across the Alleghany mountains to the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. Thus he passed his life till about thirty-five years old, still remaining, notwithstanding all his hard toil, comparatively a poor man, realizing, by all this hard and rough traveling through the land and along the water-courses, not very much more than a livelihood. In 1832 he emigrated from the valley of the Scioto to the banks of Greenville creek in Randolph county (the old Williamson farm, just west of the Ohio line), in the unbroken forests of Wayne township. After residing a few years at the place of his first settlement, he removed to the tract of land which continued to be his residence to the end of his life, the beautiful knoll where, years afterward, stood as a waymark for the weary traveler, and where stands, till this day the substantial and comfortable dwelling erected by him many years ago.

John V. L. Harlan is a native of the county. He is a son of Joshua and Lucinda Harlan, and was born on the 26th day of December, 1848. He was educated in the common district schools, and taught school one term. He learned the blacksmith trade and worked at it for some time. On January 27, 1872, he married Lucy A. Hartman, daughter of John Hartman, whose biography is given in this work. They have had five children, two of whom are dead. Mr. Harlan is now engaged in farming, living on his own farm, five miles southwest of Union City. He and his wife are both members of the Christian church.

Solomon Hartman is the son of John Hartman, Wayne township. He was born in Darke county, Ohio, in 1855; came with his father to Randolph county in 1848; attended Buckeye Seminary Union Literary Institute, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He taught school before he was seventeen, and has taught twenty-five winters. He married Sarah Ann Williamson in 1858, and they have eight children. He was a prosperous and successful farmer, taking delight in caring for all his affairs in a neat and thorough manner. Though considered slightly eccentric by some, and being withal a man independent in opinion, a most energetic supporter of all good things.

Henry Hill was born in 1790 in North Carolina. Coming to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1817, he changed his residence to Randolph county in

1818, entering eighty acres in Wayne township, Jericho settlement, and residing there till his death in 1874, fifty-six years. Mr. Hill was three times married—to Achsah Peacock in 1814, who was born in 1793 and died in 1830; to Achsah Thomas in 1831, who died in 1835, and the third time in 1837 to Avis Woodard, who died in 1877. Mr. Hill had ten children, all grown and all married.

Benoni Hill was born in North Carolina, came to Jericho, Wayne township, Randolph county, in 1818. Had ten children, seven of whom grew up, and died about 1870. His wife's maiden name was Polly Boswell, and she died about 1860. Mr. Hill was a Friend, an Abolitionist, an Anti-slavery Friend, a Republican, and altogether an excellent Christian man and citizen, having been one of the earliest pioneers of Wayne township.

Mathew Hill was the son of Benoni Hill (deceased), having been born in 1814 in North Carolina. He came with his father, at the age of four years, to Randolph county in 1818. In 1837 he married Fanny Diggs, and they had seven children. Mr. Hill entered eighty acres and was a thriving and successful farmer. He was an Anti-slavery Friend. Mr. Hill, like the great body of the society of which he has been a life-long member, an earnest, faithful, steadfast adherent of Christian principles, and a quiet, humble, unassuming but useful and esteemed member of the community.

William Kennon, born in Ireland, came to America when fourteen years old; lived for a time in Guernsey county, Ohio, and came to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1830. He settled on the Downing place, south from the toll-gate south of Union City. He married Eleanor Smith, and had four children. He owned 210 acres of land, was a Democrat, was justice of the peace for four years, and was highly esteemed for integrity and intelligence. He died many years ago, as did also his wife, but the date of their death cannot now be exactly told.

William A. Macy was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, November 6, 1809, being a son of Obed and Mary (Armfield) Macy, who were both natives of North Carolina. His education was very limited, the "Old North State" being more famous for "pitch tar, turpentine and lumber" than for "school keeping" or "book larnin." He married Miss Jemima Rogers, July 4, 1833, and they had five children. Both his wives (see below) have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his present wife and himself still remain such. He has owned 200 acres of land but now retains but ninety acres, having given 110 to his children. In 1852 he went on a visit to his native state, and upon his return therefrom brought with him his aged mother, who spent the remainder of her days in Randolph county. Mr. Macy emi-

grated to Randolph county, Indiana, the year of his marriage, 1833. He resided at Spartanburg three years, on the Rogers place, east of Spartanburg, five years, on a farm west of Granger Hall eleven years, and about twenty-eight years upon his farm north of Greenville creek, near Abraham Chenoweth's. His wife died May 24, 1879, and was laid to rest in Arba cemetery. In 1881 he married again to Mrs. Morgan, widow of Frank G. Morgan, late of Spartanburg. [1882.]

Dr. William K. Marquis was a son of William and Polly Marquis, and was born in Darke county, Ohio, on the 9th day of April, 1832. His parents were natives of Hardy county, Virginia, and the mother is yet living at the age of eighty-seven years. He was brought up on a farm, received his education in the common schools, and read medicine with Dr. Enos Williams, of Darke county, beginning the practice of his profession in 1868. In 1853 he married Miss Mary Bennett, by whom he had nine children. She died in October, 1875, and in March, 1877, he married Miss Fannie Coats, by whom he had two children. He was a minister of the German Baptist church.

Richard Mason (father of the "Mason's") was born in North Carolina in about 1795; came to Clinton county, Ohio, when a boy, perhaps in 1805, married Sarah Jackson in Ohio, moved thence to Wayne county, Indiana, and to Kosciusko county, Indiana, to the latter in 1834. He had ten children, and died in 1844 in the last named county, his wife dying in Randolph county, Indiana, in 1850. His children all grew up and were married. and eight still survive. They are as follows: Thomas, ten children, resides at Union City, Indiana; Elizabeth (Mason), seven children, is dead; Delila (Harper), four children, lives in Iowa; Louisa (Drake), seven children, is dead; William has seven children, resides in Union; Sarah (Gunter), one child, Kosciusko county; Salina (Frazier-Milnor), nine children, Iowa; Elihu, several children, resides in Ohio; Mary (Conkling), four children, Wayne township; Jemima (Duncan), three children, Iowa. Six of them have been residents of Randolph county, Thomas, William, Salina, Elihu, Mary and Jemima; and Thomas, William and Mary live here still.

Amos Peacock and Abram Peacock came together from Carolina in the fall of 1818. Four families were in company—Amos Peacock, Abram Peacock, Henry Hill and Benoni Hill. The three last named settled in Jericho in 1818. Amos Peacock raised one crop in Wayne county, and came on in the fall of 1819. Amos Peacock raised nine children—Aaron, Jonah, William, Elijah and Elisha (twins), Matilda, Abram, Anna and Abigail.

William Peacock was born in Wayne county, Indiana, October 10, 1818, and came to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1819, and lived in Jericho. He

married Mary Thomas, daughter of Benjamin Thomas, near Newport, Indiana, in 1840. They had three children. He was in early times an original Anti-slavery Friend, and a sincere and thorough Abolitionist; he was for a number of years a trustee of the Union Literary Institute, a manual labor institution established in 1845, by his father-in-law, Benjamin Thomas, and others, for the education of colored and other indigent youth; he was greatly esteemed for his thorough integrity, and his sincere, quiet, solid, unobtrusive piety. After the dissolution of the society of Anti-slavery Friends, he rejoined the "Body Friends," but afterward, with a few others, withdrew from them, forming a new "Meeting," claiming to adhere to the methods and usages of the early and original Friends. They are almost alone, the great mass of Friends having "progressed" greatly from the standards of action of fifty years ago. The "new method" Friends maintain, however, that they are in harmony not indeed with the measures of fifty years past, but with the principles and spirit of George Fox and William Penn, and the Quakers of "long, long ago."

Elijah H. Peacock is a twin-brother of Elisha Peacock, and they were born in Randolph county, Indiana, January 28, 1820. They are sons of Amos and Hannah Peacock. Elijah received an education under the auspices of the Friends church, and for several years followed the carpenter trade. On November 15, 1853 he married Miss Agnes Brown, a native of Cheltenham, England, and they have seven children. Mr. Peacock is now a farmer, living on his own farm of 118 acres in the southwest part of Wayne township, and is the last of the "Old Guard."

William Pickett, was born in Orange County, N. C., 1802. In 1818, he went to Chatham county in the same state (on Haw river), to take care of his grandfather. He died in 1821, and William Pickett, after staying until the fall of 1822, emigrated to Richmond, Ind. He was married in 1826, and moved to Randolph county, five miles east of Winchester, in 1828. His first wife's name was Sarah Ann White, born in 1805. Mr. Pickett bought eighty acres in the green woods, of Benjamin Cox (nephew of Jeremiah Cox, the famous miller). Benjamin Cox was a Quaker minister and cousin to Mr. Pickett, since Jeremiah Cox's wife was the sister of Mr. Pickett's father. Benjamin Cox was the son of John Cox, one of the earliest settlers on White river, east of Winchester, who fixed his residence two miles east of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Pickett were the parents of twelve children.

John Pickett was born in Orange county, N. C., August 4, 1808; he emigrated to Randolph county, Ind., with his father in 1829. Returning to North Carolina, he married Mary Pike, September 16, 1830, and, with his

new-found wife, wended his cheerful way back to the Northwest, reaching his father's cabin December 24, 1830. Choosing a home for himself and wife in "Jericho Woods," he dwelt on the self-same spot for more than fifty years, rearing there a family of ten children.

Benjamin Pike was born in North Carolina in 1825; came with his father to Randolph county in 1831; married Rachel Cox and has three children. He has been a farmer and huckster. He is a Friend, Abolitionist and Republican. His health is poor, but he manages to be engaged in his occupation much of the time. Mr. Pike is a bluff and plain-spoken, but honest and upright citizen and is endeavoring quietly but earnestly to accomplish a comfortable subsistence for himself and those placed under his care. [1882.]

Other prominent citizens in Wayne township were: Jacob Conklin, William Conklin, Rev. David S. Davenport, Benjamin Dickson, Silas Dickson, Benjamin F. Graves, John V. Harlan, John Hartman, Christopher Hollinger, Peter Hoover, Andrew Hutton, Josiah Kaylor, John Kunkle, Thomas Mason, Andrew McConnell, Jonathan T. Mikesell, D. T. Morris, Nelson Murphy, Robert Murphy, Henry Ohler, John Pike, John Price, Ollen Sasser, John Sheets, William Shelly, William Shockney, Samuel H. Shockney, Peter M. Shultz, William Smith, George Thomas, Elihu Thompson, Thomas Welsh, Jacob Whitesell, James Woodbury, Edwin R. Woodbury, William Turner.

Stoney Creek Township.—Stoney Creek includes parts of townships 19 and 20, range 12 east, as also some sections in range 13, embracing in all twenty-nine and one-half sections; five miles north and south except section 7, near the southeast corner and five and one-half miles east and west, and containing about sixteen thousand nine hundred and sixty acres. It takes the lower course of Little White river, of Stoney creek and of Cabin creek and a part of the valley of White river. Totals as follows: 1821, three entries, 240 acres; 1822, nine entries, 841.63 acres; 1823, five entries, 399.46 acres; 1824, one entry, 80 acres; 1825, two entries, 160 acres; 1826, three entries, 240 acres; 1827, two entries, 160 acres; 1828, five entries, 400 acres; 1829, fourteen entries. 1,168.64 acres. Total, 44 entries, 3,769.63 acres.

Of these, thirty-nine entries were of 80 acres, two for 160 acres, one for 128.64 acres, one for 118.86 acres. one for 41.63 acres, one for 40.20 acres. Thus it will be seen that the entries were made mostly by men of only moderate means. The township lies chiefly on Stoney and Cabin creeks and White river, containing a fine body of land and being well settled with substantial improvements. The surface is level or rolling, heavily timbered at first, but now mostly cleared. The streams are permanent, affording abundant water and considerable power for machinery, especially upon Cabin and

Stoney creeks. The mill upon Stoney creek near Windsor is thought to have been the fifth mill in the county.

The place and the time of the first settlement in the township cannot now be determined with absolute certainty. It has been claimed that John Thornburg, near Windsor, was the first settler and that the time was 1823. Both of these would seem to be errors. John Thornburg did not come before about 1825 and when he came he found a considerable number of settlers already in the county. His son, Armfield Thornburg, who was a lad several years old when his father came to the county, states as follows: When my father came to Randolph county and settled near Windsor in 1825, the following settlers were already on hand: John Castine and Solomon Hobaugh, his son-in-law and John Coons, all of whom came in 1822; David Vestal, who had been elected Squire, Joseph Rooks and Abraham Clevenger, all of whom came in 1823; John Conner in 1824, George W. Smithson in 1825.

Probably, either David Vestal or Isaac Branson was the first actual bona fide settler and Branson moved away soon, first to Nettle creek and not very long afterward to Delaware county and David Vestal sold out after several years to John Thornburg and moved away to White Lick, below Indianapolis, in 1831, and died there The Thornburgs, Job, Joab and John, all came in 1825, who are living yet where they settled. Others came soon after, among whom were Randolph Smullen and William Moore in 1826, and perhaps others.

Some of the persons named as early settlers were only "squatters," and moved on into the woods before the advancing wave of settlement. Lemuel Vestal came in 1825 and with him John Demory, a freeman of color from Carolina, of whom mention is made elsewhere; Vestal undertook to build a mill near Windsor as told in another place. Others may be mentioned as follows: John Hines and Paul Reagan in 1826; Wesley Terrell in 1827: Amos Smith and Benjamin Garretson in 1828; Solomon Wright in 1829, John Bond and Andrew G. Dye in 1831. Still others had already or did soon come, to-wit: John Holloway, William Holloway, Jonathan Finzer, John Clevenger, Jonathan Clevenger, John Diggs, Jacob McNees and Isaac Amburn.

Stoney Creek was settled largely at first by the Society of Friends and to this day a very strong body of that people remain within its limits. Cedar and Poplar Run meetings are both in Stoney Creek, and very many of the honored pioneers of that section worshiped in these sanctuaries and now lie awaiting the "Archangel's trump" in the humble inclosure of the dead which is near those sacred places of humble waiting upon the Spirit of the Lord

In life they spent their years in quiet industry and patient and sincere obedience to the guidance of the voice within; now for those earnest, steadfast souls, faith has been changed to sight and struggling prayer to triumphant praise The first school in the township was taught in 1826 by Moses Hodson, then a young man, his home being in Delaware county, four or five miles from Windsor. The schoolhouse stood between Joab and John Thornburg's. There were perhaps twenty pupils. Armfield Thornburg, that tells the story, was one of them.

Solomon Wright tells some queer tales "out of school" concerning the pupils and the teachers of "auld lang syne," one in particular, how the girls on the last day of school tore down the dirt back-wall of the stick chimney belonging to the cabin schoolhouse and scattered the clay all over the puncheon floor.

Like other new and pioneer regions, Stoney creek has its traditions of odd and queer things taking place amid the mighty shadow of the giant forest. Of one early settler it is related that he had a family of fourteen children and that another settler, a neighbor, going in early one morning found on the hearth a huge kettle of corn meal mush, and that while he sat there the youngsters crawled out from the straw upon the cabin floor one by one, and, taking each a pewter plate, went singly to the smoking mush for a bountiful share and partook joyfully of a hearty breakfast. But what difference does it make? These tales told of early times are, many of them, fabrications and more are greatly "stretched" from the original fact. But even if true as told, who cares? It is to be feared that, if their effeminate descendants were thrown into the same hard and rough condition, they would do even not so well as that; that they would have neither roof over their shiftless heads, straw to crawl out of nor a kettle of mush to eat from, pewter plate to handle it on, nor spoon with which to carry it to their mouths.

TOWNS.

There have been only two towns within the bounds of Stoney Creek township and one of these has long been extinct. The two are Windsor and Georgetown, the latter "winked out" long years ago.

Windsor.—Location, section 29, town 20, range 12, on Winchester & Muncie pike at the Delaware county line. The town was laid out by Joseph Thornburg in 1832, during what may aptly be termed the "era of town-platting," since many of the villages in Randolph were projected not far from that date Windsor seems to have been aspiring and to have had high prospects as well, for only five years after the record of the first survey of

forty lots, twenty more (half the original number) were annexed to the growing town by Smith & Dye, thus affording fresh room to spread beyond the original limit. And it is undoubtedly true that, had the old order of business continued to prevail, Windsor might today have been an important and prosperous inland town. But the sad fact, sad for Windsor and its ambitious denizens can neither be ignored nor changed, so the fates declared and who can successfully rebel against fate? If there had been power in the beginning of railroad construction, to have drawn the Bee Line route south of the river instead of locating it on the north side through the unknown wilderness, then, indeed, might Windsor have come to be, not, indeed, like its illustrious namesake in a foreign island kingdom, a palatial residence for Her Majesty, the English Queen, but a wide-awake, bustling, prosperous commercial and manufacturing center, known and noted throughout the county and the region. But men cannot lose what they never had, so Windsor has not lost the greatness which she never possessed. And her people, instead of mourning over fancied unrealized possibilities, may be sincerely thankful that life, health and substantial comfort and the means of solid happiness they still possess equally with the people of the proudest metropolis on the footstool.

The first business in Windsor was a shoe shop by Isiah Templin and a small store by a man from Richmond, name forgotten. Soon was set up a smith shop by Andrew Knapp. The mill by John Thornburg was built in 1827. There was no other on White river but Judge Sample's and Cox's mill, east of Winchester. The first wagon shop was by William Ludworth. Windsor at one time had a large business, having three good stores and a grocery and other things to match. The activity of the place began some years before the town was recorded It proved its right to be by its actual being. Business is like beauty—it is its own excuse for being.

Present business: There is a goodly number of houses and business rooms, and were the place to fill up to its capacity of furnishing facilities for work, it would even now be an active, busy town. But the real business is now small enough. There are two smith shops, two dry goods stores, one wagon shop, one physician, two churches (Methodist and Christian), one schoolhouse, a lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Georgetown.—There were never more than six houses in Georgetown. The village is now wholly extinct. Several of the old lots are owned and built on separately, but there is no town. Dr. Keener resided there as a physician, as also Dr. Marine. How there should have been any town at all, or the hope or prospect of any, is a mystery, since Macksville was within a mile or even less than that. The record of the plat of the latter appears not

to have been made until 1850, but the town itself was established many years before—as far back as about 1830.

When these towns—Macksville, Georgetown and Windsor—stood on the great thoroughfare between the east and the west, where scores, or even hundreds of travelers; where hundreds and sometimes thousands, of animals, in immense droves and herds passed daily; where thronging emigrants were constantly pressing eagerly westward, westward, always westward, there seemed a prospect that all three, especially the former and the latter, might find room and business for a substantial or even a vigorous growth; but when the rail track was laid and the steam whistle set up its roar and the engine began to roll, a woe was pronounced upon all towns, no matter how ambitious or aspiring, which lay away from the path of the "iron horse."

Neff is located on section 10, township 19, range 12, two miles west of Pleasant View and five miles north of Losantville. It has entirely disappeared.

BIOGRAPHY.

Isaac Amburn was the son of Samuel Amburn; he was born in Carolina in 1789, and he married Rebecca Hodgson, who was born in Virginia in 1795. They came to Ohio in 1816 and to Randolph county in 1829. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom have been married and had families. They are as given herewith: Mary, five children; Elizabeth, eleven children; Samuel, ten children; Catharine, ten children; Jacob eight children; Hester, one child; Hannah, nine children; Rebecca, seven children; Cynthia, six children; Rachel, six children. Isaac Amburn resided with his son Samuel till his death, September 23, 1881, he being ninety-two years old.

Samuel Amburn, Jr., was born in 1818, in Ohio; came to Randolph county in 1829; married Maria Smith in 1840; had ten children; was a prominent and successful man of business and an active and influential citizen. When he moved to the county, William Moore, John Holloway, William Holloway, Joab Thornburg, Amos Smith were already here. William Dixon and Jethro Hiatt came when Mr. Amburn's people came in 1829. He had to go three miles to school when he was a lad and thought it no hardship, often having to "wade the flats" knee deep. Wading the water in coon hunting, etc., through the woods was nothing but fun.

Joseph Bond, son of Samuel Bond, was born in North Carolina in 1779; married Rachel Herold, born in 1781, in 1802; came to Wayne county, Indiana in 1811 and to Randolph county, mouth of Cabin creek, in 1839. They had twelve children, eleven grown, ten married. He died in 1840 and his wife in 1842. They were farmers and Friends. He was a steady, mild-tem-

pered, genial, christian man, beloved by all who knew him and his record is on high. His father, Samuel Bond, was born in North Carolina in 1753 and his mother, Elizabeth Beals Bond, in 1755.

Zimri Bond, brother of John H. Bond, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, moved to Randolph county and afterward to Kansas, the latter movement being made in 1872. He died in Kansas in 1877, having had five children. He had a fine farm on Cabin creek but he went to stock buying, etc., and failing in business, lost his farm and like hundreds of others, moved on farther west to the region of cheap lands. He was an Anti-slavery Friend, an Abolitionist, an underground railroad operator and a Republican. His family returned to Randolph county to the region of their former home.

John Diggs was the brother of Mark Diggs, who is also dead, and of William Diggs, who is still living. He was born in Carolina, August 8, 1802. He came from Carolina to Randolph county upon White river in 1821, and settled on Stoney creek in 1827. He had five children and died January 22, 1863, aged sixty years five months and fourteen days. His wife, Catharine Diggs, died October 29, 1867, aged sixty-three years six months and thirteen days. He was a prominent and respected member among the Friends, and was buried in Poplar Run cemetery, as is also his wife, who survived her husband more than four years. He was a Whig, an Abolitionist and a Republican, but he remained with the "body of Friends" at the "separation," not deeming the alleged reasons for dividing the "body" sufficient to justify the course pursued by the Anti-slavery Friends.

Joseph Hewitt, born of Irish parents, came to Ross county, Ohio, in 1808; married Sally Putnam in 1831; came to Randolph county in 1841, and had ten children, all grown and married.

Hosea Lamb was born in North Carolina, and came to Richmond before it was laid out as a town; cleared the ten acres on which Richmond was first built, and entered 160 acres in Nettle Creek, but settled in Stoney Creek. He had nine children; was a farmer and a Friend, and died in 1855. His wife died in 1877, being a very old woman, and having lived a widow twenty-two years.

Restore Lamb, son of Hosea Lamb, died in 1878, aged about sixty years. His brother, Isaac, was accidentally shot and killed while duck-hunting. A gun was handed to him, muzzle foremost. It was dropped and the gun went off. He was shot in the breast, causing his instant death.

Joab McNees was born in 1781; lived in Tennessee; came to Randolph county, settling in Stoney Creek, near Georgetown, in 1829, and married Sarah McCollom in 1803. They had sixteen children, twelve grown and

ten married. He moved eleven to Randolph county. Mr. McNees died in 1833, aged fifty-two years. His wife was born in 1783, and died in 1870, aged eighty-seven years. She lived a widow thirty-seven years. A rather remarkable life—thirty years a wife, the mother of sixteen children, and thirty-seven years a widow!

Henry Moore was born in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1804. He came to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1816; married Mary Wright in 1831 (who was born in 1808), and settled in Randolph county in 1838, buying 160 acres of land in Stoney Creek township. He was a farmer, a Friend, a Whig, an Abolitionist and a Republican. He was the father of five children, and died in 1879, leaving a widow to mourn his loss, as also several children.

George Moore was the brother of Henry Moore, being born in 1806, and he emigrated from Delaware, on the eastern seaboard, to Randolph county in 1839, marrying Mary Hiatt in the same year. They had five children.

Ira E. Smithson is a native of "Old Virginia," the proud "Old Dominion," the haughty "Mother of Presidents." He was born there in 1800. But he left his native soil and emigrated to Clinton county, Ohio, that old-time half-way house to weary emigrants, that stopping-place for thousands, whence again, a fresh start being taken, pushing their onward way toward the setting sun, a final halt would at length be called in the fruitful Hoosier land. And from Clinton county, once more resuming the impatient line of march, they stopped not, they stayed not, till they had found their old-time friends in the woods of Randolph. In 1839 this latter trip was accomplished, and this was the last march; for hither he had come to stay. And stay he did.

Joab Thornburg was born in 1795 in North Carolina; came to Ohio in 1811; married Elizabeth Holloway in North Carolina on Christmas Day, 1817; came to Stoney Creek, Randolph county, in 1825, entered eighty acres of land. They had nine children. He was a farmer and a Friend; was a Whig and an Abolitionist. There is something venerable in an ancient homestead, hallowed by the loves, the joys, the sorrows, the dear, the sad, the holy remembrances of almost sixty years of family life. Those who spend their lives in changing from place to place, having never a home, but only a temporary abode, occupying, in their whole lives upon earth, not a foot of land which they could call their own, know little of the real substance of home life. They live, indeed; their children grow up to full stature; but their residence is only half a home. He surely has abundant

cause for rejoicing whose lot is cast where he can dwell from youth to old age, in a dear and blessed spot, to which sweet and precious memory clings with a close and perpetual tie. Let it be the ambition of every family to acquire that excellent earthly blessing, the ownership of a permanent home.

William Armfield Thornburg, Windsor, was born in North Carolina in 1816, and came to Randolph county in 1825; married Maria Clevinger in 1835, and had twelve children—ten grown and married. He was brought up a Friend, but belonged mostly to the Methodists or United Brethren. In political faith he was a Whig. His business was largely farming. He sold goods twelve years, and kept a hotel at Windsor and at Williamsburg; operated a mill south of Windsor.

David Vestal was born in North Carolina, coming to Randolph county perhaps in 1823; settled on Stoney creek, two and a half miles south of Windsor; was chosen justice of the peace very soon after; sold out to John Thornburg about 1830 or 1831, and left the county in the latter year, moving to White Lick, below Indianapolis, at which place he is understood to have died. They had five children at the time of removal. He was kind, genial and obliging, and his wife was an excellent woman. While he resided in the county he was a prominent citizen of that region.

William Terrill, farmer and minister, was born July 13, 1829, in Stoney Creek township, this county. He was married the first time to Rebecca Thornburg, November 22, 1849; two children blessed this union—Lucinda J. and John W. Mr. Terrill was united in marriage the second time to Mary A. Thornburg, March 27, 1856; she was born December 12, 1838. Mr. Terrill was educated in the old log school house of pioneer days, and for a number of years engaged in farming. He was a devoted minister of the Christian church for years and devoted much of his time to building up the denomination of his choice. Mr. Terrill is perhaps the oldest minister in Randolph county up to this time, 1914.

Job Thornburg. This venerable pioneer of Randolph county was the son of Isaac and Rebecca (Hodgen) Thornburg, and was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, September 29, 1801. He was the fifth of a family of twelve children; his father was born in Pennsylvania, July 4, 1773, and mother in the same state July 24, 1773. They moved from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, where they were married, and remained until the year 1811, when they moved to Clinton county, Ohio, where they remained until 1827, when they came to this county and remained until their deaths; his mother died July 24, 1832, and his father June 28, 1862. Job lived with his parents on the farm until he was twenty-five years of age, when he, with his brother,

removed to Indiana, and settled in Randolph county. After living with his brother for about one year, he returned to Ohio, and was united in marriage with Lydia Smith, daughter of James and Atlantic Smith, April 17, 1826. He and his wife returned to Indiana the following October, when he entered eighty acres of the farm upon which he now resides. He has spent the best portion of his life in clearing a farm from the unbroken forest. No one but those who have had the experience fully realize the amount of toil and hardship connected with the development of this country. The subject of this sketch has accomplished more of this kind of work than most men of this age; he early learned the lesson which insures success to every young man—industry and frugality. These qualities being leading motives in his life, he rapidly accumulated property. He is the father of ten children, as follows: Atlantic, born January 18, 1826; Abijah, born February 8, 1828, deceased January 3, 1848; Jonathan J., born April 2, 1830; Thomas, born May 7, 1832, deceased October 28, 1846; James, born March 27, 1834; Ann, born September 19, 1836; Edward R., born December 4, 1838, deceased September 13, 1867; Tilnias, born November 27, 1840; Isaac D., born October 28, 1842; Rebecca, born September 3, 1845. He and his wife were raised members of the Society of Friends, and ever remained faithful to their adopted church. Mr. Thornburg served this county as juror more or less for thirty years.

Jonathan J. Thornburg, who is a native of this county and son of Job and Lydia Thornburg was born April 2, 1830. He is the third of a family of ten children, seven of whom are living.

Some of the other pioneers of Stoney Creek township were William Huitt, Francis M. Amburn, Philip K. Dick, John E. Heickes, Enos A. Leeka, Jacob Mills, John M. Moore, John Ozbun, Isaac J. Smith, Abraham Symons, Joshua Swingley, Jonathan J. Thornburg, Thomas Wallace, William Wright, John D. Wright, Samuel Huff and Isaac J. Smith.

Nettle Creek Township.—It embraces thirty-one and one-half sections, being seven miles long, north to south, and four and a half miles wide east to west. It lies wholly west of the twelve-mile boundary, and the land was surveyed about 1820 or 1821. Settlement began later, of course, there than it did east of the boundaries. The township lies chiefly in the valley of the Little White river, and covers a fine scope of country. Much of it is gently rolling, presenting pleasant landscapes. The soil is well adapted to all kinds of farming, and fine crops are produced. Being settled later, improvements are not so much advanced as they are farther east, yet there are many fine farms, with good buildings, etc.

The earliest settler of whom we have heard is William Shullabarger, who came in 1820, settling south of Losantville. He was killed by the falling of a tree. The next settler was John Burroughs, 1822, and also his brother, Thomas Burroughs, 1822. The following came soon afterward: Solomon Sparks, Mahlon Bronson, Isaac Branson, John Massey, Ichabod Tharpe, Phineas Macy, Mason Powell, Enoch Sayles, Jacob Tharpe, Henry Mossby and perhaps others.

Samuel Burroughs, son of John Burroughs, was the first child born in Nettle Creek township, May 20, 1823. The settlers in this region had peculiarly severe hardships in the early time. Some of them were very poor, and all of them were greatly "put to it" to make their way. One pioneer in this township, when he first moved to the county, had one old horse only, and the horse died in a few days, which left them in a bad condition. The man cut his knee with his frow while splitting clapboards for his cabin, and was laid helpless on the puncheon floor for six weeks. His wife and her brother improved the season by making several barrels of sugar, which stood them in good stead to give in exchange for corn during the summer.

In a scope of two miles square there were owned but two wagons. One day six horses were hitched to one of these wagons to go to mill. Twelve bushels were loaded in, and off the teams started. The horses would not pull together, got fast in a big mud-hole, and stopped. Six men unhitched each a horse, took each a sack of wheat and away to the mill, leaving the wagon to get out of the mud when it got a "good ready." Thus did the hardy pioneers of Nettle Creek bravely push their way, and some of them still survive to look back upon those rough and troublesome times and those awkward ways. Isaac Branson was in Nettle Creek in 1824, in the time of the "Falling Timber," since one settler relates that her sister at that time was at Isaac Branson's, and that Mr. Branson's horse was hemmed up in the stable, but not hurt.

Nettle Creek township is a fine rolling country, well adapted to all kinds of farming. There is but one town, Losantville, or, as it was called at first, Hunt's Cross Roads. Nettle Creek is Republican in politics by a moderate majority, when state and national lines are drawn. As to religion, Methodists, Disciples, Friends, Christians, United Brethren, Baptists, etc., are represented. The first sermon in the region was preached at Thomas Burroughs', by Rev. Bowen, a Methodist. The people generally went to West River. Thomas Burroughs died in 1825, and his funeral was preached in his cabin by Henry Mossburg. The Baptist meeting-house on the county line was built in 1825. A Methodist meeting-house was built not twenty

rods away, in 1840. The first school house was built in 1833. School was taught in it in 1833-34 by Mr. Evans.

In early times, like many primitive communities, some roughness of manners and actions prevailed, but latterly the community has become fully the equal of the rest of the county in those things that tend to enlighten and elevate and refine the feelings and sentiments of the community. In religious things there is considerable variety of opinions and practice. In an early day, the Baptists established a large influence in that part of the county, and they have maintained to this day a larger following in that township than elsewhere in Randolph. In fact, the Baptist element, which holds in the country-at-large a strong, prominent and controlling position, has, for some reason, found in Randolph county but a meager support; and, outside of Nettle Creek, that branch of the Christian body has found but few adherents.

LAND ENTRIES.

S. W. 15, 18, 12, October 31, 1822, John Burroughs; S. W. S. W. 3, 18, 12, November 3, 1822, Jesse A. Jenny; S. W. N. W. 12, 19, 12, November 25, 1822, Robert Scott; S. W. 12, 19, 12, November 25, 1822, Tarlton Moorman; W. N. W. 13, 19, 12, November 25, 1822, Mark Diggs; E. N. E. 14, 19, 12, November 25, 1822, Mark Diggs; W. S. W. 13, 18, 12, November 26, 1822, Robert Kennedy; E. N. E. 15, 18, 12, February 24, 1823, Jesse Moore; W. N. W. 15, 18, 12, September 30, 1823, Jesse Routh; E. S. E. 15, 18, 12, December 15, 1823, James Massey; W. N. W. 15, 19, 12, February 2, 1824, Joseph Brooks; W. N. E. 15, 18, 12, March 26, 1826, Isaac Branson; E. S. E. 5, 18, 12, August 10, 1831, Jesse Sisk. Nettle Creek was entered between 1821 and 1838, inclusive.

It is seen by the statement just given that the settlement of the township was very sparse before 1830. In fact, the west part of the county in general had but few occupants before that date. A small number had made a beginning upon White river and Cabin creek, but not many were even there, and away from those streams the cabins and the clearings were truly "few and far between."

TOWNS.

Fallen Timber Post Office.—No town (perhaps) Section 35, two miles northeast of Losantville. The name has been given from the fact that years ago a terrible tornado prostrated miles and miles of timber, falling, as it did, in a dense, heaped-up, impenetrable mass, and lying for many years upon the surface of the earth, an utter barrier to passage or communication across or among its overthrown tree-trunks. That mass of prostrate tree-

trunks, entangled for years with shrubs and new-grown saplings, has for two generations disappeared from sight, and a single name, as above, is its only existing memorial.

Flemingsburg.—Location, four miles north of Losantville; five miles northwest of Huntsville; one mile southwest of Pleasant View. This town seems to have been among the oldest in the county, but whether it ever existed except on paper, or whether any business was ever done there, we are unable to say. It is utterly extinct, and even the name seems to be wholly lost. It is to be presumed that at least a log cabin, store and a blacksmith shop were there, but we have obtained not the slightest outside information.

Losantville.—Location, sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, township 18, range 12 east; twenty-eight lots; Howard Hunt, proprietor; recorded February 22, 1851; streets, north and south, Cambridge; east and west, Main. Losantville (at first called Hunt's Cross Roads) was laid out in 1851 by Howard Hunt. Its "antiquities" are as follows: Mr. Denny had a log-cabin store; Bright Cisk resided there in 1834, and had a grocery in 1842, and perhaps sooner than that. Howard Hunt had a grocery and a hotel in 1850. An interesting story is told of the origin of the name of Losantville. Two of the Hunt brothers lived at Huntsville. One had originated Flemingsburg and the other Hunt's Cross Roads.

The latter was chided for naming his town such a common name, on which he changed the name to Losantville, it being the old name of the town of Cincinnati. Losantville is the only town of this name in the United States.

Pleasant View.—Location, in Nettle Creek and Stoney Creek townships. No plat recorded as far as known; laid out in 1854. Being situated in two townships and four sections, its location is more extensive than its business. There has been a small amount of business from the beginning of the town. Mr. Davidson had a saw-mill; William Kennedy had a store; Hiram Diggs also had a store; Mr. Carey had a smith shop in 1856; Solomon Hanscom started a furniture store, as also an undertaker's shop, in 1855. Nothing remains but a store and a residence. The merchants in Pleasant View have been Messrs. Kennedy, Diggs, Wright, East, McNees, Kelly, Moore, Bates, Lumpkin & Brother, Ross & Hanscom, Macy (whose store was blown up with powder), Jessup, Hanscom, Jessup & Carter, E. Carter & Son, G. Wright White.

The physician was Dr. Frank, in 1870. The smith shops have been run by Messrs. Johnson, Carey, Bowers, Snuth and Robison. Wagon

shops, J. W. Paschal, Lamb & Williams. Sawmill, Mr. Davison and others. Cabinet and undertaker's shop, Mr. Hanscom.

BIOGRAPHY.

Jonathan Canady was born in North Carolina in 1821; came to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1826, and to Randolph county in 1840. He married Susan Moore and had fourteen children; twelve of them grown; eight have taught school, two are attorneys, and one is a justice of the peace. They are an active and intelligent family and are Republicans.

Martin L. Canady was born in Randolph county in 1848; married Sophronia E. Noll in 1869, and they have three children. He was a teacher, having taught school thirteen winters. He taught the first school that ever was held in Losantville (in 1878), for it seems that ambitious little town never till 1878 rose to the dignity of possessing a school. Mr. Canady was elected magistrate of Nettle Creek township in the spring of 1879, against a candidate who had held office for twenty-five years, and had never before been beaten. Mr. Canady was the census enumerator for 1880 in the census district in which he resides.

Walter Canady came from North Carolina to Randolph county in 1829, and lived and died there. He had a wife and five children. He was a farmer of Nettle Creek township, entering land there when he came to the county.

John Clevenger, father of William Clevenger, near Neff, was born in Virginia in 1780; came to Ohio in 1803; married Maria Stuthard in 1799 (born 1780); came to Randolph county in 1828; entered 120 acres. He had fourteen children; twelve lived to be grown and married and have large families, the whole twelve having 108 children, or an average of exactly nine each. He died in 1872, aged ninety-two years and nine months. His wife died in 1846, being sixty-six years old.

Jonathan Clevenger came the same fall. The two families had arranged to meet on the way, and come the rest of the distance together. The plan failed in some way, and the families did not meet, and each one found his way alone. Mr. Clevenger was a sturdy Democrat. He voted for Jackson in 1828. He was an active member of the Christian (New Light) church, and a worthy and exemplary citizen.

Jacob Crouse was born in North Carolina in 1799; married Hannah Johnson in 1824; emigrated to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1832, settling one mill west of Losantville. They had seven children. His wife was a Baptist. He was not himself a member of any religious body, and in

politics lived and died a Democrat of the Jacksonian stamp and style. He entered eighty acres of land, and he resided on the tract till his death in 1873, forty-one years. His wife lived only till 1864.

Mark Diggs was born in North Carolina 1799, and was the son of William Diggs, the elder, whose son William came to White River in 1816. Mark Diggs came to White River, Randolph county, in 1821; married Susannah Way, daughter of Matthew Way, who was brother of Paul and Henry Way, and who died in Carolina in 1826. They had one child which died in infancy. Mark Diggs settled in 1827 on the farm where his widow now lives, near Pleasant View. He was a Friend, belonging to the body; in politics, a Whig and a Republican. He was an elder in the Friends Society, greatly respected and altogether a solid member. He owned at the time of his death, in 1878, 600 acres of land. At first he entered 240 acres.

William Hendricks came early to the county, and was justice of the peace twelve years. He married one hundred couples during his term of office. He was also township trustee ten years, and was never defeated as a candidate for office till 1879, at which time he ran for magistrate, and was beaten by M. L. Canady.

Miles Hunt was born in Kentucky September 10, 1808. He came early to this county in 1824, at the age of sixteen, and was a resident of Randolph county until his death. He was identified with the interests of the county for more than half a century, representing the county at one time in the state Legislature when comparatively a young man. Mr. Hunt raised a large family, now grown men and women, who are now among the useful and worthy citizens of their native commonwealth. He was a life-long Democrat, being one of the few who have clung to that political faith in the face of the overwhelming adverse majorities for many years in this Republican county. Since the time of the Murphy revival he was an active and enthusiastic temperance worker.

John Snodgrass was born in Virginia in 1763; moved to Tennessee in 1803, to Ohio in 1811, to Henry county, Indiana, in 1813, and to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1830. He had eight children. His wife was Rhoda Mays, and he was married in Virginia long before he began his wanderings to find a suitable home. He was an old man when he came to Randolph, sixty-seven years of age, but his stay was but short among his children and friends. He died in 1834, and his wife eleven years after her husband, in 1845. His residence was about a mile north of Losantville. He was a farmer and a Democrat. Think of the life of this sturdy pioneer. Forty years among the rugged mountains of Virginia, eight years amid the forests

of Tennessee, two years in Ohio through the Indian war of 1811-13, seventeen years buried in the woods of Henry county, Indiana, and when within three years of his allotted threescore and ten plunging yet once more, and for the last time, into the heart of the deep, unbroken forests of Randolph county, and lying down at length after so many tedious and wearisome years, beneath the oaks and the beeches, to die and be forever at rest, while his friends and his comrades, gathering around his mortal remains, sadly but hopefully say, "Life's fitful fever over, he sleeps well."

Isaac R. Maulsby, farmer, post office Losantville, was born in this county November 6, 1840; his father, Thomas Maulsby, was born in Tennessee January 5, 1805; his mother, Mary (Key) Maulsby, was a native of Virginia. Mr. Maulsby was married September 27, 1865, to Miss Mannie Cory, who was born and raised in Henry county, Indiana. Their union was blessed with four children—Phila C., born May 14, 1867; Amy V., born December 29, 1869; Gilbert O., born August 30, 1873; Stephen C., born July 13, 1877. Mr. Maulsby owned a fine farm of 200 acres; was a licentiate minister in the Baptist church, and was ever willing and ready to aid in any enterprise that tended to elevate and enlighten his fellow-man.

Other pioneers of Nettle Creek township have been William Hewett, John C. Clevenger, Isaac Crouse, William Clevenger, Wilkerson Gray, Solomon Hanscom, Hamilton Snodgrass, Hicks K. Wright, William Burroughs, Charles H. Barrax, Jonathan J. Jones, William Oakerson, Burril Perkins, Isaac Routh, Charles H. Smothers, John T. Vardeman and Isaac Woods.

Jackson Township.—It includes the north of township 18 north, range 1 west, and the south half of township 19 north, range 1 west, both townships being fractional, in the northeastern corner of the county, in the valley of the Mississinewa. The waters of the township are the Mississinewa, Little Mississinewa and some smaller streams.

The old or Wayne's boundary divides the township into two parts somewhat cornerwise, entering near the northeast corner and passing out at the south side, crossing the township line about two and one-half miles west of the east line of the township, county and state. The P., C., C. & St. L. (Pan Handle) railroad crosses the southwest corner of the township. It was erected as a township in 1833. It contains about thirty sections, being six miles north and south and five miles from east to west. The Mississinewa flows from east to west, as also the Little Mississinewa northward to the Big Mississinewa. The land is rather level and somewhat low. It was at first considerably wet, much of the surface standing in the water a great part of the time. Clearing and ditching, however, have dried out the land pretty

well, and the country is now good for farming, the low lands being the best. Originally the country was heavily timbered. Most of the farms are now well cleared, though some are still rather new.

The first entry was made by John Abercrombie in October, 1816, on the river south of Pittsburg. The actual settlement began hardly as early. It has been difficult to trace the history of things to the first beginning. The earliest settlers seem to have left no trace behind, and but a slender memory of them remains among the residents of the present day. The bona fide occupation of the township seems to have taken place about 1829, perhaps somewhat earlier. A few seem to have spent some time there before that date. Thomas Shalor, a roving fellow, occupied the James Porter place perhaps in 1826, leaving the neighborhood about 1829. He is the same one mentioned by McKew and Hawkins as living in Jay county, in the region of Camden. Philip Storms is thought by some to have been the earliest resident. One man states that Philip Storms was annoyed and injured by having men enter his selected location from under him, and that he became "fighting mad" on account of it, which is not much wonder, if the aggression were known and intended as such, since the act would be both a flagrant violation of "squatter" law, and a serious breach of natural justice and of the golden rule. Mr. Storms resided in the region for some time, as, several years later, he was appointed by the county commissioners to be road supervisor of his district.

Some men by the name of Brockus, wild, rough men, who had, however, estimable wives, were early settlers, their residence being across the Mississinewa, directly north of Handschey's first mill. They left before a very long time, but the clearing said to have been made by them was still to be seen many years afterward, and perhaps is there even to the present day.

An old man by the name of Ishmael Bunch lived on the land entered by John Jones, near Dolphus Warren's. Jesse Gray was a famous pioneer and hunter, noted through all this region, and for many years, though his precise location on the Mississinewa at his first coming (about 1820) is not pointed out. He entered land in 1833 on the Mississinewa, directly north of Allensville, though he must have lived somewhere in the region for ten or twelve years, and, about the time of the killing of Fleming, he moved from the county to the vicinity of Hill Grove, Darke county, Ohio, and still again in later years to Adams county, Indiana. A settler by the name of Jacobs settled very early (in 1828) directly north of Allensville, on the north side of the Mississinewa. He was an old man in 1848, and died some years later, about 1852.

The entries began quite early, the first two having been made in 1816, the next two in 1819 and the fifth in 1826. John Abercrombie, on both sides of the Mississinewa river, directly south of Pittsburg, 1816; John Laverty, 1816, on the creek, about a mile nearly north of New Middletown; John C. Dunham, 1819, two separate quarter sections lying on both sides of the Mississinewa, two and one-half miles southeast of New Pittsburg; Abraham Royer, one and a half miles southeast of New Lisbon, between the Little Mississinewa and the Ohio line. Whether these purchasers settled their land seems doubtful. Their names have not been heard among those of early pioneers of the region.

The fourth entry in the township was by Abram Royer, August 10, 1826, being land now owned by J. Noffsinger. He probably did not occupy it, as we have never heard his name mentioned as a settler. The fifth entry was by John Jones, August 27, 1830, southwest of Dolphus Warren's. The next entry was by James Simmons, a little west of the second entry. Simmons married and settled in 1834.

The first settlers were inclined rather to hunt than to clear, but some moved away and others came in, and solid and permanent improvement began. Many, perhaps most, of the first comers were poor, some without even money to purchase land. Mr. Porter (James) said that he entered 120 acres, forty acres at a time, walking mostly to Cincinnati and back, making each separate entry.

The first school in Mr. Porter's neighborhood was taught by George Porter's wife about 1836. The people used to go to meeting to the Prospect meeting-house neighborhood. The first meeting Mr. Porter's folks attended was at Riley Marshall's, near Prospect. Marshall's was the preaching place, and it was held on a week day. Mrs. Porter used to take her baby and walk to meeting—three miles. The first school near Allensville was taught by Mrs. Beach at home. There may have been seven or eight pupils—a mere handful.

The first sermon was preached at Mr. Beach's by a Baptist preacher. The first mill was a corn cracker. Jacob Johnson built one afterward, which he said cost him $1.50. The stones were common gray heads dressed down. It would grind five or six bushels in twenty-four hours by running day and night. Mr. Skinner afterward built a pretty good mill for wheat and corn. Mr. Hinchy also built one with a saw-mill.

The first organized religious society is supposed to have been the Disciples church, New Lisbon, in 1839, and the first church erected to have been by them near New Lisbon in 1841. Many of the early settlers were church-

going people. Smith, Wiley, Reeves, Mangus, Wickersham, Debolt, etc., were Disciples. Beach, Chandler and others near Allensville were Baptists.

It would seem from the above that in Jackson township up to April 12, 1837, not quite four sections or about one thousand one hundred and forty acres of land had been entered, by about thirty-one persons, no entry being above 160 acres, and nearly all eighties or forties. The great rush of settlement came in 1837 and 1838. The entries in Jackson township were made by men of very moderate pecuniary ability. Economy and thrift have, however, become the means of furnishing to many in the township comfortable and even luxurious homes, and a considerable number have acquired wealth. The body of the population remain, however, even as of old, and, from the beginning, industrious, sturdy, simple-hearted, independent farmers of moderate means and frugal habits.

The Portland & Union railroad, projected many years ago, was graded through Jackson township, and New Pittsburg was laid out for a center of trade, but the railroad was not completed; the track was never made, and the road is simply a useless bank of earth, and Jackson township and New Pittsburg as well is out in the cold.

Jackson is the extreme northeast township of the county, and its boundaries are as follows: On the north by Jay county, on the east by Ohio, on the south by Wayne township, on the west by Ward township. Politically, Jackson township is overwhelmingly Democratic. Originally it is said to have been almost wholly so, insomuch that a story is told that at one time one Whig voted alone in Jackson township. This can hardly be true, yet the time has been when the non-Democratic voters in Jackson township were "mity skase" indeed.

Allensville.—Situated on the Union and North Salem pike, a little south of the Mississinewa river; recorded November 13, 1847. The town is extinct. Jonathan Lambert first built a log cabin and put in a store there in about 1844 or 1845. The town was platted shortly afterward, and Lambert's store remained till perhaps 1856, and a Mr. Bowen succeeded him. Some of the early settlers in the neighborhood were Trowbridge Allen, Ziba Davis, Cortlandt Lambert, Mr. Hoover, father of Isaac Hoover, Abraham and Jeremiah Lambert, etc.

Allensville was never much of a town. The "Quaker trace" passed through Jackson township, past Mount Holly, Castle postoffice, near Allensville, crossing Mississinewa at the old ford, about eighty rods east of the turnpike bridge. The Salem and Union pike passes through the town. Nothing has been there for many years except the old mill.

As to the towns of Jackson, not much can be said. Most of them are extinct or greatly dwindled. Allensville (Sockum) was never "any great shakes," and what life it had "winked out." New Lisbon had a brave start, and might have done well, but Union City "cut off its wind" and it had to succumb.

Almost all the towns in this region were originally christened as "New" something or other—New Lisbon, New Pittsburg, New Middletown. They were indeed new then, but they are new no longer, and the affix "new" is mostly omitted, and their memory is retained simply as Middletown, Lisbon and Pittsburg.

Mt. Holly seems to have been ahead, as to time, of all the towns in that region. Their dates are as follows: Mount Holly, 1840; Allensville, 1847; New Lisbon, 1848; New Middletown, 1851; New Pittsburg, 1856. Thus the town with the fragrant name had seven years the start of its earliest rival, and "Sockum" was so distant that she need have had no fear of her far-away neighbor. But old settlers insist upon it that Mount Holly never had anything but one blacksmith shop. If so, so be it. It was saved the slow, tedious process of dying by inches or perishing by dull, stupid decay. Its proprietor had more exalted ideas of future greatness for his new town, since he made three cross streets, while most of the embryo cities at their first laying out, were fully contented with one, and several had no "cross streets" at all. But all in vain; survey and record were alike for naught.

New Lisbon is three and a half miles north of Union City. It had a fine start, and but for the railroad would doubtless have made a creditable showing for business, but the fates decreed otherwise and New Lisbon has buildings still standing, enough to make quite a town, and the dwellings are all inhabited, but the only semblance of business is a smith shop and the crowds on the Sabbath attending at the meeting-house.

New Pittsburg is on the route of a railroad projected and graded some twenty-five years ago from Union City to Portland, and at the line of Randolph and Jay counties. The town is on section 6, near the northwest corner of Jackson township and about one mile north of the Mississinewa river. The railroad failed and New Pittsburg has dragged along trying to prosper, but not able to do so. It was set on foot in 1854 (recorded in 1856) by William McFarland. At one time, say about 1864, considerable life was shown. There were then two stores, two smith shops, a wagon shop and some other things. The business has mostly left the place and the town is greatly decayed.

Ezekiel Clough, farmer, was born in New Hampshire in 1802, emigrated to Mill Creek, Ohio, not far from Cincinnati, in 1818. His father died soon afterward, leaving the care of the family to Ezekiel, then about eighteen years old. They "rented" for several years and then engaged in making brick in Cincinnati, by which he got his start. He married Anna Huddart and in 1836 the couple moved to the "wilds of Jay," entering six hundred and forty acres of land. In 1862, he changed his residence from Jay to Randolph. Mr. Clough had nine children—William, Nancy, Ezekiel, Hannah, George, Jane, John (and two more). William was killed in the army at Port Gibson, Mississippi, May, 1863. In those early days, accommodations were poor and times were hard. The people used even to grate corn-meal for mush and hoe-cake and buckwheat meal for batter cakes; and if the settlers wished to have grain ground at the mill, they had to send it to Covington, six miles beyond Greenville, or even to Dayton sometimes; often half of the grist was given to pay for grinding and for hauling it to mill and back. Mr. Clough was better off from the start than many of his brother settlers, and hence was spared some of the trials of poor pioneer life. He was from the first an exemplary member of the Free-Will Baptist church, and spent much time and means in building up the interests of education and religion. He was one of the chief founders of Ridgeville College, being understood to have given to it at the beginning ten thousand dollars and also much more since that time.

Jacob Corl was born in Pennsylvania in 1805, married Elizabeth Stufft in 1825, came to Richland county, Ohio, in 1835, and to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1838, settling in Jackson township, south of New Pittsburg. He had three children. He bought eighty acres at first and afterward one hundred and sixty acres. He formerly belonged to the Episcopal Methodists and later to the German Reformed church.

Andrew Debolt, blacksmith, came to Jackson township early in 1831. He died, seventy-eight years old.

Henry Debolt was born in 1817 in Butler county, Ohio; married Ann Mikesell in 1844; had eleven children, seven living, four married; came to Randolph county in 1844. Mr. Debolt was a farmer; was justice of the peace seventeen years; township trustee four years; a Disciple and a Democrat and a highly respected and trustworthy citizen.

George Debolt (father of the above), Jackson township, was born in 1794 in Hamilton county, Ohio; resided in Butler and Preble counties, Ohio; came to Randolph county, Jackson township, in 1844; married Rachel Clawson; had eight children, six living. He died in 1853, his wife in 1861. Mr.

Debolt was colonel in Butler county, Ohio; was justice of the peace in Jackson township four years and probate judge one term. He owned two hundred and twenty acres of land, having entered one hundred and forty acres. He was a Democrat and an active, intelligent and trustworthy citizen.

A few families were near that place, a few near New Lisbon and Mt. Holly and a Mr. Porter lived south of Pittsburg. The first school in the township was taught by Mrs. Beach in her own house. The first sermon was at the same place. For other items see account of Jackson township.

The following is an account of the ancestry of Jacob Gittinger, late of Jackson township, Randolph county, Indiana:

Jacob Gittinger, grandfather of the one mentioned above, was born in Switzerland about 1760, or sooner; was married in that country and soon afterward emigrated to America, settling in Baltimore county, Maryland. He was a soldier for a time in the Revolutionary war. In politics, he was a Jeffersonian Republican and afterward a Jacksonian Democrat and in religious connection a Lutheran. He had four sons and six daughters, all but one of whom grew up and were married. They all settled in Maryland, but their descendants are now widely scattered. As to occupation, Mr. Gittinger was a blacksmith and a farmer and also a hotel-keeper on the pike between Hanover and Baltimore. He died about 1846 in Baltimore county, Maryland, at the age of eighty-six years or more.

Jacob Gittinger (son of the above and father of the present Jacob Gittinger) was born in Maryland in 1786. He married, in Maryland, Mary Deal, in 1807 or 1808, and they were the parents of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. All of them became grown except the youngest son who died at seven years old. Mr. Gittinger was a wagon-maker and a blacksmith and farmer. He was a Democrat in politics and belonged to the Mehodists for many years, continuing in that connection to the close of his life. He moved to Ohio in 1835, tarrying awhile in Darke county and settling in Randolph county in 1838, in Jackson township, not far from the Ohio line. He died about 1870, eighty-four years old, and his wife in 1860, aged seventy-two years. The whole family removed to Randolph county except one son, though not many are left in the region at the present time. The aged couple lie side by side in the burying ground at Raper chapel in Darke county, Ohio. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, being an ensign in the Lighthorse Guards.

Jacob Gittinger (the third), was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1817. He came with his father to Ohio in 1835 and to Randolph county in 1838, the latter removal being when he was twenty-one years of age.

The Harshmans (four brothers), Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Reuben Harshman, were born in Rockingham county, Virginia, and were brought by their father, James Harshman, to Preble county, Ohio, in 1807. Abraham and Jacob Harshman emigrated to Randolph county in 1832. Reuben came in 1834 and Isaac about 1837 or 1838. They settled near and north of Saratoga and Middletown. Abraham Harshman was twice married and had ten children.

John Skinner, son of James Skinner and uncle of Dr. Reeves, built the first mill in the region. It stood on the Little Mississinewa, a little north of New Lisbon, being a log-cabin structure, and it was at first simply a corn-cracker, but was afterward changed to a wheat-mill, a hand-bolt being added. The mill answered well its purpose, standing and running for twenty or twenty-five years.

Three brothers of James Skinner were with Jackson at New Orleans during the war of 1812, and two of those brothers were buried in that distant Southern clime. James himself volunteered also, but for some reason, not now known, he was sent home again.

James Simmons, in 1831, entered a tract occupied by George Vance and lived with Mr. Vance in the cabin built by Mr. Vance till Mr. Simmons got married in 1834, to Avaline Hawkins, daughter of Mr. Hawkins, pioneer of Jay county, Indiana. Mr. Simmons was an active, intelligent, enterprising, genial man, an ardent Whig and a straight-out Republican and was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

Eli Byrum was born in North Carolina in 1816 and died in Randolph county, Indiana, in February, 1877. His father, William Byrum, was a farmer and blacksmith and a man of fine intellect. He was a prominent and leading citizen of his county and was three times elected as its representative in the Legislature of North Carolina. In 1838 or 1839 he came North, locating in Preble county, Ohio, and about a year later came to Randolph county, Indiana. Eli, the subject of this sketch, accompanied his father in his removals, and, at the time of the removal to Randolph county, purchased eighty acres adjoining his father's farm in partnership with his brother Robert. At the age of twenty-nine years, in 1845, he was united in marriage with Rachel Newton, daughter of Henry and Mary Newton, who resided at that time near Richmond, Indiana. In November, 1846, his wife died, leaving a daughter, who died a few months later. On the 25th of July, 1848, he married Miss Lucinda Fields, daughter of Lansford and Nancy Fields, who came from Tennessee to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1832. By this second union Mr. Byrum and wife were the parents of thirteen children.

THE JACKSON, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Stephen Hindsley was born in North Carolina August 20, 1818. Mr. Hindsley after making several changes, finally selected Jackson township as a desirable place to locate and made his final settlement February 10, 1848. He married Miss Ann M. McConnell, March 7, 1841, a native of Piqua, Ohio, born June 10, 1820. Ten children blessed this union. Mr. Hindsley and his daughters are worthy members of the Disciples church. Mr. Hindsley is a social gentleman and a Democrat of the old school. His father, John Hindsley, was a native of Maryland, born January 17, 1767. He united in matrimony with Miss Hannah Stone March 8, 1807; she was born March 8, 1788, in North Carolina. In the year 1823, Mr. John Hindsley and family settled in Granger county, Tennessee; thence in Darke county, Ohio. He deceased August 16, 1847, and his estimable wife September 6, 1866.

Squire Hinkle was born July 10, 1853, in Jackson township, Randolph county. He was educated in the common schools of this county; he is the owner of a fine farm and a pleasant home; he is a great lover of music, and is naturally a musician. He was married April 11, 1875, to Henrietta Simmons, also a native of Randolph county, born December 25, 1853. They have three children.

Other pioneers of Jackson township are Reuben Harshman, Henry Handschy, Henry Hinkle, Leander Harshman, Minus Berkheim, Jacob Howard, John B. Lyons, John Mangas, Absolom Mangas, Henry Rickert, George Rickert, Noah S. Smith, Ephraim Spittler, D. Warren, John M. Wimer.

Green township is in the northwestern corner of the county, being the westernmost of the northern tier of townships—Jackson, Ward, Franklin and Green. It lies, like the others mentioned, in the valley of the Mississinewa river and on both sides of that stream, the larger half of the township being on the south side.

Two principal creeks flow northward, Elkhorn and Mud creeks, and one southwestward, Dinner creek from Jay county. The township is narrower than the other three northern townships by a mile and a half, that width being taken to form a part of Monroe, located directly south of Green and north of Stoney creek. The region, though lying away from the prior settlements established in the county and neglected almost till the last, has proved to be good and fertile and the citizens of that part of the county are proud of their location, thinking it in natural advantages not a whit behind the other townships of old Randolph.

The surface of the region is for the most part moderately rolling, though some portions are tolerably level. The country was originally burdened with a heavy growth of timber, a large amount of which still remains. The settlement of Green township, as already stated, was not till long after the first occupation of the region. One might have supposed that, since the upper portions of the valley were taken up between 1816 and 1820, that pioneers would have passed down the river and planted their stakes along its lower course. No so. The first entry in the bounds of Green township was made August 18, 1832, sixteen years after the first entry in the upper valley, and by the close of 1835 only fifteen quarter sections had been purchased of the United States, or about one-eighth of the whole. But, during the years 1836, 1837 and 1838, the rush for entries was great and by the close of the latter year all the land in the county except the school sections and scattering pieces here and there that had escaped the notice of the general public, had passed into the hands of private owners, though not very much was yet occupied by bona fide settlers.

By examination it appears that every one of the forty-two entries prior to 1836, except one, was upon Mississinewa river or near that stream or upon Elkhorn. Nearly the whole of the river across the entire township had been entered and most of Elkhorn for two miles up that stream. The solitary outside entry had been made in section 20, 21, 12, near Delaware line, some three miles south of the river.

A large part of these entries had been made in advance of settlement in Monroe township. Only eight entries of four hundred and forty acres had been made as stated in the history of Monroe township up to June, 1835, while forty-four entries to two thousand five hundred and sixty acres had been effected in Green township. It is true, indeed, that the whole northern tier of townships and Wayne as well had remained mostly unoccupied up to 1834, or thirty years after the first emigration to the county. But the time had then come for the rush of entry and emigration and in three years from 1835 nearly every acre of available land had been purchased. How much had been settled up to the close of 1838 we are not able to state.

SETTLEMENT.

The first actual settlers in Green township are supposed to have been Alexander Garringer and Martin Boots, opposite Fairview. They entered their land in August and October, 1832, and were living there in March, 1833, and probably in 1832.. When the Greens and Browns came from Tennessee in March, 1833, Garringer and Boots were the only families in the

township. In the spring of 1833 a company from Tennessee settled not far from Steubenville on both sides of the river, which colony made a brave beginning for that township of at least nine and perhaps more families in one group.

Philip Berger, who came in 1838, said: "In 1880, the country was all woods. A few settlers were scattered here and there but they had only cabins with small clearings like deep caves sunk far below the tops of the thick, almost unbroken forest. These little clearings made hardly a perceptible break in the vast, untrodden wilderness." When he came he says the residents were as follows: Alexander Garringer and Martin Boots, across the river from Fairview; Mr. Porter on the present site of Fairview; Naselrod had been on Thomas Hubbard's place; Alexander Stevens had settled in the east part about 1830, perhaps the first in the township; John Bone lived below Fairview. Anthony Wayne McKinney came in 1837 and his son, John B. McKinney, lives now opposite Fairview in a splendid and costly mansion, being the owner of fourteen or fifteen hundred acres of land and of great herds of cattle and stock; Nathan Godwin came in 1837 and his son, Thomas Godwin, resides in Fairview; John Garringer came in 1836 and resided where Baldwin now lives; Martin Smith bought out Garringer in the fall of 1836.

The first mail route was from Deerfield to Granville, Delaware county, once in two weeks, out and back on horseback in 1843. The first mill was built by Anthony McKinney on the river below Fairview where Woolverton's mill now is. He had first a saw-mill, then a corn cracker, afterward a grist mill. He built the dam in 1838. The saw mill began work in 1839, the corn mill in the fall and the wheat mill in 1841 or 1842. The first school was in the winter of 1837 in a little round log cabin near Fairview on the river bank. The first meeting was held in that same log cabin. The first church was built of logs for the Methodists about 1839 in Fairview. About 1844, a quarterly meeting was held at Thomas Hubbard's. Their house had just been built and had no floor and the sleepers served very well for seats. Methodist meetings used to be held at Nathan Godwin's. Christian (New Light) meetings were held at Martin Smith's. The schoolhouse now standing is the third; the first was log, the second frame, the third brick. The first brick house was either Samuel Caylor's or William Ore's. The first brick kiln was a small one of thirty or forty thousand for chimneys, burnt by Thomas Hubbard. Samuel Caylor burnt his own brick. The first reapers in the township were J. B. McKinney's and Philip Berger's. Mr. Berger's started first. They were the Kirby reapers and the time was 1855 or 1856.

The first threshing machine was run by Philip Stover of Delaware county. It was a falling beater and chaff-piler. He threshed first for old Elijah Harbour and then for Philip Berger.

The first justice was John Garringer in 1838. People say that he kept his docket on slips of paper and stuck them in cracks in the logs of his cabin and that nobody but himself could read them. The first burial in Fairview graveyard was that of an old lady, Mrs. Shirley, mother-in-law of Reuben Eppart. Mr. Godwin laid off the graveyard. Thomas Powell was buried in what is now J. B. McKinney's pasture before 1838. The spot is unknown. The first wheat in the settlement was raised by Thomas Hubbard, three acres, producing sixty bushels. Flat-boats and pirogues used to float down the river with apples, pork, flour and what not. One spring five boats came down loaded with charcoal. They were stove in and the coal was lost. One broke in pieces going over McKinney's dam. Mr. Hubbard set out an orchard in 1840, getting the trees of Joab Ward, at Ridgeville. There were one hundred and twenty trees and he gave nine dollars a hundred, bringing them down the river in a canoe. The brick kiln of Thomas Hubbard was the first. William Ore, Samuel Caylor and J. B. McKinney each burned his own bricks for his house. There are no brick factories in the township, neither are there any tile factories, though much ditching has been done. However, there are no long company ditches made under authority of law. No pikes had been made in Green township, strange as the fact may seem, till the summer of 1880. The people there made a beginning upon the east and west road leading from Ridgeville to Fairview, an old thoroughfare laid out some fifty or more years ago.

There are no railroads through the township. Three roads run near, but none touch its soil. Fairview, the chief town, is but a short distance from several railroad points, but is itself cut off from all. Several bridges have been erected in Green township, one iron bridge at Fairview, one bridge north of Steubenville, one south of Emmettsville and perhaps others, all across the Mississinewa river. Although the settlement of this region was so late that much of the forest still remains standing, yet many of the residents have acquired comfortable fortunes and substantial and even elegant homes. In Green township may be found, in fact, perhaps the most costly dwelling in Randolph county, that of John B. McKinney, Esq., opposite Fairview, of a peculiar style, unique but elegant and very expensive, said to contain forty rooms. The people of Green township are mostly moral, upright, industrious, frugal and thriving in their dispositions, character and habits."

Other pioneers of Green township were John Bone, Silas S. Clark, Ezra

Conn, Jacob Daugherty, Aaron Harris, Amos Ludwick, Clark Reed, George Sites, Asaph B. Webb.

TOWNS.

Berlin.—Location, on south side of Mississinewa river, section 4, town 21, range 12, opposite Fairview. B. Mann, proprietor; Moorman Way, surveyor; recorded December 13, 1833. Town extinct. "Died borning." It seems that the proprietors of Fairview and Berlin played at "cross purposes," and Fairview won for the time. Berlin had, in truth, two years the start and still she "lost."

Emmettsville.—Was laid out some years ago but no record has been made of the plat. It is located a little north of Mississinewa river upon the Deerfield and Fairview state road leading from Greenville, Ohio, northwestward. The town is now extinct. The German Evangelical church alone remains.

Fairview.—The town was laid out in 1838 by Thomas Hubbard, Samuel Boots, Nathan Godwin and Daniel Culver. It is located on section 4, town 21, range 12, near the northwest corner of the township and of Randolph county as well, on the Deerfield & Ridgeville road, which extends northwest past Emmettsville and Fairview into Delaware county. The ground on which it is built is finely rolling, unusually so for Randolph county. The business of the town began about as follows: Alex Garringer had a little store at his cabin south of the river and he moved the goods over to the site of the town and "set up" in 1839. Mr. Garringer also started a smith shop. He had had a shop over at his farm but he changed locations. He was not a smith himself but maintained a shop, hiring his workmen. Mr. Harris was the first physician in 1842. He was also the first postmaster. Mail was carried once in two weeks on horseback from Deerfield to Greenville, Delaware county. A little cabin was used for a schoolhouse in 1837-38, standing near the river bridge on the north bank. A log church was built about 1839. The town grew gradually and not very slowly and it came to be quite a stirring place. There were at one time (1845 to 1850) three or four thriving stores, two smith shops, three hotels and considerable other business of various kinds. The years during the war witnessed the greatest activity in goods. There were heavy stock trading and much other business. Fitzpatrick & Wilson drove and fed stock largely. Bridges: There are three large bridges near Fairview, all of them over the Mississinewa. One is directly at Fairview, crossing over the river to the residence of J. B. McKinney, Esq., and constructed of iron. One wooden bridge near Samuel Caylor's. One wooden bridge near Evans'.

Rockingham.—The village was laid out in 1833 by William R. Merine and recorded in 1836. The town had so slight a growth and so early a death, few have ever so much as heard of it or had the least idea of its location. John Ford, however, who moved to the county in 1839, residing on Elkhorn in Green township, said that a good store was kept. So that Rockingham lived its brief life not in vain and spent all its days in accomplishing good to the surrounding region.

Steubenville.—Israel Wirt, Jonathan Green, proprietors. It was laid out by Israel Wirt and Jonathan Green in 1840. It stands upon sections 13 and 14, on the south side of the Mississinewa river, though not very near to that stream. There were once a tanyard, a store, kept by Israel Wirt, a smith shop by Julian and four or five houses. A cemetery lies near the place which is still in use and in resaonable repair. The town never did much business, nor was it ever prosperous and it has been entirely dead for years. The Green consolidated school stands upon the site of Steubenville.

Philip Barger was born in Fayette county, Ohio in 1815, His parents were Virginians who left that state on account of slavery. His father died when Philip was young. Mr. Barger came to look at the country in 1846, and entered land in the fall of that year (one hundred and forty-five acres). He married Elizabeth Strong October 4, 1838, in Delaware county, Indiana, came to Randolph county, Indiana, to live and settle October 24, 1838. They have had seven children. His wife died August 7, 1877. He was by occupation a farmer and has also held several public trusts. He was township assessor, justice of the peace four years, county commissioner two terms. He was one of the board that built the new court-house and satisfied that it did right.

Monroe Township.—For years the settlements seemed to find White river an impassable barrier. For half a generation after settlers had begun to pour into the southern half of the White river valley, scarce a solitary pioneer had ventured across the stream into that uncouth wilderness. In fact the first entry within the bounds of Monroe township was not made until seventeen years had passed away after the first entry in the valley of White river. The entries, even at that time, throughout that region, were few and scant enough as given below: Monroe was mostly taken between 1835 and 1838 inclusive, chiefly during the years 1836 and 1837. Two entries, forty acres each (as above), were made in 1833, three in 1834 and three in 1835 to June 17. Eight entries, embracing four hundred and forty acres—five forties and three eighties—comprise all the entries up to June 17, 1835, throughout the entire extent of Monroe township. It may be inter-

esting to know where these eight pioneer entries were: John Rody, one mile south of Morristown, forty acres; Jeremiah B. Reed, on West Branch of Elkhorn, five miles northwest of Farmland, forty acres; Philip Baughn, on same branch of Elkhorn, one and a half miles below Reed's, eighty acres; Morgan Mills, one-half mile north of Morristown, forty acres; Bernard Kerr, on Elkhorn, right below Reed's, eighty acres; Joseph Smith, at the Methodist Episcopal church, on West Branch of Elkhorn, above Reed's, forty acres; Henry Rash, just south of Morristown, forty acres; Abraham Garst, one mile southwest of Farmland, and one and a half miles northeast of the mouth of Cabin creek, eighty acres. Three of them were near Morristown —one north and two south of it. Four were above the West Branch of Elkhorn to its junction with the East Branch. One was southwest of Farmland. About that time it would seem that several had come in, perhaps selecting their claims and settling previous to making entries of their land. From one who came in in 1835, we obtain the following statement of settlers living in the region in 1835; Jeremiah B. Reed, near Rehobeth meeting-house; James Harvey, north of Rehobeth; Mr. Carr, north of Rehobeth, on the Isaac Thornburg place; Samuel Smith, on the Adams farm, north of Rehobeth; Philip Booker, across from Abram Hammer's; Isaac Garringer, on the State road, north and south; Jonathan Flood, in 1836, near Hopewell church, a Protestant Methodist minister; John F. Wood, William Wood, in northwest corner of township; Moses Marks, north of Parker; John Baughn, in the edge of Delaware county, who was married twice, and has had twenty-six children—seventeen by his first wife and nine by the second; John B. Mills, north of Shiloh; Andrew Cortner, west of Shiloh. Other settlers on Elkhorn, northwest of Farmland, were: Messrs. Hammer, Booker, Adams, Garringer, McCarney, Peter Hester, etc., etc. Eli Hiatt came in and settled one-half mile south of Farmland in 1836. Isaac Garringer "planted his stakes" on Elkhorn, three miles northwest of Farmland, about the same time. Peter Hester came on Bush creek in 1830, perhaps the first on Bush creek. Mr. Bowers bought out Mr. Hester soon after. In fact, Green township was settled before Monroe, 640 acres being settled in 1832, in six entries; thirteen entries made in 1833 comprising 920 acres; seven entries made in 1834, including 600 acres; and eight entries in 1835, covering some 400 acres—or thirty-four entries in all with about 2,560 acres; or, in both townships, forty-two entries with 3,000 acres. And of the whole number, only five contained 160 acres and they were all in Green township; twenty-two were forty acres each and fifteen were eighty acres each.

The township, like much of the county, is level, or moderately rolling,

comprising a fine body of land, which, though late in settlement from difficulty of access, has richly rewarded its hardy and enterprising settlers. The surface was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber of the kinds common in the region, much of which still remains, to furnish in these latter days of increased demand and improved market facilities, a rich source of wealth to the present owners of the farms located in the township.

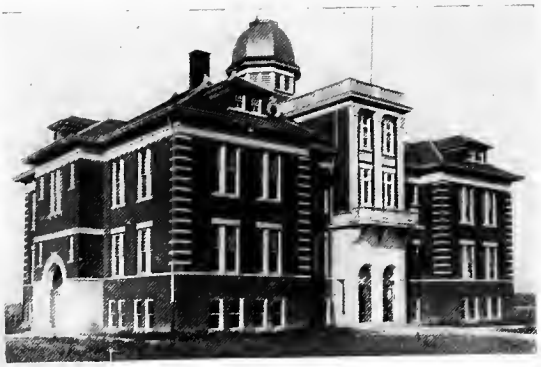
The first school in the southwest part of Monroe is mentioned in the account of Thomas Wallace. In the northwest part of the township, on Campbell creek, Jacob Jones came in 1838, three miles north of Parker. At that time James and William Wood and George Burkett had already settled in the same region, coming in 1836. The first school in that region was in Delaware county, in 1839, one and a half miles west of Mr. Jones'. The first school in that neighborhood in Randolph was taught by old Mr. Flood, a brother to Rev. Jonathan Flood.

The first meeting-house in the neighborhood was in Delaware county, built in 1841; but there was a log house used for meetings before that and the first Sabbath school was held in the log house, Jacob Jones being superintendent then and also after the new house was built.

MORRISTOWN, PARKER POSTOFFICE.

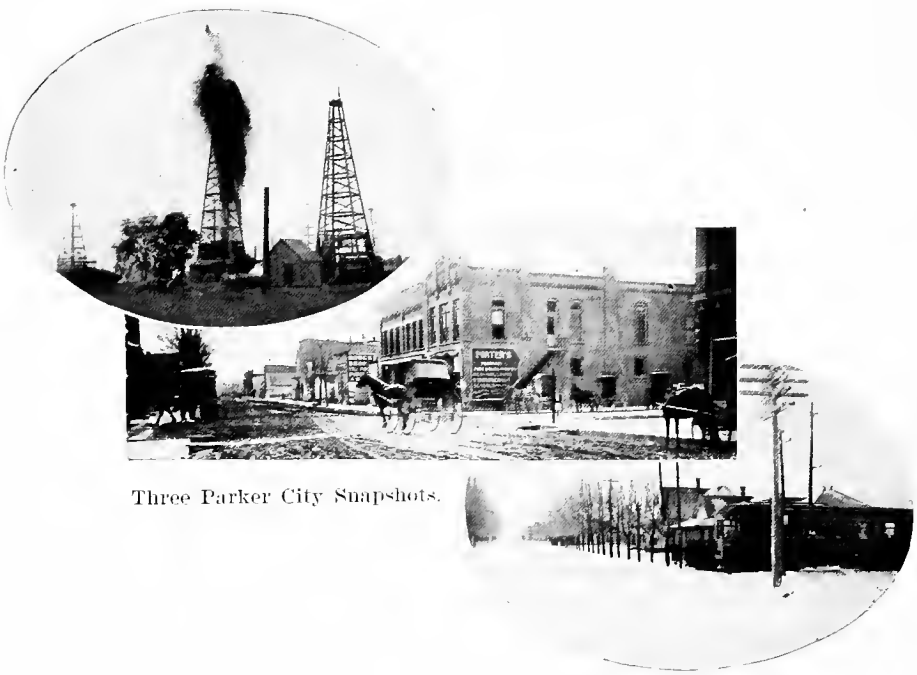
Location, sections 16 and 17, 20, 12, in the western part of Monroe township, near Delaware county line, on the Bee Line railroad. William E. Harris, Joseph Lewis, Allen W. Lewis, proprietors. T. C. Puckett, surveyor. Recorded November 15, 1851. Eighty lots. Morristown (John Jones' Addition)—John Jones, proprietor. Eight lots. Recorded April 2, 1857. Location, upon the Bee-Line railroad, west of Farmland. Morristown seems to have been laid out some months before Farmland was, November 15, 1851, and Farmland July 28, 1852.

The first store in Morristown was owned by Andrew Devoss and Milton Harris. The first smith shop was by Joseph Thornburg. The first shoemaker was Peter Deal, in 1854. The first cabinet shop was opened by William Fleming in 1854. The first saw-mill was by W. W. Jones in 1853 or 1854. The merchants have been Devoss & Harris, Thomas Aker & Harvey Harris, Thomas Lewis, Brown & Meeks, James Russell, Lake Andrews, Joshua Rector, Thomas Johnson, Thornburg & Gunkel, Dotson, Devoss. Dotson & Devoss, Daugherty, Daugherty & Scott, Scott, Brown, Dotson, N. C. Simmons, J. H. Byrd, Davis, Cline. Drug stores—Edward Reece and Noah Basley, during the war. The first physician was Martin Connor, in 1854



Monroe Township
Public School.
Parker City.

New M. E.
Church,
Parker City.



Three Parker City Snapshots.

Parker is a small but somewhat energetic place, injured somewhat by being so close to Farmland on the east and Selma on the west. However, it holds a share of the business. There are three religious societies—Methodist, Christian and Friends. Parker is a live, progressive town, being supported mainly by agricultural interests. Parker has all kinds of business well represented, good homes, churches and schools.

Farmland.—Location, sections 13, 20, 12, and sections 18, 20, 13, on Bee Line railroad, west of Winchester, one mile north of White river, in Monroe township. Recorded July 28, 1852. Henry D. Huffman, William Macy, proprietors. One hundred and fifty-two lots. Streets—Mulberry, Main, Plum, north and south; William, Railroad, Henry, east and west. Peter S. Miller's Addition—Ten lots. Peter S. Miller, proprietor. Recorded October 29, 1870. Macy & Groom's Addition—David Macy, Robert H. Grooms, proprietors. Grooms, five lots, south; Macy, eight lots, east. Location, south and east of Farmland. Recorded January 24, 1862. The first store was owned by Jonathan and Aaron Macy, standing where Stanley's store now is. Wesley Keener built a house and sold it to Miller & Ford, who kept a store in it for many years. J. Macy & Sons had a tin shop in 1855. Another tin shop was started in 1851 by Ludwick. Jonathan Macy started also a smith shop, hiring hands to run it. The first hotel was in 1858, by Price Thomas, but it soon ran through. Jonathan Macy sold his dwelling house for a hotel. Macy sold his store to Joel Thornburg, who, for a time, carried on a large business. Stanley & Robbins took the place next. Stanley bought out Robbins. The first grain-buyers were Miller & Ford and Macy & Sons. The latter quit, but Miller & Ford kept on. Stanley Robbins also undertook the business. Before the war, Thornburg & Burris bought grain for three or four years and quit. James S. Davis began in about 1871. Jonathan Macy began a hardware store in 1867, continuing four years. Mr. Barker set up a harness shop about 1870. George Watson has owned a grocery in Farmland for fifty years. The first physician was Doctor Keener in 1850.

Farmland was organized as a town in 1867, with five wards. Farmland is one of the most progressive towns in the county. It has three churches and splendid schools. It is a splendid business point and is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect.

Until the commencement of the Bee Line railroad little improvement had been made north of White river excepting in the immediate vicinity of the Mississinewa river and the route of travel had been south of White

river on the state road and but little improvement had been made north of it; the railroad opened up the south part of Monroe township.

Three towns were established on this road, two of which, Morristown and Farmland, have already been discussed. The third one was Royston.

Royston existed only as a matter of record, no lots were ever sold or houses built. The success of Farmand, one mile west, was the doom of Royston. Just why this is true is difficult to understand as Royston was surveyed and established one year before Farmland, and seemingly, on a better site for a town.

BIOGRAPHY.

William Broderick was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1809, came to Randolph county in 1853, married Mary Dugan in 1836 and resided two miles north of Farmland.

Elias F. Halliday was born in 1824. He came to Wayne county, Indiana in 1832 and to Randolph county in 1851, residing near Farmland. He was a merchant from 1851 to 1861; county treasurer from 1861-1865 and county commissioner from 1876-1882. Mr. Halliday was identified with most of the business enterprises of Farmland and Monroe township.

Abram Hammer was born in Pennsylvania in 1817, moved to Licking county, Ohio, in 1828 and to Randolph county in 1838; married Nancy Harbour, daughter of Rev. Elijah Harbour, a pioneer of Greensfork township, in 1839.

Eli Hiatt was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1801 and moved near Cherry Grove, Randolph county, in 1825; he moved south of Farmland in 1837, afterward removing to Franklin township. Mr. Harbour died in the fall of 1880, age seventy-nine years.

William Macy, born in North Carolina in 1802, married Lucy Diggs in 1829, at which time he moved to Randolph county. Mr. Macy was the father of Capt. William W. Macy, one time sheriff of Randolph county. Joseph Macy, born in North Carolina, in 1808, and came to Randolph county in 1820 and married Sarah Hobson. David Macy, born on Lost creek, Tennessee, in 1816, married Priscilla Leullen in 1836 and moved to Farmland in 1860. (See biography of J. W. Macy.) Aaron Macy, born in Henry county, 1829, and moved to Farmland in 1852. Jethro Macy, born in Henry county 1825, moved to Randolph county in 1854.

Mathew W. Diggs, born June 20, 1840, was the son of Armsbee Diggs, who settled in this county in 1817. Mr. Diggs moved to Farmland in 1865 and engaged in the harness and saddlery business. Mr. Diggs is one of the most respected citizens of Farmland and one of its oldest.

Judge Peter S. Miller, born in Farmersburg, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1808, and located in Randolph county in 1839. Mr. Miller is a miller by trade and at one time owned and operated the "Bond Mill." Mr. Miller was elected justice of the peace, at the expiration of his term of office he was elected judge of the Probate Court, which position he held four years. He then engaged in the mercantile business in Farmland and served as postmaster and agent of the "Bee Line" railroad. He afterward purchased a half interest in a drug store and later took into partnership Mr. L. A. Gable, a son-in-law. Mr. Miller was a live, wide-awake, enthusiastic citizen, very much in favor of public improvements and was instrumental in establishing the "Indianapolis & Bellefontaine railroad."

John A. Moorman, born August 19, 1820, Richmond county, North Carolina. He was brought to Randolph county in April, 1822. Mr. Moorman was a man of unusual ability and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. He was elected representative to the State Legislature in 1860 and proved to be of splendid assistance to Governor Morton. He served in the Civil war as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1876 and was one of those who voted favorably for the bill to erect the present State House.

Joseph Meeks, born December 29, 1834, in Virginia, and moved to Randolph county in 1837. Mr. Meeks was a stock buyer and no doubt bought and shipped more stock than any other man in Randolph county.

Reuben C. Shaw was born March 14, 1826, in Boston. Mr. Shaw moved to Randolph county in 1855, after having crossed the plains to California in 1849. Mr. Shaw has written a splendid description of those times and an interesting story of his life. Mr. Shaw was a very successful man, being what we sometimes call a "long headed Yankee."

Charles H. Stanley, born in Wayne county, June 22, 1826, was engaged in milling, grain and mercantile business in Farmland for many years.

William H. Sumwalt, born October 4, 1817, in Baltimore, moved to Randolph county in 1825.

Isaac Thornburg, born in Ohio, came to this county in 1833.

Samuel Wright, born September 29, 1832. Mr. Wright began work as a carpenter when nineteen years of age and continued to work at that during his life, except when engaged in the Civil war. Mr. Wright has the distinction of being one of the most successful carpenters and builders of his time.

James E. Wood was born in Virginia and moved to Randolph county in 1836, and settled three miles north of Parker.

Adam Slonaker was born in Virginia in 1824; moved first to Ohio, then to Randolph county in 1855. Mr. Slonaker served this township as trustee and county commissioner, both with equal credit.

Other pioneers of Monroe township were Capt. Wm. Burres, Robert Cougill, John L. Flood, Isaac Garringer, Adam Keever, George Keever, Thomas McGuire, James Pursley, Barclay Smith, Robert L. Sommersville, William Reed, Moses Marks, Joseph W. Branson, Samuel Botkin, Columbus W. Lewis, John H. Jones, Henderson Hinchman, Moses Marks, Cyrus Moore and John R. Scott and many others.

UNION CITY.

In the spring of 1849 the ground on which this enterprising town has since been built was owned by a settler by the name of Augustus Loveland. There was on the tract scarcely a sign of alteration or improvement by human hands. Mr. Loveland, its owner, had a little opening and a cabin house and a log stable.

The Messrs. Smith (Jeremiah and Oliver H.), having succeeded in establishing the Bellefontaine railroad upon its present route, conceived the idea of building up a town at the state line. Accordingly, the Loveland tract was purchased by Jeremiah Smith in May, 1849, and steps were immediately taken for the survey and platting of a town site. The growth of the place was rendered more certain by the fact that the railroad from Bellefontaine to Indianapolis was built by two companies, and in those days goods had always to be trans-shipped at the termination of each road. About the same time, moreover, measures were taken which were effectual to change the route of the road which had been projected, and upon which much work had already been done from Greenville to Winchester, so that the junction with the Bellefontaine route should be at the state line, thus securing at once three important outlets to the embryo town—east, west and south—even before the new city had begun to be, except in the brain of those who had so shrewdly planned and managed the whole affair. And besides, a road was planned and built from Columbus to Union City, thus making four roads to start the town with, which, in those times, was an immense advantage.

The town was surveyed and platted some time between May and December, 1849, as the land was purchased in May and the plat was recorded in December of that year. The lots were offered some time in the winter or spring of 1850, and, among other purchasers, David Teeter became the owner of a lot in the projected town. At the time of that purchase (February, 1850), no buildings were on the original site of Union City but the cabin and the stable of Augustus Loveland, as above described.

Presbyterian Church.

Church of Christ.

St. Mary's Church.

First M. E. Church.

There was a house north of Division street, between Howard and Columbia, not far from where old Mr. Carter used to live. It was occupied by a Mr. Ricard. The eighty-acre tract was owned by a Mr. Crumrine, and Ricard rented it. Samuel Carter bought the land afterward of Mr. Crumrine. On the lot purchased by him, David Teeter proceeded, shortly afterward (say March or April, 1850), to erect a dwelling. That edifice was at the southeast corner of Oak and Howard, and has long been known as the Star House. It was the first building erected in Union City. Mr. Teeter did not live to finish it. He had been feeble in health for some time, and he grew worse, and died in May, 1850. The house was sold to Benjamin Hawkins and he finished it. Mr. Montgar lived in it a while. No other house was built in 1850. The second house was put up for Henry Debolt. It was a frame, and was built by John Teeter in the spring of 1851, and it stood near the present site of the opera house.

The third was a one-story frame building. Daniel Weimar took the contract, and John Teeter and Hezekiah Fowler built it for John Frazier and Jack Downing, intending it for a saloon. They used it for a year, perhaps, and quit. Those two houses were the only ones built in 1851; but in the spring of 1852, things began to open out pretty lively. Four railroad tracks weer rapidly concentrating upon that point in the woods on the Ohio line, all of which were soon completed to Union City, but the western end of the fourth (Union City to Logansport) had to wait for several years.

The people, in the spring of 1852, seemed to begin to realize the situation, and many appeared determined to become masters of it, if possible. And so, early in 1852, settlers began to arrive. As already stated, there were just three dwelling-houses—the original Lopeland log mansion, the Star House (unfinished), and the house built for Henry Debolt. But by July, 1852, several houses had been erected and several residents were on the ground.

Alfred Lenox, one of the earliest residents, said that when he came, July 2, 1852, the residents on both sides of the line, but mostly in Ohio, were Messrs. J. D. Carter, Montgar, Dr. John Diehl, W. A. C. Dixon, Jacob Livengood, John Hayes, Schultz Hayes, Henry Debolt, ———— Miller, John Teeter, Seth Hoke, John Koons. J. J. Turpen came the same day—July 2, 1852.

The first saloon was kept in the building on Pearl street.

The demon of liquor proved itself worthy of its ancient name on its first introduction into the town, created a great row, and caused the discharge of seventeen railroad hands soon after that grog shop was opened. That sa-

loon and another, by means of some pretty energetic measures, were obliged to "dry up."

Abram Hoke, R. B. McKee, Dr. J. N. Converse, Benjamin Hawkins, Mr. Searl, Enos Turpen, Simeon Branham, William Anderson, Samuel L. Carter, R. A. Willson and doubtless many others, came in 1852 or early in 1853.

Business first began near the point where the Deerfield and Greenville wagon road crosses the Dayton and Union railroad. J. J. Turpen was weatherboarding there a building for a store in July, 1852. He set up the store, of which he had charge, the goods belonging to Mr. Ward, contractor on the Piqua road, in August, 1852, the first on this ground. John D. Carter had built a saw-mill and cut the first log about April 1, 1852. Alfred Lenox had the first grocery, October to December, 1852, near the Deerfield Crossing. He had a fine run of business, but his partner left, and, having no spare time himself (Lenox was working hands on the Dayton and Union railroad), he sold the goods to a Greenville firm in December, 1852.

At this date, Messrs. Turpen, Lenox, Hayes, Livengood, Johnson, Wintermote and some others had dwellings near the Deerfield Crossing.

Mr. Livengood had built a boarding house, perhaps the first on that ground, just opposite the store building above mentioned and east of the Deerfield road, and was boarding scores of hands who were working on the railroads.

Quite a village had grown up between the months of September and December, 1852, near the Deerfield Crossing, as though business might perhaps take hold at that place. But it did not do so. That point proved to be away from trade, and business left that spot and wandered westward. A strong effort was made to establish things in Ohio, near the mill, brewery and foundry. Mr. Carter had built a saw-mill. David Fruits put up an immense four-story frame, intended for an opera house, hotel and what not, but he soon "got through his pile," and his great frame stood there for a time, projecting far into the upper air, and nicknamed the "deadening" by the neighbors, until at length somebody bought it, took one story from the top and finished the rest for use [Orr House]. Before long a grist-mill, a brewery, a foundry, etc., were erected, a store or two was started, and heroic efforts were made to hold the town in the Buckeye state. But all would not do. General business could not be made to "stick" over there, but it insisted on fleeing across the line and building its cozy nest in the balmy Hoosier state.

In fact, the original intention of the projectors was that the town should be in Hoosierdom, and their plans could not be readily thwarted. Besides, to

make assurance doubly sure, Mr. Smith purchased forty acres of land directly on the state line, on the Ohio side, and held it vacant, refusing to sell to anybody any of that tract, thus utterly preventing the Ohio side from building up to the business of the Indiana side. And that gap between the two corporations continued for about twenty years, until the supremacy of Union City, Indiana, was supposed to be so firmly established as to need to fear no rivalship.

About January, 1853, Courtney Hayes started a grocery across the track from the old Orr Building (Ohio). There were several residences in Indiana, and a hotel or two had been started but no other business had yet begun there. In February, 1853, Benjamin Hawkins built a frame house on the Indiana side and put in a stock of dry goods, and Jesse Paxson became his clerk.

The plat was corrected and enlarged, the plan being radically changed, the angle of the streets being made different, the lots smaller and more numerous, etc. The new plan and plat were recorded February 6, 1854, more than four years after the first was made. In the new plat there were 483 lots. The streets are mostly not "square with the world," but run at a considerable angle, the northward streets veering toward the west. The north and south streets (beginning with state line) were as follows: State Line, Union, Columbia, Howard, Plum, Walnut, High (and Broadway, east of the Branham House, from Pearl to Chestnut, across the depot). The east and west streets, beginning at the north, were Division (directly east and west), Hickory, Oak, Pearl, Smith, Chestnut. Smith street is on the railroad, and Chestnut is south of the railroad. The streets are eighty feet wide, except Smith and Broadway, which are 100 feet and Division and State Line, which are much narrower than eighty feet. The alleys in the original plat are thirty feet wide. Large additions have been made from time to time (about eighteen or more, in all) in Indiana, till the entire town in that state covers nearly a mile square—perhaps rather more than that.

About 1853 Mr. Searl built a building east of the Branham House for a grain warehouse. The grain business rose, almost at a bound, to immense proportions. Hundreds of wagon loads have been in waiting at once, and the grain men had to work day and night to keep up with the business. Grain was hauled from Recovery, from New Corydon, and from within six miles of Richmond. The second warehouse was built by James White, but it was burned in 1857, before it had stood a year.

In 1855, three years after Union City began, there were six dry goods stores—Messrs. Lenox, Turpen, McFarlan, White, Hawkins and one other.

John D. Carter and Montgar, in 1854, had a store on the Ohio side, and a large trade.

There were in early times some saloons in Union City (Indiana side), but Alfred Lenox routed one, and Simeon Branham another, probably in 1855. This (Indiana) side of the town has never taken kindly to saloons, and, for the most part, has kept them out. Union City, Ohio, however, is sufficiently infested with the nuisance.

FIRST THINGS.

The first house erected was the Star House, by Mr. Teeter, in 1850. The first hotel was the Forest House, built July 2, 1852. The first store was that of J. J. Turpen (Ohio side, Deerfield Crossing), August, 1852. The first grocery was by Alfred Lenox (Deerfield Crossing), October to December, 1852. The first store, Indiana side, was by B. Hawkins, February, 1853. The first grain house was by Hawkins & Searl, February, 1853. The first railroad agent was R. A. Willson, opening the first set of railroad books in Union City. He managed all three of the roads for some time. The Bee Line was two roads for awhile. The first cars from this place were loaded with grain by Hawkins & Searl, on both roads. J. E. Paxson set up the first boot and shoe store in 1856. William Anderson set up the first blacksmith shop in August, 1852, and his shop is running yet (1881). The first hardware store was by Dukemineer & Maloy. The first stove store man was a Mr. Smith (or Evans). The first millinery establishment was by Mrs. Bennett. The first drug store belonged to Simmons & Hill, 1854 or 1855. The first livery stable was by Alfred Lenox, in 1855. The first book store was set up by Espy & Steele. The first bank was the First National Bank, Edward Starbuck, president, 1865. Kuntz & Willson began their lumber yard in 1867. Kirschbaum & Company began their store in 1865. W. K. Smith began the shoe business in 1859. J. D. Smith set up his jewelry store in 1865. The first public school was taught in the winter of 1853-54, by George W. Brainard. The first church organization was the Methodist Episcopal, in 1852. There were four members, two on probation. The first preaching place was Henry Debolt's house. The first Sunday school was in 1853; superintendent, Rev. J. T. Farson; attendance, twenty-five; place, old Bee Line boarding car. The two first brick edifices are thought to have been Branham's Hotel, 1855, and the building on the southwest corner of Columbia and Pearl—erected by I. P. Gray. The first sawmill was built by John D. Carter in 1852. The first grist-mill belonged to Hobbs (Ohio side), began in 1857. McMillan built a warehouse (Ohio side), and then it was changed into a mill by Hobbs about 1857. The first

Traction Gateway Between Indiana and Ohio, Union City.

One of the Many Tobacco Deliveries Made by the Growers Living Within a Few Miles of Union City.

Meridian Street, Looking South, Winchester.

Washington Street, Looking East.

public school house was built in 1858. The first church was the Disciples church built in 1853-58. The first child born was Henry Debolt's, dead. The first magistrate was Esquire Evans. The first attorney was William P. Debolt. The first physician was Dr. Diehl, or perhaps, Dr. Twiford, 1852.

OFFICIAL HISTORY.

Union City, Indiana, was organized as a town, but no record can be found before 1863. The minutes for 1863 speak of ordinances passed in April, 1855. From that time to the city charter the officers were as follows: Presidents of the board of trustees, Messrs. Weddington, Lambert, Maloy, White, Hill, Cowdery, Swain, Cranor, Jaqua and Harris. The trustees have been Messrs. Maloy, Grahs, Simmons, William Branham, Weddington, Hake, Lambert, Koons, Gregory, Hill, White, Coats, Wiggs, Heitzman, Cowdery, Humphrey, W. K. Smith, Willson, Frey, Cranor, Gist, J. Dye Smith, Mathes, Jaqua, Knapp, Johnson, Ewen, Kerr, Ladd, Harris and Frank. Clerks of the board, Messrs. Reeder, Swain, Gregory, Beall, Smith, Lambert, Wiley, Johnson and Converse. Treasurers, Messrs. Cadwallader, Polly, Coats, Anderson and Johnson. Marshals, Messrs. Sutton, Harkrader, Murphy, Nickey, Mason and Headington.

Union City maintained its organization as a town until 1875, when it was chartered as a city, being one of the first in eastern Indiana to take advantage of the state law granting city charters to towns of its size.

Mayors of Union City, Indiana (it is impopssible to give dates because of the variations in the terms of the mayors): Lorenzo D. Lambert, elected in 1875; James B. Ross, Theodore Shockney, I. G. Stall, Charles H. Cadwallader, Frank H. Bowen, Samuel R. Bell, Wilfield S. Murray, Thomas Jones, Samuel R. Bell, Clarence S. Pierce, G. A. Rosenbush, Charles S. Hardy, Charles I. Williamson, William Harris and Charles D. Reitenour.

Councilmen, since the city corporation was created, have been Messrs. Coddington, Pierce, Koons, Stall, Harris, Frank, Doty, Wetz, Reeder, Bowersox, Castle, Rubey, Witham, John D. Smith, Jones, Vestal, Ladd, Nivison, Masslich, Frey. The following form the present council: Milo F. Oliver, George Hueber, William Keagy, Henry G. Rosenbush and Fred Schmidt.

Union City is today a thorough progressive city and all lines of business are well represented, and it is noted for its fine homes, churches, schoolhouses and public buildings. The city and vicinity support three substantial banks that would be a credit to a much larger city than Union City, and the same can be said of the general stores, for it is very uncommon for people that do

shopping to any extent to leave Union City to do same. The city has an excellent equipment of stores, such as grocery, drug, harness, dry goods, clothing, millinery, boot, shoe, etc., and said business is conducted by a live and energetic class of business men.

Union City has been noted for years for its manufacturing interests, principally in the "Go" line. This branch of the industry is represented, first, by the Ross Carriage Manufacturing Company. This company was established in 1866 by George W. Ross, and was operated by Ross & Horney. They were succeeded by Ross & Hardy, who, in turn, were succeeded by Ross & Anderson. The company was incorporated as a stock company, with a capital stock of $24,000.00, in 1899, and employs at this time an average of twenty-five men per day. It has a yearly output of fifteen hundred vehicles, not including a great amount of repairing, repainting; in fact, all kinds of repair work. This has been a very valuable industry for Union City, and has been one of the institutions that has given the city a standing as a manufacturing city.

The Union City Carriage Manufacturing Company was organized in 1881, with a capital stock of $100,000.00. It is a mammoth concern, employing one hundred and twenty-five men, and has a yearly output of five thousand buggies and carriages. They have a broad territory for their output and the excellence of their product makes them a leading factor in the buggy trade of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois.

The latest organization of Union City is the Union City Body Company, which has recently been organized, with a capital stock of $75,000.00. This concern employs eighty-five men and has a yearly output of 2,500 bodies. They manufacture, principally, auto bodies, with metal panels. The tremendous demand for automobiles has made this one of the most valuable companies in eastern Indiana, and its capital stock rates very high in the market. They sell to manufacture only and cover the middle west as their territory.

UNION CITY WATER WORKS.

Union City was one of the first cities of the state to own and operate its own water system. The excellence of the system and the financial benefit that it has been to the city certainly speak well for the policy and management of the people who have had it in control. The first well for this company was sunk in the south part of the city to a depth of something like twenty-three feet. The bottom of the well is at a vein of gravel something like fifteen feet deep, below which is a stratum of a hard pan from six to eight feet deep. From that there alternates layers of clay and quicksand to an unknown depth. The capacity of this well was about 180,000 gallons per day, which

amount was at various times taken from it. The second well was a surface well thirty-nine feet deep and thirty feet in diameter, built in 1883. The third well was drilled as a gas well, but no gas being obtained the well was plugged and used as a water well, coming from a depth of 235 feet, and is eight inches in diameter. Date unknown. The fourth and fifth wells were drilled by Charles Guthiel, of Winchester, in 1900, and are three hundred feet deep, diameter ten inches. Sixth well, drilled in July, 1914, is 221 feet deep, and ten inches in diameter. The water from these wells is analyzed every six months by the state board of health. The following is the analysis made May 23, 1914: Odor, none; color, 16; turbidity, slight; sediment, much; free ammonia, .0020; albuminoid ammonia, .0020; nitrates, .0030; nitrites, .0001; chlorine, .6; hardness, 34.8; iron, .01; colon bacilli, none. After giving the above anaylsis, State Chemist Barnard added the following sentence, "This is good water."

Mains.—The first mains, laid in 1873, were of pine logs, with iron and coated with pitch. Sizes, ten inches, eight inches, six inches and four inches. Of this kind there were four and three-fourths miles laid. Some of this main is still in use. The plant has been extended so that at present there is about nineteen miles of mains.

Service.—There are one hundred and seven fire hydrants. Consumer service is partly by meter and partly by "flat rate." There are 900 meters in use and about 400 use the water by "flat rate." Total services, 1,300.

Equipment.—The first building was forty feet square, and a Dean pump of Indianapolis was installed. Its capacity was 900 gallons per minute. The city, as well as the installers, became embroiled in a law suit over the use of a patent governor. The city lost its suit and a judgment for $5,000.00 was returned by the courts against it. This plant had two water tube boilers which furnished the power. These were in use about twenty years. In 1893 the boilers were replaced by two new return tubular boilers, and the pumping force was increased by the addition of a Duplex Pattern pump, whose capacity was 1,500 gallons per minute. It was so arranged that the old Dean and the new pump were used in duplicate. In 1898, because of not being able to get the water from the wells in sufficient quantity, an air system was installed.

In 1913 the old building was torn down and the plant rebuilt. Two new return tubular boilers of 100 horse power each, a new Cross compound condensing pump, with a capacity of 900 gallons per minute, were installed. The old Dean was discarded and the Duplex pump was rebuilt and is used in duplicate. At this time an air compressor of the Cross compound type was also

installed. The capacity of the plant at this time is 2,400 gallons per minute. The total cost of rebuilding was $15,000.00.

It might be said further that the new plant has been inspected by experts and pronounced a model. The total equipment was appraised or inventoried, the plant at a total of $115,000.00, which does not include the Ohio side mains. There is included in the plant a reservoir for fire reserve. It was built in 1908, is 60x80 feet, and has a capacity of 360,000 gallons. It is entirely covered and is thoroughly sanitary.

Financial Statement.—When the plant was first operated and for some few years, it was necessary for the council to vote money from the general fund to the water works fund. Then, upon the extension of the plant, it furnishes a very substantial revenue to the city. At the present time the surplus is being used to extend the plant. Last year the revenue reached almost $10,000.00, and the operating expenses were about $5,000.00. When it is remembered that the city pays no charges for fire hydrants or anything of the kind, this is a splendid showing.

E. S. Pettus, the first superintendent, did much to make the plant a success, and the work he began is being carried forward successfully by the present superintendent, Charles F. Smith.

Nathan Cadwallader was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1826. His father moved to Greensfork, Randolph county, Indiana, in 1833. He was an active, thriving man, but he died in 1840. Nathan was the only boy, and but fourteen years old. He "gouged along" after a "fashion," borrowed a horse sometimes, etc. He did most of the work that was done, though his sisters helped what they could in loading, cleaning grain, etc. They cleared grain by "flapping" it on a sheet, and had to haul everything on a sled. A wagon was a luxury not to be thought of. Two brothers, Thomas and Abner (his father), came together, and settled west of Arba. Mr. Cadwallader attended school at Winchester Seminary, under Professor Cole, twelve weeks. To show the primitive simplicity of those times, it may not be amiss to state that when Professor Cole advised his aspiring country lads to invest in a box of blacking and a brush and to try their qualities, Nathan obediently procured the articles, but was utterly at a non plus, because he had no knowledge of the modus operandi, never having seen an application of the stuff. He taught school four terms; was clerk for Needham, Mauzy & Company; bought out Mauzy and sold goods at Spartanburg; bought out Needham and sold at Newport three or four years; was partner with Raiford Wiggs at Union City; went to Cincinnati, in the firm of Gray, Cadwallader & Wiggs, as wholesale grocers; returned to Union City, and, with Col. I. P. Gray, established the Citizens Bank

in 1865. This was reorganized (same name), under Indiana law, in 1873, and he was made president. Mr. Cadwallader was state senator in 1876 and 1880. He has been twice married, first to Elizabeth Celinda Mauzy, then to Sarah Griffis (1854). He has three children. Mr. Cadwallader is now a resident of Winchester and a highly respected citizen.

Rev. Thomas Colclazer was born in Washington City in 1811, and came to Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1827. In 1838 he married Hannah Johnson. From his early boyhood till he threw down his hammer and took up the Gospel trumpet, he was a blacksmith. He was converted to Christ at a camp-meeting on Dowdy's fork, in the north part of Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1829, under the preaching of the sainted Bigelow. Shortly afterward, in 1830, he was licensed as an exhorter; in 1840, as a preacher, and in 1851 he began to "ride circuit," his first work of this kind being at Deerfield and vicinity in 1851 and 1852. It thus came to pass that he was the earliest preacher at Union City, when it first began to be. His fields of labor in later years were Middletown, Henry county; Perkinsville, below Anderson; Bethlehem, sixteen miles east of Indianapolis; Alexandria, Philadelphia (west of Greenfield) and elsewhere. He died suddenly, in 1865, at Union City.

John Fisher was born in North Carolina in 1792, near the old "Guilford Battle Ground." He left that state in 1816 on horseback, and rode alone (except two days' journey) all the way to Lebanon, Ohio; and (after five or six days spent in visiting friends there) to Wayne county, Indiana, having been fifteen days on the road—a pretty quick trip compared with the speed often made by families and groups coming through on a "moving" expedition. He entered 160 acres in the winter of 1816-17, worked about, put up a cabin, was married to Jane Starbuck September 16, 1819, by Adam Boyd, the only justice of the peace in Wayne county at that time. There were no justices in New Garden township till 1822 or 1823. Mr. Fisher and his wife began to keep "cabin" October 7, 1819; and they lived on that farm till January, 1866, more than forty-six years. They came to Union City in 1866. John Fisher was an orphan boy at six years old. His father died in December, and his mother in September, 1798. He was raised by an elder brother. His father had ten children, who all lived to be grown and have families. Jane Starbuck (his wife) was born in 1803 in Guilford county, North Carolina. She came with her father, Edward Starbuck, to Wayne county in 1817. John Fisher died at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles W. Pierce, in Union City, Indiana, February 8, 1881, in his eighty-ninth year.

E. J. Harshman, Union City, Ohio, is a native of Randolph county, Indiana; he was born in Jackson township, in 1842, the son of Reuben Harsh-

man, an early settler, and one of nine children. He grew up a farmer's son, attending only the schools of the neighborhood. In 1862 he joined the Fifty-fourth Indiana Regiment at Indianapolis, and after the end of his term of service he was mustered out December, 1863. He married Sally French in 1871, and they had three children.

Other citizens, who are not mentioned, and who were factors in the making of Union City were Edmund L. Anderson, Charles W. Pierce, William Anderson, blacksmith; William H. Anderson, lumber; Adolphus Barnes, merchant; A. J. S. Bowers, merchant; John Butcher, grocer; Robert J. Clark, banker; Jefferson Gist, blacksmith; George Grahs, tailor; William Harris, manufacturer; Abram Hoke, carpenter; Seth Hoke, jeweler; Stephen H. Ladd, grocer; Robert B. McKee, merchant; Jesse Paxon, merchant; Enos H. Turpen, grocer; William A. Wiley, miller; William T. Worthington.

It would be impossible, in a book of this kind, to give anything like an accurate description of the many numerous business enterprises carried on in the hustling city of Union City.

The Witham Bowen Lumber Company, Peter Koontz Lumber Company, Frank E. Rohr Lumber Company, Knapp Supply Company, Pierce Elevators, Kirschbaum Clothing Company, and many other enterprises would deserve more mention than space would allow here.

Union City has maintained a constant growth and a wholesome business atmosphere, and will no doubt continue to hold a position of first importance with the business cities of the state.

COUNTY-SEAT, WINCHESTER.

The legislative enactment creating Randolph county was approved by Governor Jennings January 10, 1818. This, among other things, provided for five commissioners to "establish the seat of justice" in Randolph county and this further provided that these commissioners might receive donations of land, the proceeds of which were to be used for public affairs. These locating commissioners met in August, 1818, and fixed the county-seat at Winchester.

They received as donations to the county land as follows: Charles Conway, sixty acres; John Wright, fifty acres; David Wright, ten acres; David Stout, eighteen acres; Daniel Petty, twenty acres; making one hundred fifty-eight acres from five men. This land was all located in sections 20 and 21, township 20 north, range 14 east, being the present site of the city of Winchester. Winchester was the first town established in the county.

The commissioners held their first two meetings in the cabin of Benjamin Cox, east of where the Friends church at White River now stands. Their

third meeting, held December 6, 1818, was "a special meeting of the board of commissioners in the town of Winchester for the purpose of the letting to the lowest bidder the building of a court house, jail and stray pen in said town." From this it is evident that Winchester assumed the name almost as soon as the county was organized.

[Much of the following account of Winchester has been taken substantially from "Manuscripts" by Honorable Jere Smith, who came to Randolph county in August, 1817, and resided therein for more than fifty years until his death].

Lots were laid out in the fall and winter of 1818. The first sale of lots took place February, 1819. The whole plat was an unbroken forest, a primitive wilderness, heavily timbered, with a thick undergrowth. It was necessary to put the court house on blocks eighteen inches high to keep the building above water. A large oak, three feet through, stood for years on inlot No. 9, east front. It was cut down in 1825 or 1826, and the stump was standng there in state when Judge Smith built the Franklin House in 1839. The commissioners, Messrs. Cox, Overman and James, and Paul W. Way, agent, had agreed upon the plan of the town. Overman and Way were both surveyors, backwoods fashion. Charles Connor, who was also a "half surveyor," had a little stiff-armed compass, four-inch face, and an old two-pole chain, tied with leather and tow strings. Paul Way did the surveying. As the commissioners were looking over the ground to locate the public square, Charles Conway told Judge Smith that Old Eli Overman stuck down the Jacob-staff, saying, "Here shall be the northeast corner of the public square," and there it *was*, and there it *is*, and *is to be*, unless, indeed, as seems not very unlikely in these latter days, some city "engineer" shall take it into his overgrown head to plant *new corners* and turn town, streets and all "awry."

The first house built was a round log cabin, one-story high, "scutched down" after it was raised, and before the rafters were put up. It had a clapboard roof and a clay and stick chimney. Mr. Smith says, "I do not know who built the house, but Martin Comer owned it and lived in it a long time. It stood on inlot No. 9, north front, and was built in the early spring of 1819. The second house was put up by Thomas Wright, father-in-law of John Coats, in the spring and summer of 1819. In the summer and fall of 1819, James McCool, a blind man, put up upon inlot No. 1, west front, a good, two-story hewed-log house. When I first came to Winchester (1819), it was the hotel of the town, kept by the blind man, McCool. When next I came, James Oldham, hatter, kept tavern in it, and a hatter's shop back of it. Old Esquire Odle owned it afterward and built a little frame store at the north end and a

frame shed back for bedrooms and he ran it as a hotel, store and residence for some years.

In the winter of 1819-20, James Oldham, the hatter, built a good hewed-log house, story and a half, on inlot No. 11, southeast square; and in the spring of 1820, Alvin C. Graves built a round-log cabin on lot No. 14, in the southeast square.

The hewed-log court-house and the Banta jail were built in 1819-20. In that year (1820), Judge John Sample built the first frame house, a small one-story building, on lot No. 3, east front. He set it on the west line of the lot, some distance south of the northwest corner of the lot. It would seem from this account that there were (1820) seven buildings in Winchester (if the Judge has mentioned them all).

Mr. Smith goes on, "The next frame house was in 1824-25, by David Haworth. It was on inlot No. 10, northeast square, where Jacob Elzroth lived so long and where he died.

Andrew Aker, in 1826 or 1827, built a frame house on inlot No. 8, north front, two stories, with a one-story store-room at the west end.

In 1826-27, Abner Overman built a frame house on the northeast corner of lot No. 2, east front. He sold it to John Way in the fall of 1829, who moved into it and started a blacksmith shop and lived there the rest of his days. In 1823, Mrs. Mary Reeder bought inlot No. 2, west front, built a cabin and lived there some years. She then traded it off to Nathaniel Coffin for inlot No. 12, southeast square. She (Mrs. Mary Reeder) was the "oldest inhabitant" of Winchester, in 1881, being at that time fifty-nine years old. She was in the town seven years before I was, and ten years before Jesse Way. There were, I presume, other cabins and shanties put up in the town during this decade but I cannot now call them to mind.

Winchester would seem to have had an exceedingly slow growth, remarkaby so, considering it was the seat of justice of a county containing at the start 200 voters and increasing its population with considerable rapidity; considering, moreover, that for ten years not another town was even attempted within its limits.

Judge Smith appears to think that the dozen or so houses which he describes were nearly or quite all that had been built up to 1830. And information from several sources indicates that not more than a dozen families were residents of the town at the lapse of twelve years after the town had been platted. One jail and two court-houses had been built. Court after court had been held; jurors had heard cases in the court-house and determined their verdicts seated upon the stumps and logs outside; lawyers and judges and

Woodbury Glass Factory, Winchester

Tile Factory.

Three Glimpses of Mill's Lake and Picnic Grounds. The Cars of the I. U. T. System Stop Within a Few Feet of the Park Entrance.

clients had threaded and waded and swam their way through the primal woods to that frontier town; but almost no town was there. But in those halcyon days small need was there of towns, people lived at home and made well-nigh everything they used, and had little occasion to buy anything which they could not make. The larger portion of the settlers had come from the Carolinas, where towns were "few and far between," and what more need was here of such things?

It will be seen that up to 1830, Winchester as a town was not much of a success. The business of the place was small, the buildings were few and poor, the roads leading to it were new and bad, the people needed but little trade, and all went thoroughly on the slow order. The court sat and did whatever there was for them; Charles Conway, as clerk and recorder, had all the county writing to do, which was not as much for the whole eleven years as has been since recorded in a single year. County offices were at a discount then. The sheriff could not have done much, though he was collector and sheriff both, as the county tax for 1829 amounted to a sum less than $900. Jurymen came and returned without any bills to find or cases to try, and were paid the magnificent sum of fifty cents per day; and the associate judges maintained their dignity and satisfied their desires for food and lodging to the tune of two dollars per day.

Winchester was a town in the woods but for a long time there was decidedly more woods than town.

FIRST THINGS IN WINCHESTER.

The first hatter's shop in Winchester (and probably in the county) was by James Oldham, in the building erected by James McCool for a hotel. Mr. Oldham kept a hatter's shop and hotel. The first hotel was in the same building, by James McCool, in 1819, where the Peoples Loan and Trust building now stands. The first store was owned by Esquire Odle. It was not much of a store. The old house was burned in 1879. The first frame house (and probably first in the county) was built by John Sample, in 1820, upon Lot No. 3, East Front. There are doubtless more costly and splendid frame dwellings in Randolph county in 1914 than that was, but not one today which gave more solid comfort to the occupant than that same frame house, the first in Randolph county. John Way set up his smith shop in 1829. There had probably been some other, but the fact is now beyond recall. Jesse Way began his store in 1832 or 1833. Mary Reeder came to Winchester in 1823, residing upon Lot No. 2, West Front, and removing afterward to Inlot No. 12, southeast square. The court-house and jail were built in 1819 and 1826, the one by

Abner Overman, and the other by Albert Banta. The public square was cleared of the forest trees by the laborious process of chopping and burning. The work was performed in 1819 or 1820 by David Lesley, then a young man, just come to the county, father of Daniel Lesley, former school superintendent of Randolph county. The second court house (brick) was contracted in 1826 and ready for occupancy in 1828. The first schoolhouse was built of logs, with the ends projecting at the corners. It stood on ground occupied by the office of Dr. B. S. Hunt. Moorman Way had the first cabinet shop soon after the establishment of the town. Moorman Way had a carding machine very early, run by horse-power (sometimes by ox-power). Daniel Petty also had a carding machine, east of town on Salt creek. It was driven by horse-power, too. The first grist-mill in the county is thought by some to have been built by William Wright, at the mouth of Salt creek, near Winchester. He had "gray-heads" for mill stones, and his wheat-bolt was operated by hand, each customer bolting his own grist. The first justice of the peace may have been Esquire Odle, or John Wright—perhaps both at once in the township. Thomas Hanna began selling goods, perhaps in 1824. His store was in a house at the west end of Thomas Ward's building. He continued in business four years, and was bought out by Andrew Aker in 1828. The first steam grist-mill (and the first in the county) was erected about 1835, by Elias Kizer and Daniel Haworth. That engine of theirs was the first steam-power in the county, and in those days it was a sight to behold. Probably the first wagon shop in Winchester, and in the county, was carried on by Thomas Butterworth, beginning, perhaps, in 1836. Mr. Butterworth had also a saw-mill, a carding machine and a grist-mill. The first religious denomination in Winchester was perhaps the Methodists. The first drug store was conducted by Dr. Woody, and was followed by Rush & Kizer, in 1849. The first hardware store was kept by Mr. Brumer. Among the early attorneys may be named Zachariah Puckett, Jeremiah Smith, Moorman Way and Silas Colgrove. The county seminary was opened for school March, 1842, under the instruction of Professor Ferris, then a young but active and enthusiastic teacher, famous for his success in that line, but now sleeping low beneath the "clods of the valley." Winchester was incorporated as a town in 1838, thirty-eight voters favoring the measures, and none opposing it.

The citizens of Winchester were for the most part genial, reliable men, but slow to make investments for the betterment of the town. The growth of Winchester was exceedingly slow until about 1845, when the prospects of railroads began to enthuse the people and attracted prospective purchasers of property. Business began to improve and new houses were built, streets were

made better and the entire attitude of its citizenship became more progressive. In 1853 the "Bee Line" railroad was built, which gave new interest and life.

The town gradually grew in size and importance, and has at all times been the leading town and city of the county. Having, in 1910, a population of 4,266. It was incorporated as a town in 1838 by popular vote, thirty-eight votes being cast in favor and none against. It was divided into five wards, viz.: First ward, northeast square, Elias Kizer, trustee; second ward, north front and northwest square, Nathan Garrett; third ward, west front and southwest square, Jeremiah Smith; fourth ward, south front and southeast square, John D. Stewart; fifth ward, east front, Jesse Way.

In 1848 a special bill was passed by the Legislature authorizing and providing for a new organization in the town of Winchester. The local records, however, are not obtainable. September 5, 1875, Thomas Ward, William D. Frazee and Thomas M. Browne, "the inspectors elected by the citizens of Winchester," appeared before the board of county commissioners and filed their certificate of an election held in the town of Winchester. The commissioners made the following entry: "From which return and papers it appears to the satisfaction of the board that there were sixty-five votes cast at said election and that sixty-one of said ballots had 'yes' thereon and three of said ballots had 'no' thereon and that one of said ballots was blank, and the board being satisfied of the legality of said election, order and declare that the said town has been incorporated by the name of Winchester." The first record in the city clerk's office is under the date of October 6, 1855. The trustees elected were Silas Colgrove, James Browne, William W. Smith, Simeon H. Lucas, Martin A. Reeder; John Neff, clerk and treasurer; Benjamin Ramsey, assessor and marshal; James Browne, president of the board.

March 27, 1893, an election was held for the purpose of determining whether the town of Winchester should be incorporated as a city, under the general laws of the state of Indiana, and a majority of the ballots were in favor of incorporating.

On April 1st the town council divided the new city of Winchester into three wards and ordered an election to be held in each, whereupon the following were elected: W. S. Diggs, mayor; William P. Needham, city clerk; John Coffin, city marshal; Union B. Hunt, William Y. Puckett, councilmen of the first ward; Levi Slagle and Marshall F. Bailey, councilmen of the second ward; Omar R. Tripp and Stephen Clevenger, councilmen of the third ward; S. D. Coats, treasurer. Councilmen met and organized and elected: J. E. Hinshaw, street commissioner; Charles C. Yunker, civil engineer; Dr. F. A. Chenoweth, member of the board of health; Jesse Canada, city attorney.

Mr. Diggs served as mayor until September 10, 1898, when he was succeeded by T. W. Hutchens. Mr. Hutchens was succeeded by Fermen C. Focht, in September, 1904, and he by Walter S. Parry, September, 1906, followed by Carl Thompson, the first Monday in Januay, 1910, who was followed by the present incumbent, H. E. McNees, January 1, 1914.

Mr. Needham served as clerk until September 10, 1898, when he was succeeded by Samuel D. Fox, who still holds the office. Mr. Coats continued as treasurer until the office was transferred by law to the county treasurer.

The city has been districted into wards in different manners during its history, at some times having six councilmen, two from each ward, and others having five, one from each ward and two at-large.

The councilmen from the first ward have been: William D. Chapman, William Y. Puckett, Perry Leavell, Harvey E. McNees, Jacob E. Hinshaw, Link Reinheimer, James M. Browne, Clyde G. Hiatt and Bella N. Botkin. Those having lived in the second ward are: Marshall F. Bailey, Levi Slagle, Samuel T. Remmel, Louis Payne, Charles E. Magee, Robert B. Puckett, James M. Seagraves, Zachariah T. Romizer, Albert Norton, Austin Burk, deceased April 16, 1913, Edgar Bailey and Henry Abel. Those having lived in the third ward are: Omar Tripp, Stephen Clevenger, William Lenkensdorfer, Hiram D. Moorman, J. H. Kinkead, Bader S. Hunt, Orin H. Barnhill, William Horn, W. U. Davis, Russel Coats.

Report of treasurer shows a balance of $29,519.02, August 5, 1914.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Winchester at the present time has an excellent equipment of stores, such as groceries, drugs, harness, mercantile, millinery, tailoring, boots and shoes, etc., but a few that have begun in a small way and attained large proportions deserve special mention. C. W. Moore & Son, merchants, M. L. Mills & Company, merchants, W. E. Miller Company, merchants, comprise three of the best equipped general stores to be found in eastern Indiana. The last two firms occupy their own building and have grown from small establishments to mammoth ones. The W. E. Miller Company was at first W. E. Miller, proprietor, who came from Ridgeville in 1880 and by strict application to business and catering to the tastes of the best class of customers became one of the leading stores in eastern Indiana. Mr. Miller organized the W. E. Miller Company, and has in a large measure retired from the active management of the affairs of the store.

The C. V. Graft Milling Company, successors to Gordon Smith, has im-

proved machinery and equipment of its mill until it is the largest to be found in this part of the state.

The Goodrich Brothers Hay & Grain Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, was incorporated in 1898 and at this time owns eleven elevators and hay barns in Indiana, located at Winchester, Gaston, Farmland, Durbin, Snow Hill, Westfield, Jolietville, Gadsden, Chesterfield, Malden and Boone Grove. This represents a valuation of $225,000.00. The plant at Winchester has a purifying plant capable of purifying 1,500 bushels per hour and a dryer with a capacity of 500 bushels per hour. The cost of this plant alone was $100,000.00. In 1913 this firm shipped 968,802 bushels of grain, which with their other business represented a value of $1,000,000.00. They expect in 1914 to handle 1,250,000 bushels of grain. Their plant has a storage capacity of 225,000 bushels. In 1913 they shipped 800 cars at a cost of over $25,000.00. This company is composed of J. B. Goodrich, president; W. W. Goodrich, vice-president, P E. Goodrich, secretary-treasurer, J. P Goodrich and E. S. Goodrich. This company is the third largest to be found in the state of Indiana.

Another institution worthy of special mention is the Woodbury Glass Company. It is one of the largest institutions of its kind in eastern Indiana and the only Company of this kind doing business in Randolph county. This company was incorporated in 1893 as "The Woodbury Glass Company," located at Parker. The capital stock at that time was $10,000.00. The directors were: President, J. T. Wilcox; secretary, George Gadbury; superintendent, John D. Carter. This company was only fairly successful and not being able to meet its obligations promptly, stock was sold to Charles Dotson, J. W. Thompson and Albert Canfield, of Winchester. The new firm interested George E. Leggett, who was induced to take stock. Mr. Leggett was made secretary of the company in October, 1893, and in January, 1894, was elected president, which position he has continued to hold until the present time. Mr. Leggett also served as treasurer for a number of years, but the duties of the president became too heavy and he was relieved from the duties of treasurer. This company purchased the Davis glass plant in Winchester in the spring of 1904. The factory at Parker was moved to Winchester and the company reorganized with a capital stock of $275,000.00; $200,000.00 common stock and $75,000.00 preferred stock. The changes in the bottle business made it necessary for this company to add to its bottle factory a factory for the manufacturing of skeleton cases and special packages. At this time they have one of the best equipped factories to be found in the country. This factory has a capacity of 6,000 boxes daily. These two enterprises

jointly give employment to 600 men. This factory has been the greatest factor in the business life of Winchester. One can readily see the importance of this when it is known that this company expends for labor over $300,000.00 per year. During the past year their output was 230,000 gross of bottles, representing a value of approximately $520,000.00. During 1913, 591 full cars of ware and 2,873 local orders, or lots less than a car load, were shipped. This factory, together with the Goodrich Brothers Hay & Grain Association, and other enterprises have made the Winchester freight office on the Big Four railway, the best paying office between Bellefontaine and Indianapolis. The officers of this company at present are: George E. Leggett, president; W. E. Miller, vice-president; L. M. Kimmel, secretary; J. C. Leggett, treasurer; M. L. Somers, superintendent.

Some of the important factories that have existed in Winchester and are now removed are: Winchester Wagon Works, Gardiner & Horan Carriage Works, Knecht & Thomas Pump Works, A. G. Canfield Mills, Charles Guthiel Tannery; Winchester Manufacturing Company, organized October 31, 1881, capital stock, $25,000.00; John D. Carter Woolen Mills; W. V. R. Tooker Windmill Factory and Winchester Handle Factory.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Winchester fire department is a "volunteer" department, more properly speaking, is part public and part volunteer. This company is housed in the City Building which was built in 1902, on the south side of Franklin street between Meridian and West streets. The company was organized upon the completion of this building with David Martin chief and Will Kizer assistant. Mr. Martin served for more than one year as chief and was a very efficient officer. He was succeeded by Guy Way, whose work has been so satisfactory he has been kept in constant service to the present time. Mr. Kizer served as assistant until 1907 when he was succeeded by E. P. Fulghum who still occupies that position. The employed fireman at present is Will Draher. The city keeps these three men employed. In addition to the services of these three on duty there are ten volunteer firemen whose duty it is to attend all fires when notified. A fire bell is the only necessary notification as they "drop everything and go." The volunteer men at present are: John W. Guenther, C. L. Summers, Walter Baker, C. O. Summers, C. H. Lennon, Kora Davis, Orville Ashton; Max Romizer, W. S. Daly and Troy Lasley.

The equipment of the service is first-class in every particular, and consists of hose wagon, one reel, 2,200 feet of hose and six nozzles, one one-horse

ladder wagon, four chemical cans and one Pyrene filler, a special apparatus to be used in case of gasoline explosion. The department has three well-trained horses in addition to the above. The average time required to leave the department after a call has been sent in is thirty-one seconds, which certainly speaks well for the efficiency of the fire chief and his helpers. The city is equipped with sixty-seven fire plugs situated in various parts of the city. During the year 1913 twenty-nine calls were answered.

Winchester has no enterprise of greater value to it than its fire department. The members of this company belong to the Eastern Indiana Volunteer Association. Messrs. C. O. Summers and John W. Guenther, of the Winchester company have served as president of this association. The companies of the county belonging to this association are, Winchester, Woodbury, Union City, Farmland, and Parker. Winchester entertained this association in their annual meeting of 1911.

CITIZENS WATER & LIGHT COMPANY, WINCHESTER.

This company was organized in 1899 with a capital stock of $50,000.00, for the purpose of furnishing water and light to Winchester and the citizens of Winchester. This company was maintained as such until September, 1912, when it was reorganized with a capital stock of $400,000.00, under the name of the Citizens Heat, Light & Power Company. The purpose of this company is to furnish water and light to Winchester and its citizens, but has, since its organization, constructed lines to furnish light to Farmland, Lynn, Ridgeville and Saratoga. Since the reorganization of the company the plant has been completely renewed. The gas and steam engines have been displaced by two Diessel oil engines known as the Internal Combustion Oil Engine. These are of 225 horse power each, sufficient to furnish any strain that might be put upon them with a plant of this size. The water pressure is maintained at forty-five pounds except in case of fire when a pressure of seventy-five pounds is maintained. The water is furnished from deep wells drilled into limestone or gravel. This water is analyzed by the state department at various times of the year and has always been found to be chemically pure. The directors of this company at the present time are: J. T. Moorman, president; C. W. Moorman, vice-president; E. S. Goodrich, secretary-treasurer; George E. Leggett, W. E. Miller and E. F. Kitselman.

Gen. Browne Winchester, member of Congress from the Sixth District, was born at New Paris, Preble county, Ohio, April 19, 1829. His father, John A. Browne, was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania; his mother, Hannah (Mauzy) Browne, of Bourbon county, Kentucky. His mother died

in 1843, which calamity broke up the family circle. His father apprenticed young Thomas M. to Mr. Ralph M. Pomeroy, a merchant of Spartanburg, Randolph county, Indiana, soon after which he removed to Grant county, Kentucky, where he died in 1865. Influenced by the excellent character of his employer, Thomas M. rapidly gained a knowledge of business and formed correct habits. His opportunities for gaining a liberal education were very meager, being confined to a few weeks each year in the common schools of Spartanburg and one term in the county seminary at Winchester. In 1848, he began the study of law with Hon. William A. Peelle, of Winchester, and in 1849 passed an examination in open court and was admitted to practice in the inferior courts of the state; two years later he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Indiana. On March 18, 1849, he married Miss Mary J. Austin, of New Paris, Ohio. In 1850, when but twenty years of age, he was elected prosecuting attorney for Randolph county and after the adoption of the present constitution, he was three times elected prosecuting attorney for the 13th Judicial District, discharging the duties of that office with marked ability and success until 1861. In August of that year, he made one of the most powerful speeches of his life on the "Crisis of the Country," in which many of his enthusiastic declarations seem now to have been prophetic. He was elected Chief Clerk of the State Senate at its session in 1861, and in the spring of 1862 he entered the United States service as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Thomas J. Wood, and served with that officer until after the battle of Shiloh. During the siege of Corinth, he was stricken with disease and returned home and only recovered after several months of great suffering. In October, 1862, he was elected senator for Randolph county and took a leading part in the debates of the stormy session of 1863, ranking as an able Republican leader. At the close of the session, he resigned the senatorship and assisted in recruiting the Seventh Indiana Cavalry (119th Regiment Volunteers), and was commissioned captain of Company B, but before leaving the state for active service was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He was soon promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, and received the rank of brigadier-general by brevet "for gallant and meritorious conduct" from the hand of President Lincoln. In October, 1864, on account of his well-known legal attainments, he was chosen president of a military commission to convene at Memphis, for the trial of such causes as might arise in that department. The most important case that came before this tribunal was the trial of the famous guerrilla, Dick Davis. This trial lasted thirty-five days and ended in the conviction and execution of the culprit. In January, 1865, General Browne again took the field, and remained in active service until

the final close of the war and the mustering out of his regiment. During the winter of 1865-66, he was in command of the troops at Sherman, in the department of Northern Texas, where his wise yet firm administration won golden opinions from men of all parties and he left behind him upon his return home many warm friends in that part of the "Lone Star State."

After he was mustered out of service, he resumed the practice of his profession at Winchester, Indiana, but was shortly after appointed by the President, United States District Attorney for the District of Indiana, the duties of which office he discharged with distinguished ability and success until his resignation in 1872. In 1872, the Republican party nominated General Browne for governor of Indiana. His popularity with his party being demonstrated by his distancing such distinguished competitors as Godlove S. Orth and Gen. Benjamin Harrison. It was indeed a proud triumph for the lonely orphan who had been left among strangers without money or friends at the age of thirteen, when that great convention called him to the front and placed in his hands the battle-scarred banner of union and liberty.

He made a most gallant campaign, but was defeated by Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, who carried the state by a very small majority. After the campaign of 1872, he formed a co-partnership with Hon. Jonathan W. Gordon and Judge Robert N. Lamb, of Indianapolis, under the style of Gordon, Browne & Lamb. They commanded an immense business continuing until 1876, when General Browne was elected to Congress by a majority of over fifteen hundred, in the then Fifth Indiana District, defeating that veteran Democrat, Hon. William S. Holman, who had served six terms, and carried his district at the preceding election by more than twenty-five hundred majority. General Browne was re-elected in 1878, maintaining his majority over the same gentleman and was again re-elected in 1880, carrying the Sixth District by about ten thousand majority. Upon entering Congress, he at once took rank as an able and discreet member.

John H. Cottom was born June 4, 1788, at Snow Hill, Maryland. His father moved to Kentucky when he was a lad of eight or ten years. John H. Cottom married in Kentucky, and moved to New Paris, Ohio, in 1812. They had four children, viz.: David J., Thomas F., John W., and James Samuel. John H. Cottom came to Winchester in 1843. He moved to Illinois with his son David, in 1856. He returned to Ohio and died near Cincinnati, at the home of his son, John Wesley, in 1875, aged eighty-seven years. David and John W., sons of John H. Cottom, came to Winchester in 1843, and entered into partnership as merchants. From 1843 to 1856 they did an im-

mense amount of business—more than ever had been done before that time, and some think their business was greater than that of any mercantile firm even since that time. They were enterprising men, enthsiastic in business and wide-awake in whatever they undertook and were respected and useful members of society.

John D. Carter was born March 17, 1829, in Delaware county, Indiana. His father, Edmund D. Carter, emigrated from Maryland to Indiana at a very early date. He removed with his family to Ohio in 1829, soon after the birth of his son and in 1832, removed to Madison county, Indiana. In 1835 he again located in Delaware county, returning to Madison county a few years later. In 1838, he came to Randolph county, locating in Stoney creek township, and removed to Winchester in 1840.

Armsbee Diggs was among the earliest pioneers of Randolph county, and for many years one of its most active and reliable citizens. He came here in the prime of a vigorous manhood and for more than a half century was identified with the development of the county, bearing his full share in pioneer hardships and contributing liberally to the encouragement of public improvement inaugurated in later years. He was born in 1795, in Anson county, North Carolina. About the year 1816, he married Mary Way, and in the winter of 1816-17, started with his young wife for the wilds of Indiana, reaching Randoph county in February, 1817, and locating on the banks of White River. Here he addressed himself to the task of clearing and improving a farm, and although he was a successful and energetic farmer, he was an enthusiastic hunter and fond of the chase. In December, 1817, his eldest son, Henry, was born. The latter was one of the first white children born on White river in this county, his only seniors being Fanny, daughter of William Diggs, and Lydia Wright. In the years that ensued, eleven other children were added to the family of Mr. Diggs. Mr. Diggs entered a tract of one hundred and seventy-nine acres from which he developed his farm. For the purpose of purchasing this tract he went on horseback to the land office at Cincinnati, with just enough money to pay for a quarter section; but upon his arrival he learned that the tract "overran," and it would be necessary for him to purchase the entire amount. He did not possess the requisite amount of money and had it not been for the kindness of a young man in the land office, he would have been compelled to return without a title to the land on which he had erected his cabin and where his family then resided. About the year 1850, he erected a saw mill and grist mill on White river, and for ten years or more was engaged in this enterprise, from which he derived a fair profit. He died in March, 1872, having lived to see the pioneer settlement develop into a populous

and wealthy county. His wife did not long survive the husband with whom she came to these wilds, as she died in October of the same year.

Henry H. Neff was a prominent citizen and active business man of Winchester and one of the most energetic workers in its public enterprises. He was born June 5, 1815, near Eaton, Preble county, Ohio. His father, John Neff, Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania, and the descendant of German ancestors. His mother, whose maiden name was Susanna Gray, was a native of Virginia. Henry remained at home until seventeen years of age, acquiring at the common schools a good English education. In the fall of 1832, he went to Eaton, in company with his brother John, to learn the printer's trade, under the instruction of Dr. F. A. Cunningham and John Vanausdal, Esq., remaining until the spring of 1834. He was subsequently employed in the office of the *Herald* at Liberty, Union county, Indiana. While at the latter place, his health failed and he was taken home by his father to Winchester, Indiana. He remained at home until his health was restored and in July, 1836, accepted an engagement with Thomas Tigar, editor of the Fort Wayne (Indiana) *Sentinel*, remaining in his employ for eighteen months. In 1838, he returned to Winchester, Indiana, and engaged in the retail grocery trade. In the following year, he embarked in the drug trade with Dr. Robert Woody, at Winchester, and continued in this business for four years. On October 22, 1843, he issued the first number of the Winchester *Patriot*, the first newspaper ever published in Randolph county. He was elected representative from this county in the State Legislature in 1847. At the expiration of his official term, however, he purchased the paper from its new proprietors and resumed its management. In 1850, he received the appointment of deputy United States marshal, to take the census of Randolph county. In 1852, he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court for Randolph county, and at that time made a final sale of the *Patriot* office. In 1856, by the unanimous voice of the convention, he was again the candidate for this office and was elected by a majority of nine hundred. He was urged by Governor Morton to assist in raising a regiment for the United States service for the suppression of the rebellion. He entered enthusiastically into this work and was commissioned Captain of Company G, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment. The organization of the regiment was completed at Indianapolis and Captain Neff was promoted to the office of major. The regiment was assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps, under General Schofield, leaving Indianapolis in March, 1864, and proceeding to Nashville. They were engaged in the battle of Wise's Fork, near Kingston, North Carolina, from the 8th to the 10th of March, 1865. At this battle, Colonel Neff was bereaved of his son, Captain

J. L. Neff, who fell in the conflict, pierced by an enemy's bullet. He was conveyed to his home by his father and interred in the cemetery at Winchester, amid the tears and sympathy of the community among whom he had been reared and who knew him as a noble young man. His father had been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and after the funeral of the son, returned to perform his duty as a soldier. Mr. Neff engaged in the lumber business and was later chosen president of the Winchester Wagon Works Company. Winchester has had but few men of such great public spirit.

Martin A. Reeder was born in 1819, in Warren county, Ohio, and came to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1822, with his grandfather, John Martin. He was associated with the county in its pioneer period and kept pace with its progress, at the same time rising to prominence as a citizen. He was called upon to fill various local offices in early times, as well as in recent years, and in all capacities proved himself capable, efficient and trustworthy. He served as county assessor two terms, as county appraiser two terms, as township assessor two terms and three terms as township trustee. In 1875, he was elected by the Republicans as the representative from this county in the State Legislature, and in this capacity rendered valuable service. Among the bills introduced by him were the charter under which Union City now exists; the act prohibiting the sale of ammunition to minors; the exemption of the property of widows; the bill for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and the punishment of intoxication; and a bill providing for local option. In his early life he formed ideas antagonistic to the institution of slavery, and in his maturer years became one of the prominent Abolitionists of this community, co-operating with Daniel Worth, Dr. Hiram P. Bennett, Paul W Way, and others in this region who engineered and operated the "Underground Railroad," and other agencies of a similar character and spent both time and money in the furtherance of these and other benevolent enterprises. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Favorite, daughter of Henry Favorite, of Maryland.

Asahel, son of Ezra Stone, was born June 29, 1817, near Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, removing with his parents to Aurora, Indiana, in 1818, and to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1822. On the 23d of September, 1837, he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia B. Preston, at Finneytown, near Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1839, however, he came to Winchester and until the outbreak of the late rebellion, was engaged at the carpenter trade. On the 29th of May, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Morton as commissary general for the State of Indiana, and, on the 15th of October, 1862, was appointed quartermaster-general. In his official capacity he proved himself a superior man.

In the work of looking after the interests of the soldiers, securing and forwarding supplies, providing sanitary stores, nurses and medical attention for the sick and wounded, and in the discharge of all the varied and arduous duties of his position, he was zealous, patriotic and self-sacrificing. He rendered valuable service to the cause and great reliance was placed in his judgment and discretion by Governor Morton, who frequently commended him in his annual messages to the Legislature. His field of labor was varied and extensive, requiring executive ability of a high order which he developed in a marked degree. In his message of January 6, 1865, Governor Morton said: "The report of the quartermaster and commissary general is herewith laid before you, and your attention is especially called to its contents. The administration of this department by General Stone has been highly successful and satisfactory." After the close of the war, he returned to the farm in Randolph county, and for a while was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1865, however, he became identified with the banking interests of Winchester, an account of which is given elsewhere. In 1847, when only thirty years old, he was nominated by the Whig party of this county for the Indiana House of Representatives and elected in the fall of that year. In 1848, he was nominated as a member of the Constitutional Convention and was only defeated by four votes. In 1860 he was elected to the Indiana Senate. The war and his connection with it here interrupted his public life, but after the restoration of peace he again became the standard-bearer of his party at the earnest solicitation of friends, and, in 1867, was again elected as the representative from this county in the General Assembly of Indiana. In November, 1881, he was elected secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Winchester Wagon Works. In the spring of 1880, he purchased and donated to the town of Winchester forty acres of land for a public cemetery. He purchased the ground at a cost of $4,000, and had it surveyed and platted at an additional expense of $300, and on the 1st day of March, 1880, secured it to its purpose by a deed, signed by himself and his worthy wife, conveying the premises in trust forever to a Board of Control, to be used for the purpose designated. On the 3d day of July, 1880, a public dedication was held, at which very appropriate ceremonies were held, and addresses delivered by prominent citizens of Winchester and others from abroad, and the park named "Fountain Park Cemetery."

Mr. Thomas Ward was reared in a pioneer settlement and his early life was passed like that of all boys who have been similarly situated. His advantages were limited, but his father's house was the resort of travelers, many of whom were very intelligent men and took pleasure in imparting a portion of

their knowledge to the boy, who always evinced an inquiring disposition and learned readily. At an early age, he began trading with his neighbors and nearly all his transactions redounded to his success, so that, when twenty-one years of age, he had accumulated six hundred acres of land. His first earnings were made by "deadening" timber for new purchasers. He would take the contract for "deadening" the timber on these lands and after sub-letting it, usually had a profit left for himself. He never retrograded in his financial standing; the property which he had accumulated during the years of his minority stimulated him to greater achievements, and in the years which followed he found his prospects brightening and his prosperity increasing. In 1840, he was married, and in 1841 removed to a tract of land near Ridgeville, from which he developed a good farm. This farm was cleared and improved by himself, and after cultivating it for four years, he removed to Winchester and embarked in mercantile pursuits at this point. He was thus engaged until 1870, carrying a general stock for a part of the time, and later in the hardware trade exclusively, while at another time he was the proprietor of a harness shop. He was one of the first friends of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne railroad, and was one of the Board of Directors. He had invested $35,000 in stock, but it was found that the company would be unable to complete the road to Fort Wayne. Upon this discovery, the directors sold the road to another company and by the change he lost all he had invested, except about $3,100. In 1865, he became one of the company who organized the First National Bank of Winchester, and served as its president until 1868. In 1864, he was elected to the Indiana Senate and at once arose to a position of prominence and honor, serving on important committees. He voted for the ratification of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States and introduced a bill to admit the testimony of colored witnesses in cases where white litigants were involved. He also introduced a bill to make the sale of liquor a penal offense and served as chairman of the Committee on Corporations. The bill to compel railroad corporations to furnish transportation and equalize freights was also introduced by him. He served his constituency well and retired from his official position with the good will of all good people. By his industry and good management, Mr. Ward accumulated a fortune and was regarded as one of the wealthiest citizens of Winchester. Yet his ample fortune did not change his kindly nature and among those who knew him best he was esteemed as a kind and amiable friend.

He was married four times: first, in 1840, to Sarah Ellen Tharp, who died in 1852. He was married to Jane Swayne, of Richmond, Indiana, in

1854. She died in 1865, leaving three children. His third wife was Susan Lykins, who died in 1873, leaving two children. In April, 1876, he was united in marriage with Laurinda, daughter of Isaiah Osborn, Esq. By this union, they were the parents of one child.

Other citizens who were factors in the making of Winchester and who are not mentioned in sketches of this book are: Jesse J. Bates, miller; Edward Bates, miller; James S. Cottom, business; Levi D. Carter, woolen factory; A. G. Campfield, contractor; Patrick H. Dean, photographer; Wm. Fitzmaurice, machinist; David Fudge, furniture dealer; Charles Gutheil, tanner; Michael Gaffy, John H. Gill, manufacturers; Jonathan S. Hiatt, hotel keeper; Calvin Irvin, jeweler; Thomas Klinck, Jr., wagon maker; John K. Martin, brick and tile manufacturer; Elisha Martin, brick manufacturer; John Neff, grocer; Phineas Pomeroy, surveyor; Alfred Rossman, saddler; Washington B. Snedaker, photographer; John L. Stakebake, manufacturer; Ira Tripp, merchant; Richmond Thornburg, tailor; Charles W. Woolverton, boot and shoe dealer; John Dye Smith, merchant.

Wm. A. Kizer

BIOGRAPHICAL

WILLIAM D. KIZER.

One of the most conspicuous figures in the recent history of Randolph county is William D. Kizer, who has long been actively identified with the business and industrial interests of Winchester and vicinity, widely known as one of the leading bankers and financiers of this section of Indiana. Equally noted as a citizen whose useful career has conferred credit upon the community and whose marked abilities and stirring qualities have won for him much more than local repute, he holds today distinctive precedence as one of the most progressive and successful men that ever inaugurated and carried to satisfactory termination large and important undertakings in this locality. Strong mental powers, keen discernment, invincible courage and a determined purpose that hesitate at no opposition have entered into his composition so as to render him a dominant factor in the business world and a leader of men in notable enterprises. He is essentially a man of affairs—sound of judgment and far-seeing in what he undertakes, and every enterprise to which he has addressed himself has resulted in liberal financial returns.

Mr. Kizer was born March 7, 1847, on a farm one mile north of Winchester, Indiana. He is a son of Thomas W. and Susanna (Way) Kizer. The father was born in Ward township, Randolph county, and the mother was a native of Winchester. Elias Kizer, the paternal grandfather, came from Botetourt county, Virginia, in the year 1821, reaching his destination in Ward township on May 6th, traveling the entire distance by wagon. He was thus among the very earliest settlers in Randolph county, when it was still the home of Indians and wild beasts. He settled in the dense woods, built a log cabin and began clearing the land, of which he made an excellent farm in due course of time, and he became prominent in the affairs of the community in its early history. He remained on his farm, which is now the site of Stone Station, until 1832, when he moved to White River township, locating just north of Winchester, and on this farm he spent most of his long and useful life, dying at his home, located at the north edge of town, now included in the city limits, in March, 1867. He died at the age of sixty-seven

years, having been born in the year 1800. His wife, who was known in her maidenhood as Margery Ward, survived two years, dying in 1869. Elias Kizer, besides having engaged in farming, also operated a mill, kept a hotel, and for five years was superintendent of the poor asylum. He was a Republican in politics and his wife was a member of the Society of Friends, but subsequently became a member of the Methodist church.

Thomas W. Kizer devoted his life successfully to general farming and stock raising in his native county and was a highly respected citizen. About 1848 he moved from his farm into Winchester, where he established the family home, but continued to operate his farm. His death occurred November 28, 1901, at an advanced age. His wife preceded him to the grave over a quarter of a century, dying January 15, 1874. Their graves are in Fountain Park cemetery, Winchester. To Thomas W. Kizer credit should be given for the making of Fountain Park cemetery, one of the most beautiful burial grounds in the state. When he began his work it was a barren field, but through his untiring efforts was transformed into a cemetery, that for beauty of landscape architecture, is not surpassed.

William D. Kizer was about a year old when his parents removed from the farm to Winchester, and here he was reared to manhood and educated in the common schools. He assisted his father with the work on the farm during the summer months when he became of proper age. He started in life for himself when nineteen years old and he worked at various jobs about Winchester. In 1866 he invested as a partner in a house moving outfit in which he made a little money, and in the spring of 1868 he engaged with Sol Yunker to sell nursery stock from Rochester, New York, nurseries, in southwestern Missouri. He followed this to the entire satisfaction of his employer for three and one-half years. In the fall of 1870 he rented the old home farm from his father and sowed a crop of wheat that fall. At the urgent request of Mr. Yunker he went to Missouri and helped with the spring sale and delivery of his nursery stock. Upon his return to Winchester, Mr. Kizer was offered a clerkship in the county treasurer's office which he accepted, but a little later he went into the county auditor's office as a deputy, and his farming enterprise was given up and his growing crop relinquished to his father. He served as deputy auditor three and one-half years. He was elected county auditor in the fall of 1874, in the last October election held in the state. He took office November 1st, of that year, serving four years with much credit and satisfaction to all concerned. He then engaged in the sequestered tax investigation business for two years. In 1882 he purchased the business of C. W Diggs for the collection of officers' foreign fees, and he

followed this with gratifying results until 1906, in the meantime frequently traveling over every county in Indiana. Upon the organization of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Winchester in 1898 he was elected president which position he has held continuously to the present time, the pronounced success of this safe, sound and popular institution being due for the most part to his able management and wise foresight and his personal popularity throughout the county. Upon the death of Frank E. Vestal, September 30, 1909, who was cashier of this bank, our subject became actively connected with the every-day business of the bank. He is regarded as one of the most capable and successful bankers of the county, enjoying the entire confidence of the public. He is a deep student of financial questions and modern banking methods and keeps fully abreast of the times in all that pertains to his business. Since 1908 he has been interested in farming lands and general agricultural pursuits in Randolph county. In 1904 he built the Kizer business block on Main street, Winchester, which is one of the most substantial, attractive and important blocks in the business portion of the city, a part of which is occupied by the post office. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Peoples Loan & Trust Company, of Winchester. He is also a stockholder in the Randolph County Bank, the First National Bank of Farmland, and the National City Bank of Indianapolis, formerly the Columbia National Bank. He was one of the organizers and stockholders in the Continental National Bank of Indianapolis, and was one of the promoters and organizers of the Citizens Water and Light Company, of which he was one of the first directors and continued a director until he sold his stock. He has become one of the financially strong citizens of the county and is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished through his own individual efforts, often in the face of obstacles. He has a beautiful and modernly appointed home on North Main street, Winchester, the presiding spirit of which was a lady of culture and refinement, known in her maidenhood as Louisa C. Dana, whom Mr. Kizer led to the hymeneal altar on October 24, 1872, and who proved to be a most efficient helpmeet, whose sympathy and encouragement was in no small degree a potent factor in her husband's large success in the business world. She was a daughter of Dr. Marcus Dana, a prominent physician of Fostoria, Ohio. She was called to her eternal rest on February 17, 1910. Two children who died in infancy were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kizer.

Politically, Mr. Kizer is a Republican and has long been more or less active in party affairs, in fact, a local leader in public matters. Fraternally,

he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Encampment. He is a straightforward, broad-minded, genteel gentleman whom it is a pleasure to know and he has no trouble in winning and retaining friends.

JUDGE JOHN WINCHESTER MACY.

In the death of the late Judge John Winchester Macy, Randolph county lost one of its most remarkable men, a man who, although denied educational advantages in youth, yet by close application, studious habits and industry became more than a local leader in public affairs and a writer of fluency and perfect language; exhibiting a mind that for retentiveness, accuracy and volume was but little less than marvelous. Beginning life as a laborer, and amid humble conditions, his successful public career is an inspiration, tending as it does to prove the opportunities that await those who persevere. Many of the high public positions he filled were unsought by him, coming as they did as a recognition of his integrity, ability, untiring industry and loyalty to friends. Not only did he leave an honored public and professional career as a legacy to his family, but his record as a soldier during the Civil war, is a precious heritage. The love for him of his comrades in arms proves that he had the mettle of which true warriors are made—warriors who fight for right and principle, not gain or glory. No less than his public and military record is his private and domestic life, for he was devoted to his family and friends, and in this respect leaves a memory that will not be forgotten.

Judge Macy was born in Henry county, Indiana, June 12, 1843. He was a son of David and Priscilla (Lewellen) Macy, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Virginia. During the early boyhood of Judge Macy the family resided for a time in Howard county, Indiana, and unto his latest years he carried in his memory a vivid picture of the primitive conditions and hardships of social and industrial life in central Indiana at that early period. In 1854, with his parents, he removed to Randolph county, locating in the vicinity of Farmland. Here he grew to manhood, and nothing which concerned the prosperity of that neighborhood or the welfare of its people ever ceased to be of interest to him. Although a man of marked characteristics and strongly marked individuality, he had perhaps no trait of character more marked than his undying love for the friends and scenes of his youth and early manhood.

On August 2, 1862, Mr. Macy proved his courage and patriotism by enlisting in Company A, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he

served faithfully and gallantly until the close of the war, and was adjutant and acting lieutenant during a portion of his service. These years as a soldier may be said to have been the beginning of his active life and for almost fifty years that life was one of aggressive, cheerful, unremitting industry. For awhile he worked as a wagon maker and afterward engaged in business at Farmland as a tinner. He became deputy clerk in 1867, and served in that capacity under John B. Goodrich and also under Taylor Semans. In 1876 Mr. Macy was elected clerk of the Randolph Circuit Court and served in that capacity for four years. In 1884, he was elected joint senator for the senatorial district then consisting of Randolph, Delaware and Henry counties and served with usefulness and distinction in the turbulent sessions of 1885 and 1887. At the close of his term as clerk of the Circuit Court, Mr. Macy engaged actively in business, and in the practice of law. Early in the year 1902 he was appointed by Governor Durbin judge of the Randolph Circuit Court, vice-Judge Albert O. Marsh, who resigned that position to become United States pension agent for Indiana. Our subject was elected judge at the regular election in November, 1902, and served continually in that capacity for almost seven years in a manner that reflected much credit upon his ability, his profound knowledge of jurisprudence and his fidelity to public duty. He held his first session on January 15, 1902, and closed his term as regular judge on November 16, 1908. At the close of this service he entered with unabated interest into the practice of his profession, and continued with his usual large success and popularity until failing health compelled him to desist, though death alone ended his interest in the affairs of those who had been associates and friends for years.

In December, 1871, Judge Macy was married to Sarah Edger, a woman of fine mind and rare gentleness and christian character. This union was blessed by the birth of six children, namely: Ralph, James and Edward who preceded their father to the Silent Land; Shields S., who lives in Oklahoma; Kate, who is the wife of John D. Miller of Winchester, and John W., Jr., an attorney of Winchester, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Macy also survives.

For four or five years immediately following their marriage Judge Macy and wife lived in Kentucky, where the Judge was engaged in lumbering and merchandising, but from that time until his death, which occurred on August 26, 1912, when nearly seventy years of age, he had lived in Winchester, Indiana.

Judge Macy lived a life of unusual service. He possessed marked talents

and extraordinary force of character. His ability as a business man and lawyer, his success as a jurist and his popularity as a trial judge are well known to the readers of this book. He was a most gifted and charming conversationalist, and was personally acquainted with almost everyone in Randolph county and had besides a wide range of acquaintances everywhere. No estimate of the man which fails to note his capacity to make and keep friends can do him justice. Open-handed, open-minded, delighting always, in being of service to others, he had almost unerring intuitions in immediately grasping the wants, needs and capabilities of those with whom his active life brought him in contact. He was a man of great natural strength of affection. and his love for the living, like his grief for the dead, was not demonstrative or selfish, but warm, constant and undying. He will long be missed in many spheres of action and by many friends everywhere, but no where so much as by those who knew and loved him best.

A monument in Fountain Park cemetery, erected to the memory of Judge Macy, bears this inscription:

"Soldier of the Civil War,
Able Jurist,
Friend of Man."

JOHN W. MACY, JR.

John W. Macy, Jr., is the youngest living son of Judge John W. Macy and Sarah Edger Macy. He was born in Winchester on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1886, and with the exception of five years spent in college, has resided all of his life in the city of his birth. He attended the public schools of Winchester, completing the high school course in 1904. He then entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, and graduated there in 1908 with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He there became a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity and was elected, in his senior year, to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, an honorary fraternity, the requirements of which are based upon scholarship. In the following year he entered the law department of Columbia University, at New York City, but was unable to return after his first year, on account of the failing health of his father. He worked for the law firm of Macy, Nichols & Bales, for a time, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1909. In 1910, he became a member of this firm in place

of his father, whose continued illness forced his retirement from the active practice of his profession with this partnership.

He has been successful from the first and has endeavored to fulfil, by close application and studious habits, the expectations entertained of him by his friends and clients. Whatever measure of success has been his, he attributes to the inspiration of his father's career, which he has constantly kept before him.

Mr. Macy was married on July 3, 1912, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Miss Helen Kelly, daughter of William H. and Beatrice (Deitcher) Kelly. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Macy is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Sons of Veterans. His home is at 408 South Meridian street.

SAMUEL S. BANTA.

Samuel S. Banta, A. B., D. C., graduated with honors from York College, York, Nebraska, June 9, 1909, and from the Universal Chiropractic College at Davenport, Iowa, June 30, 1911, and is conducting a successful practice in Winchester, making a specialty of disease of the spine. In this special line of work he ranks with the finest and most noted experts of the west. His treatment of cases, considered hopeless or incurable, approaches the miraculous.

Dr. Banta was born at Oquawka, Illinois, and is the son of John C. and Elizabeth (Anderson) Banta. He is one of three children, Norman Banta, a brother died several years ago and left a widow and one child. He lived at Great Falls, Montana, and was a road master for the Great Northern. Bertha married Charles Sebur, a farmer of Oquawka, Illinois, and has two children.

The ancestors of Dr. Banta came from Holland to this country in 1858 and settled in New Amsterdam. These were on his father's side. His mother is of Irish descent, her father being a Missourian. She, however, was born in Pennsylvania and went to Missouri when a child. She still survives. Dr. Banta's father died in York, Nebraska, March 11, 1901. The doctor is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the United Brethren church, and in both lodge and church work is an earnest participant. Not only as a physician does he take high rank, but as a citizen, all things pertaining to the advancement of Winchester and Randolph county receiving his heartiest indorsement and support. He is one of those well-balanced and progressive men who believe in the development of whatever enterprise they are associated with.

JAMES S. ENGLE.

For a long lapse of years James S. Engle, of Winchester has stood in the front rank of the Randolph county bar, and for the past five years has been a judge of the 25th judicial circuit court, being still incumbent of the office, and as judge he has more than met the expectations of his friends and the public, and has so discharged the duties of the office as to receive the hearty approval and warm commendation of the bar, without regard to party. He brought to the bench a dignity becoming the high position, and in the line of duty, is industrious, careful and singularly painstaking, which combined with his sterling honesty and fearlessness of purpose, makes him one of the most popular and efficient men ever called to preside over the courts of this district. It is but just to say and greatly to his credit, that no political prejudice, bias or zeal is ever allowed to deflect his mind from its honest convictions, and while discharging his official functions, personal ties and friendships, as well as his own interests and opinions are lost sight of in his conscientious efforts to render equal and exact justice to those whose affairs are adjudicated in his court. His opinions and decisions attest his eminent fitness for judicial positions, being always lucid, unstrained and vigorous, his statements full and comprehensive, and his analysis and interpretations of the law, conspicuous and complete.

Judge Engle was born in Washington township, Randolph county, Indiana, September 13, 1846. He is a son of William and Letitia (Cabe) Engle. The father came from New Jersey in 1825, and located in Warren county, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming until 1840, when he came to Randolph county, Indiana, and purchased two hundred and forty acres of wild land in Washington township, which he cleared, developed and added to until he became owner of four hundred acres and was one of the leading agriculturists of that township at the time of his death, December 1, 1884. He was a man of sterling attributes of head and heart and influential in his community, highly esteemed for his industry and honesty. His family consisted of twelve children, named as follows: Isaac, who established his home in Wells county, Indiana; Wesley H. remained in Randolph county; as did Robert; Elias C. moved to Jefferson county, Kansas; William, who was a soldier in Company F, Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, died from a gun shot wound, at Pittsburg Landing; Samuel is deceased; Calvin S. remained on the homestead; James S., of this review; Daniel H. remained in Randolph county; Albert H., also stayed on the home farm; Price removed to what is now eastern Oklahoma in an early day; Josiah B. was the youngest. This remarkable family of sons were given every advantage of education

J. S. Engle

and early training possible by their pioneer parents. The death of the mother occurred, on the homestead, April 6, 1900, many years after her husband had passed to the Silent Land. He had perhaps the finest farm, and was the first to do any ditching in the county. He was a loyal Republican and was township trustee, when, by law, there were three on the board, and also held the same office, when the board was constituted of only one. He was a worthy member of the United Brethern church, and a true Christian gentleman.

Judge Engle grew to manhood on the home farm where he assisted with the general work during the crop seasons when he became of proper age, and in the winter time he attended the district schools, of which was supplemented by attending the schools of his nearest town, then he attended Hartsville University for nearly three years. In the meantime he taught school and sold books to keep himself supplied with funds, and in 1871 he began the study of law with Cheney & Watson, reading with them until the firm dissolved, early in 1872 he then studied with Watson & Monks until the latter part of 1872 when he was admitted to the bar. He at once formed a partnership for practice with J. E. Neff, now deceased, which partnership continued until Mr. Neff was elected secretary of state, when he formed a partnership with Levi W. Study, also now deceased, which lasted until 1880, and then joined his old preceptor, E. L. Watson, who died a number of years ago. He remained with Mr. Watson until 1885, when their partnership was dissolved and Mr. Engle engaged in practice alone. In all these years he met with a large measure of success, building up an extensive and lucrative clientage, being one of the best known and most popular lawyers in the county.

Politically, Judge Engle has been an active Republican since reaching his majority. He was elected justice of the peace in 1874, filling the office acceptably for four years. In 1885 he was elected to the state legislature, where he made his presence felt for the good of both his county and the state. For a time he utterly ignored public office, his extensive practice requiring his entire attention. In 1891 he formed a law partnership with W. G. Parry, as Engle & Parry, which continued for some time, and was succeeded by Engle, Caldwell & Parry; F S. Caldwell becoming a member of the firm. This continued until November 16, 1908 when our subject became a judge of the circuit court. He came to the bench well qualified for its exacting duties and responsibilities and from the beginning his judicial career was characterized by such a profound knowlege of the law and an earnest and conscientious desire to apply it impartially that he was not long in gaining the respect and confidence of the attorneys and litigants and earning for himself

an honorable reputation among the leading jurists of northern Indiana. From the first his labors were very ardous and many important cases were tried in his court, large interests being involved. So far as known his rulings in all cases have been satisfactory to all concerned, fair and impartial, and his decisions so in accord with the principles of law and practice that everybody interested has been throughly satisfied with his course.

The Judge is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war, having enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving the time of his enlistment, one hundred days, with credit and fidelity to the Union, and was honorably discharged. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Encampment, also the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Judge Engle was married September 23, 1875, in Winchester to Alice Monks, who was born in Randolph county, August 27, 1856 and here she grew to womanhood and received a good education. She is a lady of talent and culture, long a favorite with a wide circle of friends from the best families of the city and county. She is a daughter of John W. and Mary (Hobbick) Monks, both natives of Randolph county, each representing sterling pioneer families, and are both now deceased. Mrs. Engle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in which the Judge is an active worker and liberal supporter. He has long been a member of this denomination, and is on the official board of the church in Winchester, having filled this position for over twenty-five years. He has also been a Sunday school teacher for many years.

Judge Engle is the owner of a fine farm, well improved, highly cultivated and very productive, which lies in Wayne township, this county, and he has a commodious and modernly appointed home on South Main street in the best residence section of the city, and this cozy home is known to the many friends of himself and wife as a place of old-time hospitality and good cheer.

CHARLES F. PIERCE.

Perhaps no man in Randolph county has the artistic temperament to a more marked degree than Charles F. Pierce, a photographer of Winchester whose fame has gone throughout the country. Although Nature, of course, implanted the esthetic attribute in him, yet it had to be cultivated, developed, and Mr. Pierce has worked most assiduously and ardently in order to advance himself along his chosen field of endeavor, and, judging from his past

praiseworthy attainments it is proper to predict for him still greater things in the future.

Mr. Pierce was born March 14, 1863, on a farm three miles east of Winchester. He is a son of Joab W. and Elizabeth (Summers) Pierce, one of our excellent pioneer families, a complete sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Suffice it to add here that the Pierces have always been known as public-spirited, high-minded and exemplary citizens.

Charles F. Pierce was reared on the farm and there did the usual chores assigned to farm boys, until he was about seventeen years of age. He received his primary education in the country district schools. In the year 1881 he went with his parents to Florida where he remained four and one-half years, returning to Winchester, Indiana, in 1886, and worked on a farm and at various occupations. In the fall of 1886 he began the study of photography with E. R. Hiatt, of Winchester, and, having a natural aptitude in this line, he made rapid progress, and was prepared to open a studio of his own, which he did at Saratoga, this county, and met with success from the first.

On December 3, 1887 Mr. Pierce married Mrs. Dora Almonrode, a daughter of Josiah and Margaret (Cox) Almonrode, of Saratoga, where her family was highly respected and where Mrs. Pierce grew to womanhood and was educated. The union of our subject and wife resulted in the birth of two children; Benjamin Harrison, of Winchester, and Goldie, now the wife of Chauncey Waters, of Farmland.

In January, 1888, Mr. Pierce, seeking a wider field for the exercise of his talents, removed to Winchester and opened a studio. His reputation as a fine photographer had preceded him and he soon built up a large and ever-growing business, and here he has remained to the present time, with the exception of several winters spent in Florida, where he did special photographic work. He has one of the neatest and most up-to-date studios in the state and is a very busy man. He has kept fully abreast of modern photographic art and is quick to adopt new designs in his work. He is regarded by all who are familiar with his work as an artist of very pronounced ability and has a wide reputation. He has done special work for "Collier's Weekly" and other leading magazines of the East.

Politically, Mr. Pierce was formerly a Republican, but since the organization of the Progressive party has allied himself with it. He is a member of the State Photographers Association and the National Photographers Association. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Owls.

Mr. Pierce keeps a supply of cameras and art supplies of all kinds and also maintains a picture framing department. His studio is located at 209 South Main street. Here his many customers, some of whom come from remote towns, always receive prompt and courteous treatment.

WILLIAM L. HAWKINS.

Inheriting the thrifty and frugal habits of a sturdy pioneer father who, before the days of railroads left his native hills in the old Tar state under Southern skies and threaded the wilderness to the land of the Hoosiers to seek his fortune in the new country, it is little wonder that William L. Hawkins, erstwhile farmer and merchant, but for a score of years past successful real estate dealer in Winchester has won a definite goal in life, and won his spurs on the field of the industrial strife. The people of Randolph county have known him for many years, and they extend to him every good wish, for his dealings with his fellow men have ever been honorable and they repose in him the most implicit confidence.

Mr. Hawkins was born in Randolph county, Indiana, July 29, 1854. He is a son of William and Agatha (Teagle) Hawkins, whose family consisted of ten children, seven daughters and three sons.

William Hawkins, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in North Carolina in 1808 and his death occurred in 1879. He spent his boyhood in his native state, and when twenty-two years old, in 1830, he made the long overland journey from his native state to Wayne county, Indiana, on horseback, carrying an old flint-lock rifle which is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch. William Hawkin's mother died when he was six weeks old, and his father, John Hawkins, bound him out to a distiller of peach brandy and apple-jack, and he remained with the distiller until reaching his majority, then received for his services five dollars, a jeans suit of clothes, horse, bridle and saddle. He then worked a year for fifty dollars. He married after coming to Wayne county, where he lived about a year, and then removed to Randolph county becoming well situated through his industry and close application. His father and brothers all remained in North Carolina and he lost track of them upon the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion. His wife, our subject's mother, was born in 1809, in Virginia, and she died in 1897, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

William L. Hawkins, of this sketch, grew to manhood on the home farm in Randolph county and he received his early education in an old log school

house in his neighborhood, in fact was located on the farm he now owns. Two of his neighbors and his own family, contributed thirty-one children to the school. He remained on the home place until he was twenty-one years of age. For the past twenty years he has been engaged in the real estate business in Winchester, and he has built up a large and lucrative business. Perhaps no man in Randolph county is a better judge of real estate values, both city and farm, than he. He has dealt promptly, courteously and honestly with his fellow men and he therefore has the good will and respect of all. He has been very successful in a business way.

Politically, Mr. Hawkins is a Republican. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Encampment. He attends the Friends church.

Mr. Hawkins was married May 4, 1883 to Etta Moore, a daughter of James Moore, a farmer of Randolph county. She is one of two children, having a sister, Minnie E.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, named as follows: Minnie, born in 1885, married Harry Iliff, who is in the employ of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, and they have one child, Henrietta; Winnie died in infancy; Lionel M., born May 2, 1888, is secretary and treasurer of the East Arkansas Lumber Company; he lives at Paragould, Arkansas, and married Willie Walters, of Springville, Tennessee; they have one child, William Moore. Charles J., the youngest child of our subject, was born November 3, 1891, and is now working in Chicago for Carson, Pine, Scott & Company.

WILLIAM H. BALES.

Since coming to Randolph county three-quarters of a century ago the Bales family has witnessed wide-sweeping and very important changes in this locality, in many of which they have taken a conspicuous part. But change is constant and general, generations rise and pass unmarked away, and it is the duty of posterity as well as a present gratification to place upon the printed page a true record of the lives of those who have preceded us on the stage of action and left to their descendants the memory of their struggles and achievements. The history of this honored family is a part of an indissoluble chain. which links the annals of the past to those of the latter-day progress and prosperity and the history of Randolph county would be incomplete without due reference to them, the various members of the family hav-

ing lived useful and successful lives, among the best known of the present generation being William H. Bales, long a leading business man of Winchester. Like his father before him, generous and big-hearted, kindly in disposition, he has never lacked for friends, and many of them will pursue his life record, as written here, with deep interest although brief and fragmentary.

William H. Bales was born in Randolph county, September 11, 1857. He is a son of Isaac N. and Martha J. (Platt) Bales, and is one of a family of three children, the eldest, Mary E., dying in infancy; and the youngest, Magnolia M. married W O. Bales, a farmer living south of Winchester, and they have two children, Stella M. and Burley N.

Isaac N. Bales was born also in this county, and here he grew to manhood, received his education in the old-time schools and devoted his life to general farming. He lived on a farm adjoining the land which our subject's paternal grandfather took up from the government, cleared and developed. Isaac N. Bales was a soldier in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry for three years, seeing much hard service and proving to be a gallant soldier for the Union. He was in the last charge of the war, which took place at Mobile, Alabama. He was in the battles at Richmond, Kentucky, in the siege of Vicksburg and was with General Banks on the Red River Expedition, and other general actions. He enlisted August 5, 1862, and was honorably discharged in July 1865. He was never wounded but bullets pierced his hat and clothing.

William H. Bales grew to manhood on the home farm and there worked hard when a boy. He received a common school education. At the age of thirty-seven he moved to Winchester where he has conducted a paint and wall paper store during the past ten years, building up a large and rapidly growing business and carrying at all times a large and carefully selected stock of modern paints and wall paper. His store is one of the best of its kind in this section of the state and would do credit to a city much larger than Winchester. His prices are always right, and, dealing uniformly with his hundreds of customers in an honest and courteous manner, he has become one of our most popular and substantial business men.

Mr. Bales was first married on February 9, 1878, to Mary A. Fisher, whose death occurred March 5, 1905. To this union three children were born, namely: Newton A., who died in early life; Charles E. C., a farmer, lives at Muncie; he married Pearl Powell and they have two children; Russell H. is bookeeper for the Western Drop Forge Company of Marion; he has remained single. William H. Bales was married again, espousing on October 29, 1908, Minnie Burnside, of Albany, Indiana, a daughter of James F. Burnside, and she is one of a family of eight children, an equal number

of sons and daughters. To this second union one child has been born, Esther, the date of whose birth was October 3, 1910.

Politically Mr. Bales is a Progressive. He has been a member of the Christian church for a period of thirty-eight years, and is faithful in his support of the same. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and is a member of the Sons of Veterans.

HOSEA F. HOBBICK.

One of the enterprising and successful business men of Winchester, Randolph county, is Hosea F. Hobbick, who conducts one of the largest and best equipped hardware and tinware stores in the county, his large and successful business having been built up through his own thrift, perseverance and honest dealings, for he began life in a business way at the bottom of the ladder and worked up gradually, often in the face of obstacles which he has removed one by one, obstacles which would have discouraged others of less sterling mettle, so he is eminently deserving of the position he has won in the industrial world and of the high esteem in which he is universally held.

Mr. Hobbick was born in Winchester, Indiana, May 21, 1859, and here he has been content to spend his life, being reared and educated here. He is a son of David and Sarah (Shaw) Hobbick, the mother having come to this county from Caddington, Ohio, being a daughter of Aaron Shaw, a merchant of that place. Our subject is one of three children, he being the eldest; the others are Emma, who married Edward Ginn, a carriage painter, of Winchester, has one child, Hubert; Grant died when eighteen years of age.

David Hobbick, the father, was born in Randolph county, and here he grew to manhood and received his education in the old-time schools of his community. When a young man he learned the trade of a machinist, in which he became quite expert. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Germany, where he spent his early life and was married. Soon after this event he emigrated to the United States.

Hosea F. Hobbick was apprenticed to the tinner's trade when a boy, which he mastered in due course of time, learning its every phase, and becoming one of the most skilful in this vocation in this section of the state. As he prospered he saved his money and finally opened a hardware store in his native city on a small scale. This has continued to grow with advancing years, until now, after twenty years, our subject's store is one of the largest,

most modern and best managed in Winchester, and he enjoys an extensive and rapidly growing trade which extends over a wide territory. He handles all kinds of hardware and tinware, always carrying a large, up-to-date and well-selected stock, and, according to his many customers, his prices are always right, and he has dealt with his thousands of customers in a uniformly honest and courteous manner, so that he has won and retained their good will and esteeem. He is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished in a business way.

Mr. Hobbick was married June 22, 1887, to Mary McIntire, of Winchester, where she grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of John McIntire, a well-known carpenter and contractor, whose family consists of four children, namely: Mary, wife of our subject; Albert, who is employed at the National Cash Register Company in Dayton, Ohio; James is employed at Kechman's Wire Works in Muncie; and Ulysses. To Mr. and Mrs. Hobbick five children have been born, namely: Chester, born in 1888, is with his father in the store; he married Gertrude Wilcox, and they have one child, Mary Virginia; Eola died when six years old; Helen died in infancy; Robert died when seven years years old; Clifford was born August 5, 1900. Mrs. Hobbick is a Quaker in her religious belief. Fraternally, our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and politically he is a Progressive.

David Hobbick, father of our subject, was a gallant soldier for the Union during the Civil war, having enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served most faithfully for a period of three years, during which he was in many of the great battles. His death occurred in January, 1883. His widow survives at this writing, being now seventy-four years old.

DENNIS KELLEY.

Ceaselessly to and fro flies the deft shuttle which weaves the web of human destiny, and into the vast mosaic fabric enter the individuality, the effort, the accomplishment of each man, be his station that most lowly or one of majesty, pomp and power. Within the textile folds may be traced the line of each individuality, be it the one that lends the beautiful sheen of honest worth and honest endeavor, or one that, dark and zigzag, finds its way through warp and woof, marring the composite beauty by its blackened threads, ever in evidence of the shadowed and unprolific life. Into the great

Denis Kelly

aggregate each individuality is merged, and yet the essence of each is never lost, be the angle of its influence wide-spreading and grateful, or narrow and baneful. In his efforts he who essays biographical memoirs finds much of profit and much of alluring fascination when he would follow out, in even a cursory way, the tracings of a life history, seeking to find the keynote of each respective personality. These efforts and their resulting transmission cannot fail of value in an objective way, for in each case may the lesson of life he conned, line after line. precept after precept. One could not contemplate the life record of the late Dennis Kelley, for many years one of the leading business men and public-spirited citizens of Winchester, Randolph county, without gaining therefrom many helpful hints and forming at the same time a very high opinion of the man, for his benevolent and charitable work, extending over a period of many years, resulting in much good and stamping him as a whole-souled and genuine lover of his kind, would alone excite the admiration and reverence of all, especially of the contemplative turn of mind, for his gifts and his deeds for the general betterment of his fellow-men came not from a desire to win the plaudits of the public or for any ulterior motive, but merely out of an altruistic nature and a spirit of profound human sympathy.

Mr. Kelley was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 9, 1844, and with his parents he moved to Montezuma, Ohio, in 1860, being then sixteen years of age. He received a somewhat meager common school education, which was greatly supplemented in after years by much home reading and by actual contact with the business world. Although but a boy when the Civil war came on he proved his courage by enlisting in August, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served most faithfully and gallantly until the close of the war, participating in all of the battles of the famous Atlanta campaign, a series of the most strenuous hand-to-hand battles recorded in history. He was seriously wounded at the battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864. After being honorably discharged he returned home and engaged in the mercantile business with his father, Dennis Kelley, Sr., and soon mastered the ins and outs of the business.

In the year 1867 Mr. Kelley was united in marriage with Margaret Houser. In February, 1872 they removed to Winchester, Indiana, where they established the permanent home of the family, and embarked in the mercantile business. On January 1, 1881 he disposed of his mercantile interests and accepted the cashiership of the Randolph County Bank, which position he filled with eminent satisfaction to both the stockholders and

patrons for a period of five years when he again engaged in business for himself. In 1886 he built the Kelley block, one of Winchester's most substantial and attractive mercantile structures, on the northwest corner of the public square, and here he conducted a prosperous business until 1905 when he was compelled to retire on account of declining health.

As a merchant he became one of the leading citizens of Randolph county, but his talents and energy were not all devoted to money-making; he found time to improve society by mingling with his fellow men in religious and fraternal circles; his devotion thereto was noted and in a financial way none were more generous than he. As a member and official of the Methodist Episcopal church he was punctual in attendance and participated in all its efforts to better mankind. His love for his comrades was exemplified by his becoming a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic; not only was he a paying member thereof, but by his presence at all its public appearances gave proof of his loyalty to its teachings. He was an active member of Winchester Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons. His high regard for that organization led him to become a member of its higher branches, the Council, Chapter, Knights Templar and thirty-second degree. In these he was honored by selection to many of the exacting offices, all of which he filled with his usual fidelity.

As a member for several years of the board of control of the Fountain Park cemetery he exhibited a devotion to civic duty that is worthy of emulation.

However with all the praise he merits for his loyalty to his country during the great war of the states, his honorable career as a merchant, his fidelity to duty in all the positions creditably filled by him in civic, church and fraternal societies, his dominant trait and the one for which his memory should long be revered, was his devotion to his family. He was a husband and father in the most complete sense of those words. His devotion to and his pride in his family and home was a marked characteristic. His home was his castle and there the guest was always welcome, like the way-worn traveler to the tent of the Arab. His happiness consisted of making others happy. He was passionately fond of music, and took pride in giving his children every opportunity to perfect themselves in that art, with a result that they are among our most accomplished musicians. Nor was this filial devotion selfish, as he was advisor and benefactor to many whom the grim Reaper and misfortune had deprived of various kindred that comprise the home. His family consisted of Charles A. Kelley, of Searcy, Arkansas; Dennis H., of Whitefish, Montana; Asahel Stone, Grace M., Frances E.,

and Ruth M., of Winchester, Indiana. They all survive together with the mother.

Dennis Kelley was summoned to his eternal rest on April 9, 1911, after a short illness, at the attractive family residence on South Meridian street, Winchester.

We quote these paragraphs from a lengthy article which appeared in Winchester's leading newspaper, at the time of his death:

"Mr. Kelley was one of the leading and most highly respected citizens of this city, and as a merchant he had more than a county-wide acquaintance, all of whom will sincerely mourn his death and sympathize with his family in their affliction.

His life was spent in a period that tested the man, and in no detail did he shirk or prove that he was not a manly man. It was given to him to participate in the struggle that saved this country; as a business man, to transform crude methods into a system; to elevate society from uncouthness to culture. In the period in which these transformations were made, he was a leader, a leader that will be missed and mourned by the community."

ALBERT F. SALA.

One of Winchester's enterprising business men is Albert F. Sala, a well-known and successful druggist, who won a wide circle of friends in Randolph county since taking up his residence here as a result of his industry, public spirit and genial manners, and he has the good will of all who know him. He has succeeded because he has worked persistently along legitimate lines of endeavor, never letting the grass grow under his feet and never waiting for some freak of Fate to cast fortune in his way; for he knew at the outset that he who would win in this world of fierce competition must be a man of indomitable energy, courage and self-reliance. Many of these attributes which have won for him a place in the world's affairs have descended from his sterling ancestors, whose records show them to have been people worth while.

Mr. Sala was born at Liberty Mills, Wabash county, Indiana, January 9, 1863. He is a son of Daniel and Ruanna (Hay) Sala, the mother having been a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Hay, both long since deceased.

The Sala family is of Italian origin and very old. They were exiled from Italy when Pope Clement III was in power. From that country they went to Germany and took up their abode. Daniel Sala, father of our sub-

ject, was a cooper by trade and he was born in Ohio, from which state he came to Indiana, locating in Wabash county, where he established a good home through his industry.

The origin of the Sala family in America is traced back to the sixteenth century, when three brothers emigrated to the United States, one locating in Pennsylvania, one in Massachusetts and one in North Carolina, and from them the present members of the family are descended. The record shows that from that remote day to this the family have made good, honorable, thrifty citizens, many of them prominent in their respective communities. The Salas of the fourth generation were close to the branch in which we find the kinship of the great George Augustus Sala, of England.

The mother of the subject of this sketch was of German ancestry and her family lived in Maryland before coming to the Middle West. Mrs. Ruanna Sala's mother died when the former was only sixteen years old, leaving eleven children for her to rear, but she did remarkably well.

Five children were born to Daniel Sala and wife, namely: The first died in infancy, as did also the second; David died in youth; Albert F., of this sketch; Charles A., who is employed by the Rumely Engine Company, lives in Chicago and is single.

Albert F. Sala received a good education in the public schools of North Manchester, from which he was graduated. When a boy he turned his attention to the drug business, which he has made his life work, having thus been engaged since 1883 with the exception of five years, when he taught in the high school at North Manchester, Wabash county. He taught for the purpose of obtaining funds to finish his education. He worked in a drug store for a number of years in North Manchester, where he acquired a knowledge of the drug business. He came to Winchester some ten years ago, where he has owned and conducted one of the most modern, extensive and popular drug stores in the county, enjoying a large and ever-growing trade. He carries an extensive and well-selected stock of standard drugs, patent medicines, drug sundries; in fact, everything to be found in an up-to-date drug store in a progressive, modern city, and by his honest and courteous dealings with his many customers he has won the confidence and good will of all who know him.

Mr. Sala was married March 20, 1883, to Clara W. McFann, a daughter of Asa B. McFann, whose family consisted of twelve children. They lived in North Manchester, Indiana, where Mrs. Sala grew to womanhood and received her education.

Two children were born to our subject and wife, namely: Irma died when three years old; Douglas A. died when eight years old.

Politically, Mr. Sala is a Republican. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He attends the Presbyterian church. He is one of the most widely known druggists in northern Indiana and ranks high among his professional brethren in the state. In March, 1902, he was appointed a member of the Indiana Board of Pharmacy, which position he held until May 1, 1911, discharging his duties in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. In August, 1907, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the National Board of Pharmacy, which high position he is holding with his usual fidelity, ability and general satisfaction. Personally, he is an obliging, broad-minded, intelligent and courteous gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet.

JOHN WILLIAM CARTER.

Each man who strives to fulfill his part in connection with human life and human activities is deserving of recognition, whatever may be his field of endeavor, and it is the function of works of this nature to prepare for future generations an authentic record concerning those represented in its pages, and the value of such publications is certain to be cumulative for all time to come, showing forth the individual and specific accomplishments of which generic history is ever engendered. The record of John William Carter, one of the enterprising citizens of Lynn, Randolph county is worthy of perpetuation on the pages of history as we will readily discern by a study of the same in the following paragraphs.

Mr. Carter was born in Clinton county, Ohio, March 17, 1857. He is a son of Elihu and Esther B. (Mendenhall) Carter. The father was born in Clinton county, Ohio, March 9, 1833. He was a son of John and Hannah (Milliken) Carter. John Carter was also born in Clinton county, Ohio, early in the nineteenth century, and he devoted his entire life to farming, and his death occurred in 1878. He was a Quaker. Elihu Carter grew to manhood in his native county and he had good educational advantages for that early period. He worked on a farm in his boyhood days. In 1867 he moved to Miami county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming until 1873 when he moved to Stoney Creek township, Randolph county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming. He was a local minister in the Friends church, preaching either at home or at a neighboring church. He remained in that neighbor-

hood until 1883 when he moved to Henry county Indiana, where he continued farming and preaching until his death, March 8, 1908. He was a successful farmer and a good and useful man, a minister of the gospel of no mean ability and did a great amount of good in this manner. He and Esther B. Mendenhall were married either in 1855 or 1856. She was born in Wayne county, Indiana, about 1835 and died in 1863. Their children numbered four, and were named as follows: John William, subject of this sketch; Suda is the wife of J. L. Hewitt, of Stoney Creek township, this county; Hannah B. is the wife of Albert Oren, of Parker, Indiana; Rufus M. is deceased.

John W. Carter grew to manhood on the home farm where he worked when a boy and he received a common school education. He began farming for himself when a young man and continued in this line of endeavor until 1903, getting a good start in life. He then moved to the town of Lynn, and was appointed rural mail carrier of route No. 30. This position he held for a period of seven years to the eminent satisfaction of the people and the department, retiring in 1910. He now devotes his attention to the management of his finely improved and productive farm southwest of Lynn. However, he maintains an office in Lynn, being engaged in the real estate and automobile business in partnership with Frank E. Wright, under the firm name of Wright & Carter. They have built up a large and lucrative business which is rapidly growing.

Politically, Mr. Carter is a Republican, and religiously, he is a member of the Friends church.

Mr. Carter was married September 21, 1877, to Caroline E. Mills, a daughter of Joel and Cynthia (Beard) Mills. She was born October 27, 1856, in Randolph county, Indiana, and here she grew to womanhood and received a common school education. She was the oldest of a family of six children, three sons and three daughters.

To Mr. and Mrs. Carter three children were born, namely: Rev. Fred E., born August 22, 1878, now has charge of the Jonesboro Friends church; Luther E., born October 1, 1882, is proprietor of a general store in Geneva, Indiana; Maude, born February 16, 1885, married Wayne Smock, who is farming in Washington township, this county. These children grew to maturity in Randolph county and were given excellent educational advantages.

On May 9, 1913, the wife and mother was called to her eternal rest. She was a woman of beautiful Christian character and fortitude, and her life of fifty-six years, six months and twelve days was fraught with much

good to those who came in contact with her. Besides her husband and three children there survive five grandchildren, a mother, three brothers and two sisters.

BENJAMIN F. DENLINGER.

In looking over the life records of the citizens of Randolph county one is struck by the immense number who have come from Darke county, Ohio, and have cast their lots among the Hoosiers. That county has, beyond question, furnished more settlers to Randolph than any other in the Union. These people have, in nearly every instance, proven to be industrious, public spirited and of honorable impulses and therefore we owe much to this sterling band of Buckeyes, of which Benjamin F. Denlinger, proprietor of the Union City Hardware Company, of Union City, is one deserving of special mention in the pages of this history.

Mr. Denlinger was born in Darke county, Ohio, August 15, 1865. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Barr) Denlinger, who spent their lives on a farm in Darke county, Ohio, the father's death occurring in 1904, and the mother died in 1902. They were the parents of the following children: Mary Lovina, who married W. W. Parent, lives in Paulding county, Ohio; Anna married Robert Rich, and they reside in Union City, on the Ohio side; John B. lives in Jackson township; and Benjamin F., of this sketch. Benjamin Barr, the maternal grandfather, was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and his death occurred there many years ago. Jacob Denlinger was a native of the above named county also and there he resided until about 1850, when he removed to Darke county, Ohio, and bought timbered land, which he cleared and made into a farm. He was one of the pioneers of Darke county. He was a scion of an old Pennsylvania German family.

Benjamin F. Denlinger was educated at Hill Grove, Ohio, but he is what might properly be called a self-made man, for he left school when only sixteen years of age and began life for himself. For many years he followed farming and threshing grain. He is still owner of a valuable and well-improved farm of ninety-four acres in Darke county, Ohio, where he carried on general farming and stock raising until 1908, when he moved to Union City, Indiana, and bought the business of the Union City Hardware Company, which he has since conducted most successfully, enjoying a large and rapidly growing business which extends over a wide territory. He keeps a

large and carefully selected stock of general hardware and farming implements, and his store would be a credit to a town much larger than Union City. By his uniform courtesy and honest dealings with his hundreds of customers they invariably remain his friends. In five years he has succeeded in building up a mercantile business second to none in Randolph county and adjoining country. He is a man of great energy, wise foresight and progressive ideas.

Politically, Mr. Denlinger is a Republican. He was township trustee of Washington township, Darke county, Ohio, for one term. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of Camp Eagle, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Union Council, No. 30.

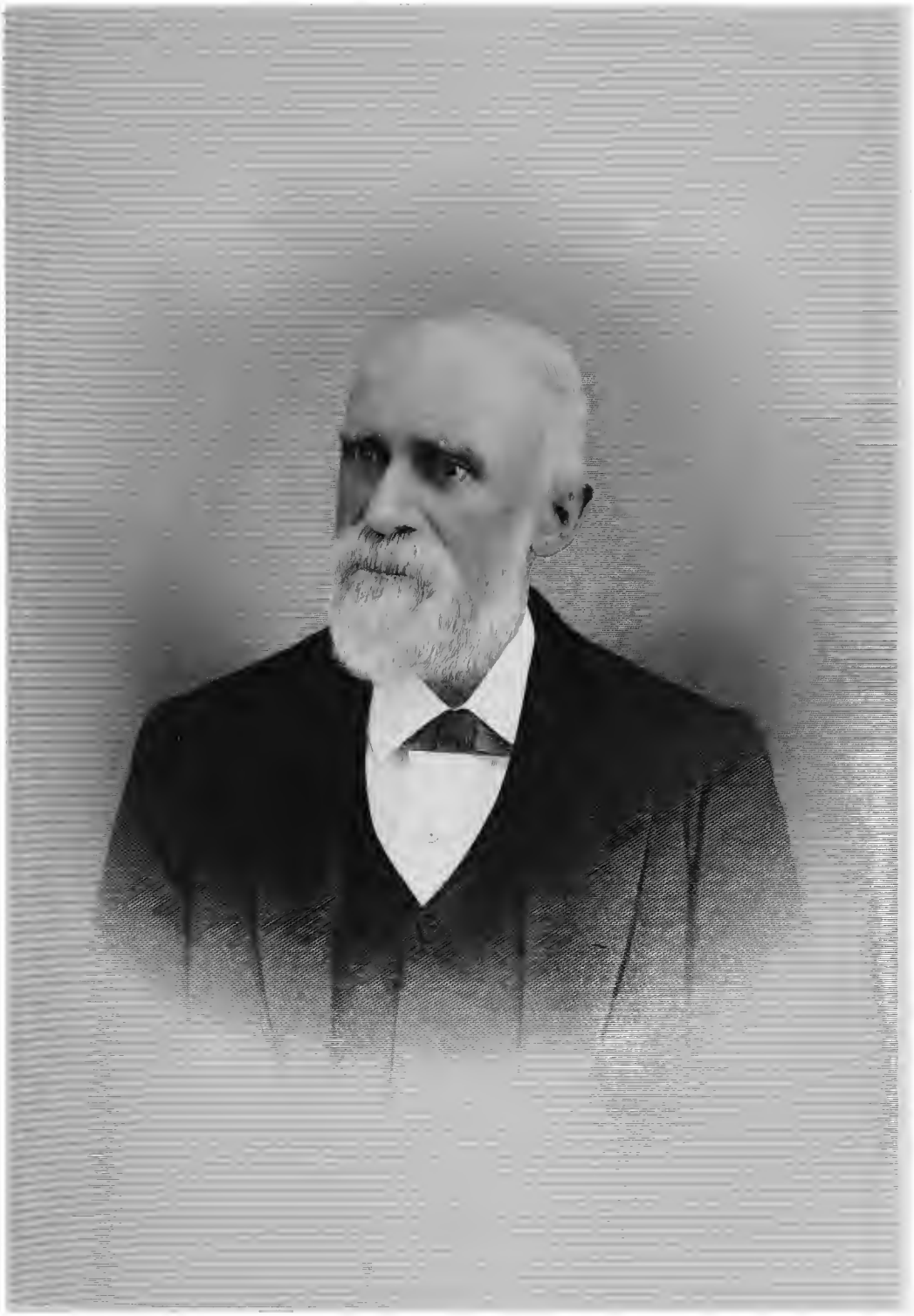
Mr. Denlinger was married December 18, 1887, to Ella L. Anspaugh, who was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, January 5, 1862. She is a daughter of Daniel Anspaugh, who is deceased, as is also his wife.

To Mr. and Mrs. Denlinger have been born the following children: Earl F., born April 18, 1889, married Louise Sutton, a daughter of Thomas H. Sutton, on Easter Sunday, 1910, and to this union one child has been born, Erma Louise, whose birth occurred October 28, 1912; Mary Margaret, born May 2, 1898, is now attending school and making an excellent record; she is a talented musician and every advantage will be given her along this line. The son was also given excellent educational advantages, and is a young business man of much promise.

JOSEPH C. HIRSH.

In the death of the late Joseph C. Hirsh the city of Winchester lost one of its most energetic men of affairs, who, through a long lapse of years, was prominent in the various circles in which he moved and whose potent influence for good will continue to pervade the lives of those with whom he came in contact for many years to come. He was one of the sterling, thrifty citizens of Randolph county who came from the great German empire and did so much for the general upbuilding of this locality. He began life at the bottom of the ladder and gradually ascended the same to the topmost rung unaided and without anyone having paved the way for him, but he was ambitious, honest and possessed untiring energy so he became a leading business man and citizen in the county-seat and when he passed to his eternal rest his loss was keenly felt by the entire community.

Mr. Hirsh was born in Germany in the year 1836, and he emigrated



Joseph C. Hirsh

from the Fatherland when a lad with his parents, who settled in Syracuse, New York, subsequently removing to Dayton, Ohio, where young Hirsh learned to be a pharmacist after having received a good common school education. From there the family moved to Cincinnati, and finally our subject came to Winchester, Indiana, where he spent the rest of his life, conducting one of the largest and most up-to-date drug stores in this section of the state. He was in this line of business for a period of forty years, and was regarded as an excellent business man. His courtesy, honesty and obliging disposition won him thousands of customers and friends wherever he was known. He remained in the drug business up to his death, February 17, 1909.

Mr. Hirsh was twice married, first, in Dayton, where his wife died without issue. His second wife was Anna D. Thomas, who had been previously married to John Durst. The date of our subject's last marriage was March 10, 1897. Mrs. Hirsh is a daughter of John C. Thomas and wife, of Darke county, Ohio, and is one of five children, namely: Catherine, a widow, lives in Darke county and has two children; Charles, who is farming in Darke county, has been married twice and has six children; Sophia is deceased; Anna Dorothy, widow of Mr. Hirsh, and Mary M.

Mrs. Anna D. Hirsh was educated in the common schools of New York and Dayton. She conducted an extensive dressmaking establishment in Dayton for some time, enjoying a large patronage among the best class of people. She is a lady of many commendable attributes and her modernly appointed and beautiful home in the heart of the city of Winchester is often the gathering place for her many friends who find here true hospitality of an old-time flavor and never-failing good cheer.

Mr. Hirsh was noted for his probity of character, his word being regarded as good, if not better than the bond of most men, and his rare foresight and sound judgment was admired by all who knew him, as well as his exemplary character.

EDWIN S. JAQUA.

Prominently connected with the business and legal history of Randolph county, the career of Edwin S. Jaqua, of Winchester, is eminently worthy of permanent record. Great fortunes have been accumulated by others through various methods, but few lives in this section of Indiana furnish a better example of the wise application of sound business principles and safe conservatism as does his. The story of his success is not long nor does it con-

tain any exciting chapters, but in it lies a valuable secret of the prosperity which it records. His business, public and private life are replete with interest and incentive, no matter how lacking in dramatic incident; the record of an industrious life whose every action has been actuated by a laudable ambition and controlled by proper ideas, consistent with itself and its possibilities in every particular. In fact, it would be hard to find a better example of what may be accomplished by duty fully performed or what obstacles may be surmounted through energy and tact than that afforded by the life history of this progressive man of affairs.

Mr. Jaqua was born at New Madison, Darke county, Ohio, May 8, 1853. He is a son of Charles and Mary (Putman) Jaqua. The father was born, reared and educated in Darke county, Ohio, studied medicine and was a practicing physician in his earlier life in his native state, but he subsequently removed to Indiana, located in Randolph county and thereupon gave up his profession and established himself as a land surveyor. His death occurred in 1903. The mother of our subject died many years ago. Judson Jaqua, the paternal grandfather, was one of the pioneer settlers of Darke county, Ohio. He was a native of Connecticut, from which state he removed to Pennsylvania when a boy, making the long journey by wagon and on flat boats on the rivers. He devoted his life to farming, and died in the early nineties at an advanced age. The father and grandfather of our subject were Republicans in politics.

Edwin S. Jaqua was a child when he removed with his parents from Ohio to Winchester, Indiana, and here he grew to manhood and received his education in the public schools, which has been greatly supplemented in later years by profound home study and wide miscellaneous reading and by contact with the business world. He commenced learning telegraphy when a boy of thirteen, and worked at the same for three years, then went to Iowa and secured employment as book-keeper in a bank, which marked the beginning of his successful banking career. This was in the city of Burlington, and he remained in the same position there about five years, then engaged in the mercantile business for about four years in that state. By this time he had a good start in business and he returned to Winchester, Indiana, and began reading law with Thompson & Marsh, the latter an ex-judge, and in the year 1890 he entered into partnership with B. F. Marsh and they continued together until 1910, enjoying a large and lucrative practice and becoming widely known as leading attorneys of Randolph county, figuring conspicuously in the important trials in the local courts. As a

result of the death of John W. Clayton, father of Mrs. Jaqua, our subject was obliged to devote the major portion of his time to looking after the property interests of his own and those left by Mr. Clayton, which consisted of about eight hundred acres of farming land and the Farmland State Bank. Mr. Jaqua became vice-president of this institution, which position he still holds; in fact, he had assisted in the organization of the same in 1887. He was a stockholder in this bank from the first and for many years was a director, and has been its attorney since its organization; in fact, its large and ever-increasing success has been due very largely to his wise counsel and able management. Mr. Jaqua also assisted in organizing the Saratoga State Bank, at Saratoga, Randolph county, in 1907, has been its attorney ever since, also a stockholder and director. He and his wife are heavy stockholders in the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Winchester. He is also owner of many other valuable properties of different kinds, all of which have been obtained by good management, wise foresight and honest dealings. He is thus deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished alone and in the face of obstacles that would have discouraged many a man of less courage and fortitude. He has a commodious, attractive and modernly appointed brick home in Winchester, which is the frequent gathering place for the many friends of the family. He erected this fine residence in 1907.

Mr. Jaqua was married in May, 1891, to Lulu B. Clayton, who was born in Randolph county in 1870. She received a good education and is a lady of culture and refinement. She is a daughter of John W. Clayton, mentioned above, whose death occurred in 1910. He was one of the leading citizens and most influential financiers in the county for many years. He was one of the founders of the Farmland State Bank and was its first president, continuing in that position for a period of twenty-one years in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of the stockholders and patrons of this sound and popular institution. He resigned from the presidency two years prior to his death on account of the infirmities of old age. He was also a stockholder in other banks. He was one of the substantial men of this section of the state. He accumulated a handsome competency during the Civil war buying and shipping cattle, hogs and sheep. He was the owner of large landed interests. The death of his wife occurred in 1909. Mrs. Jaqua was their only child.

The union of Edwin S. Jaqua and wife has been blessed by the birth of the following children: John C., born June 9, 1892, was graduated from

the Winchester high school in 1911, and is now a student in Cornell University; George W., born February 22, 1896, was graduated from the Winchester high school with the class of 1913; Mary was born in 1903; and Ruth was born November 26, 1911.

Politically, Mr. Jaqua is a Republican. Personally he is a man whose word is regarded as good as a bond, and he is public spirited, obliging, a courteous, high-minded gentleman in all the relations of life, yet plain and unassuming.

GEORGE McDOWELL BASCOM.

Among those who know George McDowell Bascom best he bears a reputation of a man who exercises sound judgment and who has pronounced views and has always kept himself well informed upon all matters pertaining to the public weal or woe and always exercises the duties of citizenship in a conscientious manner. He formerly engaged in farming in Randolph county and has held several offices of trust in the same, including that of deputy sheriff and postmaster at Lynn, but is now living retired, spending his autumn years in quiet. He is one of our honored veterans of the great Civil War and is a descendant of a sterling old family.

Mr. Bascom was born at Richmond, Indiana, December 3, 1846. He is a son of Erastus K. and Sarah J. (Stettler) Bascom. The father of our subject was born August 13, 1825, in Darke county, Ohio. He was the son of Linus and Mrs. Jane (Gray) Bascom. He was a lawyer at Bluffton, Indiana. In 1850 he was elected delegate, from Wells and Adams counties, to assist in revising the state constitution. During one session of the legislature he was assistant clerk, later was prosecuting attorney of Wells county. He married Jane Stettler August 14, 1845. She was a native of Richmond, Indiana. His death occurred at Bluffton October 23, 1852. Linus Bascom was born April 4, 1785, in Western, Massachusetts. From 1812 to 1815 he lived in Montgomery county, Indiana. He went to Darke county, Ohio, as a trader in 1816, and in 1818 helped organize that county, and was first clerk of the court there, was also prominent in the Presbyterian church. He married Mrs. Jane (Devor) Gray April 10, 1817, at Greenville, and there his death occurred July 16, 1861. She died September 17, 1829. Moses Bascom, father of Linus Bascom, was born in Western, Massachusetts, April 5, 1745 and he lived there until 1790 when he moved to Brimfield and then Milton, Vermont. He died at Stillwater, New York, March 31, 1812. He married Eunice Reed May 4, 1769, and her death occurred at Milton.

Vermont. Lieut. Samuel Bascom, Jr., father of Moses Bascom, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, June 13, 1723. He purchased one hundred and ten acres at Western, Massachusetts, and was farmer, tanner and currier, and there his death occurred September 11, 1779. Samuel Bascom was born at Northampton, January 27, 1692, was an extensive farmer on the Connecticut river. He died November 22, 1765. He married Experience Parsons May 10, 1722. She was born in Northampton and died November 20, 1740, at the age of fifty-seven years. Thomas Bascom, the third, father of Samuel Bascom, mentioned above, was born in Northampton, in 1668 and there his death occurred February 3, 1714. He married Hannah Catlin, whose death occurred January, 1747. They became the parents of eleven children. Thomas Bascom, Jr., father of Thomas Bascom, the third, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, February 20, either 1641 or 1642. He married Mary Newell, and his death occurred September 11, 1689. Thomas Bascom, the first, was the emigrant, coming to America in 1634 and settling at Dorchester, Massachusetts, removing in 1639 to Windsor, Connecticut, later to Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1666, he was elected town constable of Northampton, was made a freeman in May, 1670, and took the oath of allegiance February 8, 1678. His death occurred there May 9, 1682. His wife, Avis Bascom, died February 3, 1676. He was one of the first settlers in Northampton. The family is of French origin and in earlier times held high positions under the French government.

George M. Bascom, our subject, received a common school education, and he lived with his grandfather Stettler during his boyhood, the grandfather having conducted a hotel where Fowler's restaurant is now located in Lynn. On August 21, 1863 Mr. Bascom enlisted in Company K, Seventh Indiana Cavalry under Col. J. P. C. Shanks. He saw service along the Mississippi and in Texas, taking part in a number of engagements. He was with the troops that pursued General Price in Missouri. He fought guerillas almost constantly, much of the time along the Missouri Pacific Railway, and he did considerable service in Tennessee and Mississippi. He was honorably discharged February 28, 1866, after which he returned to Lynn, Indiana, and started to school. Learning the painter's trade he followed that for a number of years, then worked in a general store. He was appointed deputy sheriff in 1884 and served two years, and was appointed to the same office in 1890, serving until 1894, giving eminent satisfaction as a public servant. He then moved to a farm in Washington township which he operated six years, was then appointed postmaster at Lynn and held that position for four years, discharging his duties in a manner that reflected much

credit upon himself and to the satisfaction of the people and the department. Since then he has lived in retirement. Politically he is a Republican, and in religious matters is a member of the Methodist church. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the township advisory board.

Mr. Bascom was married April 4, 1868 to Arminda J. Price, who was born in Wayne county, Indiana, July 22, 1851. To this union six children were born, two of whom died in infancy; the others were named as follows: Charles E., who lives in Topeka, Kansas, is passenger agent for the Rock Island Railroad Company; Oliver M. is at home; Herbert F., who lives in Wichita, Kansas, is city agent for the Frisco Railroad; James E., of Lynn, this county, is a rural mail carrier. The wife and mother passed away February 22, 1904. Mr. Bascom was again married on April 25, 1906, to Clara B. Woods, who was born near Cincinnati, Ohio.

HENRY TAYLOR ADDINGTON.

Among the successful farmers and stock men of Randolph county is Henry Taylor Addington. Having grown up on a farm and handled stock all his life, he is familiar with that class of husbandry. It requires something more than carefulness to select the best animals in any herd or drove and to rear them in such a manner that the best points will be brought out and emphasized, and it requires a still greater talent to be a successful breeder. As the best stock brings the best price, the best farmers make it an object to raise the higher grades, knowing that the market will be the better for a given effort and outlay. These important points and others equally vital are borne in mind by Mr. Addington who has long been known as one of our most enterprising breeders of horses and hogs, the Norman and Poland-China breeds being his specialty. He has done much towards improving the breeds of these particular brands of livestock in this section of the state and his name has been carried to many remote localities through his fine stock, for he has been a close observer and a wide reader, in order that he might adopt the best and most advanced methods in this, this chosen avenue of endeavor.

Mr. Addington was born February 3, 1863, in White River township, eight miles west of Winchester. He is a son of Henry and Sophia (Bollinger) Addington. The father was born in Randolph county, was reared and educated and when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted for service in the Union Army and died while at the front, leaving a widow and four

children, Henry Taylor of this review being the youngest. The others are: Anna, who married Benjamin T. Harris, lives in Missouri; Hannah married William Herron, and they live near Farmland; Ella is the wife of Albert Colliers, of Muncie, Indiana. The mother of these children passed away in 1871 when our subject was eight years old.

Henry T. Addington was reared on a farm in White River township, near where he was born, and when of proper age he attended the public schools in this district. When he was twenty-one years of age he went to Audrain county, Missouri, but after working on a farm three months he returned to Randolph county, which he believed to be a more satisfactory place to live and here he has since remained. He at once resumed farm work and here he was married on November 1, 1885 to Christine Green, daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Bowers) Green, a well-known family of White River township. She is a sister of Levi W. Green, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Addington grew to womanhood in this county and received a good education in the public schools. One daughter has been born to our subject and wife, whom they named Clara May, now the wife of Milton Rineard, who is farming on our subject's land in White River township.

Mr. Addington began farming for himself after his marriage and has continued in this vocation, together with stock raising in the same vicinity ever since, each year finding him further advanced than the preceding, as a result of his excellent management and persistency. He is owner of one hundred and eighty acres of well-improved and valuable land which is under a high state of cultivation. For many years he has been a breeder of Poland-China hogs and is an extensive feeder, being regarded as one of the most successful stock men in Randolph county, a leading breeder and general farmer. He has also for a number of years been a successful breeder of Norman horses, which, owing to their superior qualities have always brought the highest prices and there is a great demand for them. He was formerly an extensive exhibitor at various fairs and stock shows and always was a prize winner. He has been very successful in a business way, has a beautiful home, large and substantial outbuildings and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Farmland. He is also a stockholder in the Goodrich Brothers Grain Company.

Politically Mr. Addington is a Republican, but has never been active in public affairs or a seeker of office. He and his wife are affiliated with and are liberal supporters of the Methodist church at Maxville. They are pleasant people and leaders in the community, in the circles, in which they move.

WILLIAM E. MILLER.

The student interested in the history of Randolph county does not have to carry his investigations far into its annals before learning that William E. Miller has long been an active and leading representative of its business interests and that his labors have proven a potent force in keeping this county abreast of her sister counties of the great Hoosier commonwealth. During a period of forty-two years he has carried on a mercantile business in this county, the major portion of which has been spent in Winchester where he is now the head of one of the largest stores in this section of the state, and while he has prospered in this, he has also found ample opportunity to assist in the material, civic and moral development of the county, and his co-operation has been of value for the general good. He is one of the honored veterans of the Union army who, when the tocsin of war sounded in the nation's greatest crisis, uncomplainingly went forth to defend with his life, if need be, the honor of the old flag. His career in every respect has been one of commendation and is well worth study and emulation by the young man just starting on his life work.

Mr. Miller was born June 2, 1846 in Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio. He is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Troup) Miller, both of whom were born in the vicinity of Germantown where they grew up and were married. Daniel Miller, the paternal grandfather, came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania with his family in an early day and settled at Germantown and there engaged in the tailoring business, spending the remainder of his life there. There his son Samuel learned the blacksmith's trade.

William E. Miller was educated in the public schools. Leaving school when thirteen years of age, he began working in a bakery, and when his employer enlisted in the army he went to Dayton, Ohio and worked in a bakery there, returning to Germantown at the age of fifteen and purchased the bakery which had been formerly operated by his first employer. Young Miller had only eighteen dollars to pay down on his property, going in debt for the balance. He operated the bakery about a year and had it all paid for when the oven fell in and the party owning the building would not reconstruct it, so Mr. Miller quit the bakery business and began clerking in a grocery store. Thus we see how a seemingly minor accident changed completely a business career for he remained a merchant instead of a baker. In 1864, he became a clerk in a dry goods store, but remained there only a short time when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in which he served faithfully until in September, 1865.

H. E. Miller

After being honorably discharged from the army he attended Commercial College at Dayton for three months, after which he resumed clerking in Germantown in the dry goods store. In 1867 he went to Dayton and clerked in the large dry goods store of A. B. Darst, eventually becoming the general buyer for that store and made frequent trips to New York City. Having mastered the various ins and outs of the dry goods business, in the fall of 1871, Mr. Miller went to Ridgeville, Randolph county, Indiana as manager of the firm of W. E. Miller & Company, a branch of the Dayton store, and he remained in Ridgeville nine years, building up a large business. In 1872 Henry T. Kitselman, of that town became owner of one-half of the business, the firm name then becoming Miller & Kitselman, which partnership continued successfully until 1880, when Mr. Miller sold his interest to Kitselman, Seeney & Company, who continued the business. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Miller came to Winchester and began business alone handling dry goods, clothing and carpets, being successful from the first, his trade increasing with advancing years through his persistency, able management and uniform honesty and courtesy to his customers. In 1898 he organized the stock company under the firm name of The W. E. Miller Company, of which he became president.

When he opened his store at Ridgeville in 1871, Mr. Miller introduced the one price business for this part of the state, a system now in use in all first-class stores over the country. The wonderful growth of his business he attributes to his plan of fair dealing to one and all alike.

It was in the year 1883 that Mr. Miller built his present substantial business block, and in 1898 when he organized the stock company the building was remodeled, being greatly enlarged, having now a sixty-one foot frontage and being one hundred and sixty feet deep, with three stories and a basement, all occupied by The W. E. Miller Company, one of the largest department stores outside of the large cities in the state and an extensive and lucrative business is carried on with the city and surrounding country. The store is modern in all its appointments, with electric elevators, cash carriers, etc. Everything is under a superb system and a very large and well-selected stock of goods, commonly found in all up-to-date department stores, is carried at all seasons. The store is a favorite gathering place for the country people when in the county-seat and everyone is here made to feel at home and accorded uniform courtesy and fairness.

Mr. Miller is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished alone and in the face of obstacles that would have discouraged men

of less sterling fiber. From the humblest beginning he has forged to the front and is one of the substantial and influential citizens of one of the leading counties of the state. He is a heavy stockholder in the Randolph County Bank, the Farmers and Merchants Bank and the Loan and Trust Company. He is a director in the Citizens Water & Light Company, of which he was a promoter, and he is a stockholder of the Eastern Indiana Telephone Company. He is vice-president of the Woodbury Glass Company. He also has valuable and extensive farming interests in Randolph county, owning in all over six hundred and sixty acres of fine agricultural land under a high state of improvement and cultivation.

Mr. Miller was married in October, 1871 to Mary Mosier, of Dayton, Ohio, where she was reared and educated. To this union one son and two daughters have been born, namely: Vora, now the wife of Thomas L. Ward, assistant cashier of the Randolph County Bank; Olive, now the wife of John P. Clark with The W. E. Miller Company, and John D. Miller who is associated with his father in the store. These children were all given excellent educational advantages and are all highly respected by a wide circle of friends.

William E. Miller has been a staunch Republican since attaining his majority, but has never been active in public affairs other than to encourage such movements as made for the general progress of his city and county. He is a member of the Masonic Order and also the Grand Army of the Republic, Nelson Trusler Post. His family belong to the Presbyterian church, he being a liberal supporter of the same and of all benevolent work.

LEVI W. GREEN.

The true measure of individual success is determined by what one has accomplished, and, as taken in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, there is particular interest attached to the career of Levi W. Green, since he is a native son of Randolph county, where his entire life has been passed; and he has so directed his efforts and ability as to gain recognition as one of the representative citizens of the locality, being one of our leading agriculturists, stock men and bankers, and a worthy scion of a sterling pioneer family.

Mr. Green was born February 6, 1861, on a farm six miles west of Winchester in White River township, Randolph county. He is a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Bowers) Green, both now deceased and sleeping the sleep of the just in Maxville cemetery.

Levi W. Green was reared on the home farm in his native community and there assisted with the general work during the crop seasons when he became of proper age, and he received his early education in the district schools there. He began life for himself as a teacher, which vocation he followed several years in the common schools of his native county during which time his services were in great demand. Between terms he worked on the home farm, remaining under his parental roof tree until his marriage, December 7, 1897 to Ida Main, a daughter of Henry and Magdalena (Collinsworth) Main, a highly esteemed family of Henry county. The father is deceased, having spent his life successfully engaged in general farming. His widow survives.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Green, namely: Ruth, Mary and Joseph R.

Levi W. Green has remained a resident on the old homestead where he has continue farming. He and his brother, John E. Green, are now owners of over five hundred acres of valuable, well-improved and productive land, and they carry on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale, raising large numbers of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle for breeding purposes, for which there is a great demand at fancy prices, these superior cattle being purchased in all parts of the country. They have been frequently exhibited at county and state fairs, and have always taken premiums. The herd at this writing consists of seventy-eight head. Mr. Green is the largest breeder of shorthorn cattle in the county. He has been very successful in a financial way and is one of the substantial men of the county. He is president of the First National Bank of Farmland, which position he has filled since the death of F. L. Shaw in 1905. He was one of the organizers of this sound and popular institution and its pronounced success has been due for the most part to his able and conscientious management. He is also a stockholder and one of the promoters of the Parker Banking Company. He is a stockholder in the Goodrich Grain & Elevator Company. He was one of the promoters of the Farmland Telephone Company and is a heavy stockholder in the same.

Politically, Mr. Green is a Republican and while he has always been deeply interested in public matters he has never sought to become a politician, never asking or holding office, having no ambition whatever in this direction, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to his large personal interests.

Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Farmland. He was reared in the Methodist faith, and the elegant new church

edifice now under course of construction at Maxville was made possible by the handsome donations of himself and brother. He is a member of the building committee, and is treasurer of the same. The church will probably cost when completed seven thousand dollars. Mr. Green is a member of the National Shorthorn Breeders Association, in which he is a stockholder. He is active and prominent in the affairs of the same and attends its meetings. He has been a member for the past twelve years. He is a man of large affairs, keen foresight, sound judgment, never failing honesty and courtesy, and is foremost in advocating all that pertains to the general good of the community honored by his residence.

ELIAS F. LEWELLEN.

One of the progressive agriculturists and stock raisers of Randolph county and a citizen who tries to do his just part in the general upbuilding of his community is Elias F. Lewellen, a man of broad mind and clear comprehension, a straightforward, right-thinking gentleman, who tries to set a worthy example and lead a helpful, industrious and well-regulated life, quietly and effectively overcoming such obstacles as may attempt to thwart his purposes, and he has not only won material success but the esteem of his neighbors and friends also.

Mr. Lewellen was born November 16, 1865, on a farm in Monroe township, Randolph county. He is a son of Benjamin F. and Harriet (McLain) Lewellen, natives of Indiana and Ohio, respectively. Harriet McLain was brought by her parents to Grant county, Indiana, when she was a young girl and there she grew to womanhood and received her education in the public schools, and there she and Mr. Lewellen were married. Grandfather William McLain was a wood worker by trade and when the family located in Grant county they found a very sparsely settled wilderness, which was still the home of Indians and the haunt of wild beasts. Grandfather brought with him a grindstone with which to grind his tools, and the Indians often came to his shop to have their tomahawks ground, and the mother of our subject would turn the crank to the grindstone for the red men, and in time she came to be a favorite with them. Her father was a manufacturer of wooden bowls and these he peddled over the country from his wagon. He became quite a prominent citizen of Grant county.

Benjamin F. Lewellen grew up in his native locality and received a meager education in the old-time country schools. He was a farmer and

laborer, and about the year 1860 he came to Randolph county, and here he engaged in general farming and spent the rest of his life, dying early in the year 1867, when the subject of this sketch was only fifteen months old, leaving a widow and five children, his youngest child having preceded him to the grave in infancy. The family was left in destitute circumstances, except for the widow's pension, Mr. Lewellen having been a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, a member of Company A, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served gallantly for nearly three years, when he was discharged for disability which was the result of exposure while in the service. The widow and children had a hard struggle, but she heroically set to work to feed and clothe her little ones and reared them in comparative comfort and respectability. She made brooms and did anything that would bring in an honest dollar, and she deserves a great deal of credit for what she accomplished. She is still living, making her home in Farmland, beloved by all for her piety and hospitality.

Elias F. Lewellen attended the public schools when he became of proper age and worked during the summer months. He was an enthusiastic pupil and made rapid progress, and was eventually given a teacher's certificate. He at first worked at whatever he could get to do, later earned nine dollars per month regularly, saved his money and lived a frugal life. When he was twenty-one years of age he purchased forty acres of land, a part of his present finely improved and productive farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres. He went in debt for the major part of his first forty, the first payment due being five hundred dollars, the rest standing as an obligation. He managed well, worked hard and was economical and prospered with advancing years, becoming one of the substantial and enterprising farmers and stock men of his community. His place is under a high state of cultivation and, having laid by a competency for his declining years he has given up the harder work of the farm and is taking life easier than formerly. He has a pleasant home and good outbuildings, and owns a modern, standard-make automobile. He has remained constantly on the place where he now lives since his marriage, which farm is located four and one-half miles west of Winchester. He has devoted considerable attention to raising and feeding live stock. On May 13, 1895, he opened a general merchandise store near his home and has carried a large and well-selected stock of nearly everything needed by the farmer, and has operated the store successfully to the present time, enjoying a large trade with the surrounding country, many of his customers coming from nearby towns to avail themselves of his bargains

and reasonable prices, and an automobile bearing customers is to be seen almost any time in front of his large and substantial store building.

Mr. Lewellen was married September 29, 1888, to Mary A. Harper, a daughter of Enos and Eunicy Harper, a highly-esteemed family of Randolph county, formerly of Ohio. Mrs. Lewellen was educated in the common schools and is a lady of many commendable characteristics. To our subject and wife four children have been born, namely: Lawrence F. is at home; Clarence F. is married and is living on his father's farm; Ralph M. is a high school student; and Maude O. is at home.

Politically, Mr. Lewellen is a Republican and has long been active in public matters, but never an office seeker, although often urged to accept public office. He and his family are Christian Scientists.

JOHN E. CHEESMAN.

When farming can be carried on in the manner in which John E. Cheesman, of near Winchester, Randolph county, does it and one meets with the success with which he has met and is meeting, it is a decided pleasure; but, unfortunately, not all of us have been blessed by nature with as much clear foresight and sound judgment in tilling the soil, neither have we all such well situated and productive farms. He is a man who would have, no doubt, succeeded in any community, for his thinking powers, coupled with his persistent energy would soon surmount the obstacles found any place. At the same time he has been laboring for his individual advancement, he has not neglected his duties as a citizen and neighbor.

Mr. Cheesman was born April 25, 1857, in Wayne county, Indiana, near the city of Richmond. He is a son of Davidson and Ann (Taylor) Cheesman. Both parents were born in Wayne county, from which they removed to Randolph county on February 5, 1867, locating in White River township, about five miles southwest of Winchester, engaging in farming which they always followed, becoming large land owners. The father was very successful in a business way and became one of the influential men of his community. He was originally a Democrat, but later in life voted the Prohibition ticket. He is still living, having arrived at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, his birth having occurred on December 18, 1836. His wife also attained a ripe old age, passing to her eternal rest on January 1, 1908. To these parents nine children were born, six of whom are still living, namely: John E., of this review; Minnie, now the wife of Clarkson Puckett, of Randolph county;

Cora B., wife of George Davis, of Richmond, Indiana; Taylor D. lives in White River township; Edward K. has remained on the home farm; Suda is the wife of John L. Botkin, of near Farmland, this county; Mattie Jane died in infancy; Nancy A. and Clara Belle, both deceased.

John E. Cheesman was reared on the home farm and he worked there when a boy. He received a common school education, remaining with his parents until his marriage on February 1, 1879, to Mary C. Clayton, a daughter of Samuel A. and Elizabeth (Ludwick) Clayton, of Randolph county. The father spent his entire life on the same farm, being born and having died there, the latter event occurring on February 14, 1900. His widow still lives on the old home place.

To our subject and wife five children, three sons and two daughters, have been born, namely: Clayton E., who married Ila Wilson and is living in Anderson, Indiana; Flora B. is now Mrs. Oliver C. Miller, of Delaware county, this state; Garry E. is at home; Lola E. is the wife of Horace D. Hurst, of White River township; Hugh H. is at home.

After his marriage the subject of this sketch located on a farm just west of the old home place where he lived until 1901, when he purchased the Captain Pegg home and removed thereto, and here he still resides, five miles southeast of Winchester. His place consists of one hundred and thirty acres of finely improved and valuable land, which is under a high state of cultivation. He also has a farm of ninety acres one mile east. Here he carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale, making a specialty of raising potatoes, hogs and fine cattle. He has a good group of buildings on his place.

Mr. Cheesman has always been a Republican in politics and has been active and influential in the affairs of the same. He has been a member of the Republican County Central Committee frequently and always discharged his duties in a manner that reflected much credit upon his ability and to the eminent satisfaction of all members of the party in this locality. He has also been a frequent delegate to county and state conventions. In 1906 he was a candidate for county commissioner, but met with defeat. Nothing daunted he again made the race in 1908 and was elected, and assumed office January 1, 1910, serving until January 1, 1913, in a manner highly satisfactory to his constituents, doing much for the general good of the county. He was again a candidate in 1912 by unanimous consent, but was defeated in the landslide of that fall. Among the commendable things that took place during his incumbency should be mentioned the improved road system which

was extended more miles than during any other three years of the history of the county. He is a hearty advocate of public improvements.

Mr. Cheesman is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Encampment and his wife belongs to the Rebekah lodge. He is a man of pronounced views and broad intelligence, being well-read and a thinking man, and is recognized as one of the country's best citizens.

BENJAMIN F. MARSH.

A man who has stamped the impress of his strong personality upon the minds of the people of Randolph county in a manner as to render him one of the conspicuous characters of the locality is Benjamin F. Marsh, lawyer and business man of Winchester. Faithfulness to duty and a strict adherence to a fixed purpose, which invariably do more toward the advancement of one's interests in any field of endeavor than vast wealth or advantageous circumstances, have been dominating factors in his life, which has indeed been most replete with honor and success worthily attained, and he has long since become an important factor in the affairs of this section of the state, standing in the foremost rank of the legal profession and among the substantial men of affairs in a business way. Few citizens of Randolph county are better known, none occupy a more conspicuous place in the confidence of the public, and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to class him with the representative men of his day and generation in the city of his residence, having done much for the general development of his native locality.

Mr. Marsh was born in Hancock county, Indiana, October 15, 1853. He is a son of William and Martha Ann (Chappel) Marsh, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively. They both came to Hancock county, Indiana as young people and there met and married, and in that county they spent the rest of their lives successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. The death of the father occurred at the beginning of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, the mother surviving until August 5, 1868, when she passed away in Boone county. They were the parents of five children, named as follows: Thomas L., who became a tile manufacturer, having a plant located on the old home farm; William P. who established himself on a farm in Randolph county, Indiana; died January 26, 1914; Margaret E., who married A. C. Beeson, who became connected with *The Winchester Journal* many years ago; she died October 8, 1913; Elias J., twin of Margaret E., was for

Benjamin F. Marsh

some time postmaster at Portland, Indiana, and engaged in journalism there. He died December 26, 1913. Benjamin F., subject of this sketch. The parents were members of the Society of Friends and in politics the father was a Republican. They were known to their neighbors as people of thrift and unswerving honesty.

Benjamin F. Marsh was eight years old when his father died and yet a young boy when he lost his mother. Being thrown upon his own resources at that tender age was at the time quite a hardship, but it fostered in him courage, self-reliance and fortitude which made for success in after years. He was ambitious to obtain an education despite being handicapped, but he studied hard at home and in the local schools, studying one year at Knightstown, and he began life for himself when only sixteen years of age by teaching, and working on the farm in summer. In the spring of 1871 he came to Winchester for the purpose of attending school and remained over two years, and in 1874 went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and took a literary course in the State University, after which he returned to Randolph county and taught school four years at Lynn, then taught two years in Winchester. He was fast becoming one of the county's ablest educators, but he had long fostered an ambition to enter the legal profession and during his years of teaching he studied law, and was admitted to the Randolph county bar April 30, 1881, and at once began the practice of his profession in Winchester. He formed a partnership with S. A. Canada, succeeding W. W. Canada, a brother and former partner of S. A. Canada. Mr. Marsh devoted himself assiduously to his profession and was successful from the start, soon ranking among the leading attorneys of the county and figuring conspicuously in the local courts. He remained a profound student and has kept fully abreast of the times in all that pertains to his profession, and he is a forceful and not infrequently eloquent speaker, having great weight with juries and equally impressing the bench. Being an ardent Republican and taking a leading interest in party affairs he was elected prosecuting attorney of Randolph county in 1890 and filled the office until 1892 in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents. For a number of years Mr. Marsh was associated with E. S. Jaqua in the practice of law.

At present Mr. Marsh has formed a partnership with Charles W. Bradford, a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan of 1913. He is a stockholder and director in the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Winchester. He has completed an abstract of the county after years of painstaking work, and his set of books in this connection is most com-

prehensive and thorough, embracing all city and township properties. He also conducts quite an extensive loan business on real estate and securities.

Fraternally, Mr. Marsh is a thirty-second degree Mason. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He and his family are members of the Friends church, and for many years he was Sunday school superintendent and he and his family have long been active in church and Sunday school work. He has been a member of the official board of the church. He has a commodious home on South Main street and a well equipped office in the Peoples Loan & Trust Company building, where he has maintained his office since he first began practicing law. He was for a number of years a partner of the late Judge John J. Cheney, which partnership continued until the Judge's death.

Mr. Marsh was married in Winchester on October 4, 1883, to Carrie E. Kizer, a lady of education and refinement and long a favorite with the best social circles of Winchester. She is a daughter of Henry P. Kizer, long a well-known citizen of Randolph county.

Mr. Marsh is a congenial and companionable gentleman and liked by all classes.

HARVEY E. McNEES.

The prosperity and substantial welfare of a town or community are in a large measure due to the enterprise and wise foresight of its business men and public officials. It is progressive, wide-awake men of affairs that make the real history of a community, and their influence in shaping and directing its varied interests is difficult to estimate. Harvey E. McNees, for a number of years one of the leading real estate dealers of Randolph county, and for some time an official in the city of Winchester, is one of the enterprising spirits to whom is due the recent substantial development of our thriving county-seat, whose interests he seems to have ever had at heart. With a mind capable of planning he combines a will strong enough to execute his well-formulated purposes, and his great energy, keen discrimination and perseverance have resulted in material success.

Mr. McNees was born on December 10, 1862, on a farm in Stoney Creek township, Randolph county. He is a son of John B. and Sarah (Hiatt) McNees. The father was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, and the mother was born near Lynn, Randolph county. Grandfather John M. McNees came with his family to Randolph county in 1830, thus being among the pioneer settlers. He entered land in the woods in Stoney Creek township, there built his

cabin home and cleared and developed a good farm. Like other first settlers, the journey from Tennessee was made by wagon over rough roads or trails and unbridged streams. Here John B. McNees and Sarah Hiatt grew to maturity and were married and here they devoted their active lives to agricultural pursuits. To them eight children were born, an equal number of sons and daughters, namely: Ellis L., who was a soldier during the Civil War, lives at Farmland, this county; Mary, who was the wife of David Stanton, is deceased; as is also Mr. Stanton, but her second husband, Jacob Kraft, is living; Calvin W. lives on the old home place in Stoney Creek township; Mahala A. is deceased; she was the wife of Julian Symons; Sabina J. is the wife of Morris L. Ross, of Muncie, Indiana; Martha E., now deceased, was the wife of David L. Clevenger; Harvey E., subject of this sketch; Jesse E., of Stoney Creek township, is a blacksmith by trade.

The death of the father of the above named children occurred in 1906, the mother surviving until February 1, 1911. They were both members of the Christian church, and politically Mr. McNees was a Republican, but never sought to be a public man.

Harvey E. McNees was reared on the home farm and received his education at Farmland, assisting with the farm work during the crop seasons. He began life for himself by teaching which he followed six years, including one year in the graded schools of Farmland. On August 20, 1889, he moved to Winchester and became deputy county treasurer under Isaac V. D. R. Johnson, for two years, also served one term of two years under George W. Veal, giving eminent satisfaction to all concerned. He then engaged in the real estate business in Winchester, building up a very satisfactory business which he followed until the fall of 1896, when he was elected county treasurer. He did not assume office until January 1, 1898, serving one term of two years with his usual fidelity. He also served one term of three years as a member of the city council during which time he did much toward the upbuilding of the city. He was also a member of the school board for one term. In November, 1913, Mr. McNees was elected to the office of mayor of Winchester for a term of four years. For some time he has devoted his attention exclusively to his large and rapidly growing real estate business, dealing largely in farm lands.

Mr. McNees was married on January 1, 1888, to Martha A. Johnson, daughter of Joshua M. and Amanda C. (Pegg) Johnson, a prominent family of this county, where Mrs. McNees grew to womanhood and was educated. To our subject and wife two daughters and one son have been born, namely: France U., Nina E. and Joshua M. are all at home. They were all graduated

from the Winchester high school, and are all accomplished and popular with the young people of the city.

Mr. McNees has always been active in Republican politics. He has been a member of the County Central Committee and is now its treasurer. He has been a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Encampment and the Knights of Pythias. He and his family are members of the Christian church and are active in church and Sunday school work.

Mr. McNee's office is in the city building on West Franklin street, and the pleasant family residence is 333 South Main street, which is a frequent gathering place for the many friends of the family.

CHARLIE FAVORITE.

One of the most progressive business men of Winchester, Randolph county and one of its most worthy and esteemed native sons is Charlie Favorite, well-known business man and manufacturer, one of the men who has done so much for the general progress of the city and county during the past decade, for, while laboring for the advancement of his own interests he has sought to foster such movements as would make for the general good. He has been content to spend his life in his own home city, believing that success awaited him here, as well as in any other city, for he always had great faith in the future of Winchester.

Mr. Favorite was born in this city and county on October 1, 1860. He is a son of Andrew J. and Rebecca (Smith) Favorite. The father was a native of Maryland and the mother was born in Hamilton county, Indiana. Andrew J. Favorite spent his boyhood in the East and was educated there, coming to Randolph county, Indiana, when about nineteen years of age, and here he located the permanent home of the family, and soon had a good start as a contractor and was a successful and influential citizen for many years, honored by all. His death occurred on June 8, 1913, his wife having preceded him to the grave on July 16, 1898, and both are buried in Fountain Park cemetery, Winchester. Politically, the elder Favorite was a Democrat, and took considerable interest in party affairs. He was elected the first marshal of Winchester, but declined to serve; however, he was later elected city councilman and served with much credit for a number of years. He was a member of the German Lutheran church, and his wife belonged to the Society of Friends. He held membership with the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, and when he died was the oldest Odd Fellow in years of membership in Randolph county. He and his good wife lived to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary in 1905, and they were spared to see three more years before his life companion was called to her eternal rest. They were the parents of three children, Charlie, of this sketch being the oldest living, an older sister having died in infancy; Ida B. is the wife of Jacob P. Fisher, of Indianapolis.

Charlie Favorite grew to manhood in Winchester and was educated here. After leaving school he learned the blacksmith's trade, serving his full time as apprentice, then learned the carriage making business. He became an exceptionally skilled workman in both lines. For a number of years he was employed by various firms. Later he engaged in the business with William Chapman, under the firm name of Chapman & Favorite, which partnership continued for two years, when he left Mr. Chapman and engaged in business for himself—general blacksmithing and carriage repairing. Later he added the manufacture of buggies, and subsequently a school car, which he himself designed, built and patented. It was a pronounced success, and soon achieved much more than a state reputation, which is still rapidly growing and is in great demand, these cars being sold in large numbers in Michigan, Ohio and as far west as Washington. His factory, small at first, has been added to until it has reached large proportions, many men being employed and a large amount of up-to-date machinery and equipment being installed. It is easily one of the leading manufacturing industries of this section of the state and has done much to carry the name of Winchester abroad in the business world. These cars are rapidly growing in demand everywhere by township boards owing to their superiority, giving the greatest amount of comfort to the pupils.

Politically, Mr. Favorite is a Democrat, and while deeply interested in public matters, is not a seeker after political office. He is a member of the Business Men's Association of his home city. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Order, the Improved Order of Red Men, also the Haymakers, an auxiliary of the latter. He has been honored by being national representative of this order. He is also a member of Pocahontas Order.

Mr. Favorite's factory is on East Pearl street, and the warerooms are on East street and the railroad, where much of the finishing is done.

Personally, Mr. Favorite is a pleasant gentleman to meet, a good mixer, genial, courteous and a man of exemplary habits, whose every relation with his fellow-men is beyond any idle cavil.

JONATHAN G. JOHNSON.

To his own efforts is the success of Jonathan G. Johnson attributable, for he started out upon his life work practically without capital or aid from anyone, but being ambitious and industrious he forged ahead and is today owner of a good farm near the city of Winchester. This too, is the visible evidence of his prosperity and industry, for when it came into his possession it was only partly improved and not nearly so productive as it is at this writing. Such a man deserves the high regard in which he is held by his neighbors.

Mr. Johnson was born in White River township, Randolph county, and here he has been contented to remain. He is a son of Joshua M. and Amanda C. (Pegg) Johnson and a brother of John I. Johnson whose sketch appears in another part of this book.

Our subject was reared on the home farm and there he assisted with the general work when a boy, attending in the meantime the district schools. He remained with his parents until his marriage which took place June 11, 1894 to Elma Allen, a daughter of Joseph G. and Phoebe J. (Dennis) Allen, an old family of Randolph county, both her parents being now deceased. Here she grew up and was educated.

To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson three daughters have been born, namely: Thelma, born September 21, 1897; Irene, born October 29, 1898; Marjorie, born May 13, 1910.

For about five years after his marriage Mr. Johnson continued farming, thereby getting a good start in life, for he worked hard and managed well. In the fall of 1899 he moved to Modoc, Randolph county, and engaged in the dry goods business which he continued for a period of seven years, during which he enjoyed a large trade with the surrounding country. He carried a good stock and his honesty and courtesy with everyone won him many customers. In the fall of 1906 he went to Corpus Christi, Nueces county, Texas and engaged in the real etsate business, handling both farm lands and city property, in which he was very successful and was a very extensive dealer, building up a large and lucrative business. He remained in Texas until May, 1909, when he returned to Randolph county and purchased a farm of J. W. Jarnagin, a fine farm one mile south of Winchester, containing one hundred and one-half acres, constituting one of the most desirable and productive farms in Randolph county. It has changed hands only six times since it was entered from the government, all of those transfer deeds now being in the hands of Mr. Johnson. Jonathan Edwards entered

the land from the government. The present owner has added many modern improvements and brought it up to a high state of cultivation. On it stand an attractive and pleasant residence and numerous convenient outbuildings. In connection with general farming and stock raising, Mr. Johnson is also engaged successfully in buying and selling Randolph county farms, and has made many important deals in local property since his return from Texas. One of the finest apple orchards in the county is on the farm he now owns and where he now lives.

Politically, Mr. Johnson is a Republican and since reaching manhood he has been actively interested in public affairs but he has never been an office seeker. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias. His wife belongs to the Presbyterian church as do also the children, and while not a member, Mr. Johnson attends and supports this church. The family moves in the best circles in the county-seat and vicinity.

BENJAMIN E. HINSHAW.

One of the worthy citizens of Winchester, Randolph county, who has proven that he can make a living at many different things, doing well whatever he turns his attention to is Benjamin E. Hinshaw. It has been this readiness and ability of the American citizen to turn from one occupation to another that has brought this nation to the forefront of the world's business. He is at present a railway mail clerk between Indianapolis and St. Louis, on the Big Four.

Mr. Hinshaw was born April 2, 1864, in White River township, this county, two miles north of Winchester, a son of Edmund and Irene (Hiatt) Hinshaw, and a brother of Seth Hinshaw, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

The subject of this review was reared on the home farm and was educated in the district schools. His early education has been augmented by a broad and liberal course of reading of the world's best authors in various branches of literature, and he has from time to time collected books until he now has a valuable library of several hundred choice volumes. When nineteen years of age he went to Vermilion and Champaign counties, Illinois, and engaged in farm work, studying during the winter months. He obtained a teacher's certificate and engaged successfully in teaching in these two counties for a period of five years. In January, 1886, he went to Colorado and proved up on a government claim, remaining there one year. He then returned to

Vermilion county, Illinois, where he found employment with J. G. Hull & Company, as shipping clerk, in their wholesale hardware store, however, he had been with them but a short time when he was appointed to the railway mail service, and was given a run between Chicago and Burlington, Iowa. Later he was transferred to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, running between Chicago and Evansville, Indiana, which run he retained for a period of ten years, then in 1903 was transferred to the Big Four lines between Cleveland and St. Louis, which position he still retains. Since that time he has made his home in Winchester. He has given the utmost satisfaction to the department, being alert and conscientious. He is also interested in the general insurance business with his brother Seth. However, he does not do any active work in this line, giving all his time to the railway mail service.

Mr. Hinshaw was married on October 5, 1905, to Mary Stakebake, a daughter of Andrew J. and Ann E. (Jaqua) Stakebake. The father was for many years a prominent attorney, and was also for a number of years a member of the state legislature. He is now deceased, but his widow survives, making her home with our subject. The union of Benjamin E. Hinshaw and wife has been without issue.

Mr. Hinshaw is a member of the Masonic Order, having taken all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has been active in Masonic work. Politically he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is one of the trustees. Mrs. Hinshaw is active in church and Sunday school work and prominent in the social life of the community.

GEORGE E. LEGGETT.

In touching upon the life history of George E. Leggett, one of Winchester's most substantial and widely-known men of affairs, the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise; yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life characterized by perseverance, energy, keen discernment and well-defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who have known him so long and well, for Mr. Leggett presents, in his career of many and varied lines of business, an interesting study of the manner in which adherence to principles

Gw. E. Leggett

and sturdy endeavor may win worthy distinction in pursuits diverse and ennobling. Throughout an active and interesting, strenuous and eminently successful career, duty has ever been his motive of action, and usefulness to his fellow men not by any means a secondary consideration. Standing today among the most intelligent, enterprising, progressive and alert of his contemporaries, he has performed well his part in life, and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to say that Randolph county is honored by his citizenship, for he has achieved definite success through his own efforts and is thoroughly deserving of the proud American title of self-made man, the term being one that, in its better sense, cannot but appeal to the loyal admiration of all who are appreciative of our national institutions and the privileges afforded for individual accomplishment; and it is a privilege ever gratifying, in this day and age, to meet a man who has the courage to face the battle of life with a strong heart and steady hand and to win in the stern conflict by bringing to bear only those forces with which nature has equipped him, self-reliance, fortitude, courage, self-respect and integrity.

Mr. Leggett was born January 13, 1858, in Alliance, Ohio. He is a son of John D. and Rachael (McAfee) Leggett, both natives of Harrison county, Ohio. The father spent his life engaged in the ministry of the Methodist church and was a prominent and successful man in the same.

George E. Leggett was reared at various places in the Buckeye state, for his father being a minister, was assigned to different charges. His early education was in the public schools of the several towns where he lived when a boy. When seventeen years old he entered Mount Union college at Alliance, where he studied two years, then left school to enter business. He came to Winchester, Indiana, when nineteen years old, purchasing a working interest with Bales Brothers & Company in the grain and milling business, which he learned thoroughly, mastering every process from the time the grain was brought into the mill until it went out again in the form of flour. He remained with this company for a period of seven years, then went with the Barnard & Lees Manufacturing Company, of Moline, Illinois, manufacturers of milling machinery. He traveled for this concern for a period of six years as expert miller, during which he did much to increase the prestige of his company in the territory to which he had been assigned. In 1889 he became deputy county clerk of Randolph county, under John R. Engle. In 1893 he became connected with the Woodbury Glass Company, then operating at Parker, this county, as an expert accountant, and has remained with the company ever since. On July 16, 1894, he was made president and treasurer of the company, having held the position of president continuously to

the present time, his able management being principally responsible for the steady growth of the same. The plant of the company was moved from Parker to Winchester in 1904, where it has since been located, and in 1910 they purchased the Indiana Bottle Company of Shirley, Indiana, which is now a part of this concern. They manufacture a high-grade line of all kinds of bottles, boxes, reshipping cases and paper products, which, owing to their superior quality and workmanship, find a very ready market over a vast territory. They have large, modern and well equipped plants at both Winchester and Shirley and employ eight hundred and fifty skilled artisans.

Mr. Leggett has a number of other important business interests. He is a director in the Peoples Loan & Trust Company, the Farmers and Merchants Bank and the Citizens Heat, Light and Power Company, having done much through his wise counsel toward the large success of each. He is a member of the Winchester Public Library Board, in which he is greatly interested. He is also a member of the Hoosier Realty Company, the Consumers Coal Company and various other enterprises. He has by his sound judgment, enterprise and perseverance accumulated a handsome competency, and is the owner of valuable property, his residence being among the best and most attractive in Winchester and here the many friends of the family find true hospitality and good cheer.

Mr. Leggett was married first, on September 29, 1880, to Dora A. Ross, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stanford) Ross. The father was a prominent citizen and at one time was sheriff of Randolph county. To this union three children were born, namely: John C., who is at this writing, treasurer of the Woodbury Glass Company; Martha V., who married George H. Clark, also connected with the Woodbury Glass Company, and Donald, who died when two years old. The wife and mother was called to her eternal rest May 26, 1906, and in 1907 our subject was again married, his last wife being Mrs. E. C. Sammons, formerly Eva Cottingham, of Indianapolis.

In 1913 Mr. and Mrs. Leggett made a tour of Europe, embracing England, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France, being abroad about three months. Mr. Leggett has traveled extensively and, being by nature a keen observer, has profited much by what he has seen.

Politically, he has always been a stanch Republican and active in public and political matters. He is a progressive citizen along all lines and has done much for the general good of his city and county. Fraternally, he is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and liberally support the same. He is a trustee in the local church.

JOHN STANLEY ROBISON, M. D.

The medical profession of Randolph county has an able exponent in Dr. John Stanley Robison, of Winchester, who, although young in years, has firmly established himself in his vocation and won the confidence and esteem of the people and his professional brethren in this section of the state, for he evidently is the possessor of the natural endowments necessary to the makeup of the twentieth century medical man, and he has also had the necessary training, having been a close student and an indefatigable worker, a good mixer, sympathetic and genial in his deportment, and of exemplary personal habits. He deems it a privilege to be able to bring surcease for humanity's multiform ills. He has also shown a public spirit that is commendable, ever willing to do his full share in the development of his city and county, and so ordering his course as to keep at all times untarnished the bright escutcheon of an honored family name.

Dr. Robinson was born June 12, 1885, on a farm near New Philadelphia, Indiana. He is a son of George William and Mary E. (Morris) Robison, both parents natives of Washington county, Indiana, where they grew to maturity, were educated and married. George W. Robinson is a large land owner and extensive general farmer. He and his wife have two sons and one daughter living, and one son and one daughter dead, namely: Mabel E., now the wife of Dr. James McCullough, of Casey, Illinois; Dr. John S., of this review, and Jesse A., who is a student at the University of Indiana at Bloomington.

Dr. John S. Robison was reared on the home farm where he assisted with the general work when of proper age. During the winter months he attended the district schools when a boy, later was a student at the Normal College at Marion, Indiana, for a period of three years, graduating from the scientic course with the class of 1907, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During that period he taught two terms in the district schools of his section of the state, and after his graduation from the Marion Normal he became principal of New Philadelphia high school for one year. He gave great promise as a teacher, but realizing that his true bent lay along another line he abandoned the school room and in the fall of 1908 he entered the Indiana University School of Medicine at Indianapolis, where he made an excellent record, and from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, June 19, 1912. Having succeeded in the competitive examination for appointment as interne at the Indianapolis City Hospital, he began his service there a week before his graduation, and he remained at

the hospital one year, giving eminent satisfaction to all concerned. In July, 1913, he located in Winchester for the practice of his profession and was successful from the first and is enjoying a rapidly growing practice.

On October 29, 1913, Dr. Robison was united in marriage with Harriet Foster, a daughter of Albert and Mary (Sponsler) Foster, of Lowell, Indiana.

He is a member of the Randolph County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. While in college he was a member of the Phi Beta Pi society. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a careful student of public issues. Religiously he belongs to the Presbyterian church, the faith of his parents. His office is at 111½ South Main street.

CHARLES E. MILLIGAN, M. D.

The writer of biography, dealing in the personal history of men engaged in the various affairs of everyday life, occasionally finds a subject whose record commands exceptional interest and admiration and especially is this true when he has achieved more than ordinary success or made his influence felt as a benefactor of his kind or a leader of thought. Dr. Charles E. Milligan, of Winchester, is eminently of that class who earn the indisputable right to rank in the van of the army of progressive men, and by reason of long and strenuous efforts devoted to the good of his fellows, to the alleviation of their physical sufferings, he occupies a position of wide influence and has made a name which will long live in the hearts and affections of the people of Randolph county. For nearly a quarter of a century, or through the period that marked the recent great development in this locality in a material way, he has been practicing medicine here and his name has become a household word throughout the county.

Dr. Milligan was born June 21, 1862, in Jay county, Indiana, near Portland, on a farm. He is a son of William B. and Harriet L. (Morehous) Milligan. The father was born in Highland county, Ohio, and the mother was a native of the state of New York. William B. Milligan came west with his parents in 1837 and settled in Jay county, Indiana. There his father, Wilson Milligan, began life in typical pioneer fashion, erecting his cabin in the woods, cleared the virgin land and developed a good farm through his industry. A part of the homestead became the property of his son William B., who purchased more land adjoining and there devoted his active life to agricultural pursuits, dying there on July 6, 1912. Like his father before him he was a

hard working, honest, hospitable man, well liked throughout the community. Politically, he was a Republican in early life, later a Prohibitionist, and was always interested in public matters on which he kept well informed, but he was never an office seeker, notwithstanding the fact that he was frequently urged to become a candidate for various offices. The Morehous family came west when the subject of this sketch was about two years of age, settling also in Jay county, where the parents of the Doctor grew to maturity, were educated and married. Like the Milligans the Morehous family were prominent people in that locality. The mother died on the old home place on January 14, 1914. She was a faithful member of the United Brethren church, as was also her husband. They were the parents of five sons, all of whom are living at this writing, Charles E. having been the third in order of birth.

Doctor Milligan was reared on the home farm where he did his share of the work, and during the winter attended the district schools, later was a student at Valparaiso Normal school, then took a course in the Nelson Business College, of Cincinnati. He began life for himself by teaching in the rural schools of Jay county for a period of eight years, during which he became one of the leading teachers of that county his services being in great demand. But finally tiring of the school room and believing that his most serious vocation lay in another direction, he entered the Physio-Medical College, of Indianapolis, in the fall of 1888, from which institution he was graduated in March, 1890. The following month he came to Winchester and successfully engaged in the general practice, taking his place in the front rank of the leading medical men of this section of the state, and, having remained opened an office and here he has remained continuously to the present time, a close student, he has kept fully abreast of the times in everything that pertains to his profession. He is a member of the Randolph County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Politically, the Doctor has always been a Republican and has been more or less active and interested in public matters. In 1901 he was elected a member of the City Board of Education and is now serving his twelfth consecutive year, and he has done much toward bettering local educational conditions. On October 2, 1911, he was appointed a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons of the United States Pension Department without any solicitation on his part, and he is now president of the board, the duties of which responsible position he is discharging in a manner that reflects much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. He has various business interests other than his profession.

Dr. Milligan was married September 3, 1895, to Winnifred Hinshaw, a daughter of Elijah and Rebecca (Lawrence) Hinshaw, a prominent Randolph county family. This union has been without issue. The Doctor and wife are members of the Friends church, he being a member of the board of trustees and treasurer of the same. Both are active in church and Sunday school work.

GEORGE CALVIN SHULTZ.

One of Randolph county's substantial and representative citizens is George Calvin Shultz, of Union City, who has won prominence in an exacting profession—teaching. He is essentially a self-made man, and as such ranks with the most enterprising and progressive of his contemporaries. He has, from early life, steadily pursued the honorable course which in due time brought success and prestige among his fellow men.

Mr. Shultz was born in Greensfork township, Randolph county, December 2, 1861. He is a son of Milton Shultz, who was born in Kentucky, August 16, 1833. He married Julia A. Moore, who was born in Guilford county, North Carolina in 1826, and whose death occurred in 1901. The father moved with his parents to Ohio and later to Indiana, where he grew to manhood, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Neff and Colonel Orr, and for meritorious conduct he rose from private to lieutenant, and took part in a number of important engagements, including those incident to the memorable siege of Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville, and many others, but he was never wounded, and he received an honorable discharge at the expiration of his term of enlistment. After returning home he purchased a farm in Wayne township and, farming successfully, also followed the carpenter's trade, and is now living in Union City. The grandfather, G. W. Shultz, was a native of Kentucky, where he spent his earlier years and was married, finally moving with his family to Ohio, locating in Highland county, and devoted his life to farming. His wife, Martha A. Hawkins, in her maidenhood, was, like her husband, a native of Kentucky. Both died in Boone county, Indiana, where they moved from Ohio late in life.

George C. Shultz was reared on the home farm and was educated in the common schools of Wayne township, Randolph county, later attending the Central Normal school of Indiana, from which he was graduated with the class of 1882. He began life for himself as a teacher, and studied law at the same time, with the firm of Watson & Engle. He was admitted to the

bar in 1883, later he went to Kansas and was admitted to practice there in both the state and district courts, and practiced there before the district court and the United States land office. Returning to Indiana he spent twenty-six years engaged in teaching. He kept well abreast of the times in all that pertained to his vocation and was one of the most popular educators in this section of the state for that long period, during which he did much for a better educational system. His services were in great demand and he was regarded as both an entertainer and instructor.

In 1908 he was elected township trustee and is still incumbent of this office, discharging the duties of the same in an eminently satisfactory manner. He is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished in the face of obstacles and without assistance. In order to get a start he worked out as a farm hand for fourteen dollars per month, and he paid his way through school by working at whatever he could get to do to earn an honest dollar. He was at one time a candidate for state senator, and carried Randolph county against eight opposing candidates, this undoubtedly proving his popularity here and showing that the people reposed the utmost confidence in his ability and honesty. Politically he is a Republican and has long been active and influential in the ranks. He is a member of the Christian church. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, in which he is prominent and active, being grand chief of the order in the state of Indiana.

Mr. Shultz was married September 5, 1885, to Annie Laurie Peacock, who was born October 7, 1866, near Winchester, Indiana, where she grew to womanhood and received her education. She is a daughter of Amos and Rachael Peacock, the father having died December 18, 1878. The mother, who was born September 1, 1837, is still living. Amos Peacock was a son of John and Rebecca Peacock, pioneers of Randolph county, locating here when the country was practically a wilderness. The maternal grandparents came from Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1818 and settled one mile east of Spartanburg, Indiana, in the wild forest. There the grandfather died a few years later, and his wife reared their seven children. The family came here in a small wagon, drawn by a blind horse, the grandmother and some of the children walking the major portion of the way, and upon their arrival the grandfather erected a log cabin for his family.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shultz one child has been born, Warren Darst Shultz, whose birth occurred in White River township, Randolph county, July 1, 1886. He was educated in the common schools of Wayne township, and was graduated from the Muncie Business College, and he also attended the Mun-

cie Normal school. In 1913 he married Nellie I. Roe, a daughter of Fred and Nettie Roe. He resides at Union City. Young Shultz taught school successfully for five years prior to his marriage, and he is now employed in the mail carrier service at Union City.

CHARLES W. TRITT.

Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life will invariably result in the attainment of a large measure of success; but in following out the career of one who gained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which made such accomplishment possible, and thus there is gained an object incentive and inspiration, while at the same time there is enkindled a feeling of respect and admiration. In connection with industrial interests, the reputation of the late Charles W. Tritt was pronounced in the business circles of Union City and Randolph county for a long lapse of years. In studying the lives and characters of prominent men in any walk of life we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their actions. Success is oftener a matter of experience and sound judgment and thorough preparation for a life-work than it is of genius, however bright. When we trace the careers of those whom the world acknowledges as successful, and those who stand highest in public esteem, we find that in almost every case they are those who have risen gradually by their own efforts, their diligence and perseverance. These qualities were undoubtedly possessed in a large measure by the gentleman whose name introduces this memoir. Although his life was a busy one, his every-day affairs making heavy demands upon his time, he never shrank from his duties as a citizen and his obligations to his friends and the general public. Always self-possessed, never demonstrative, his life was, nevertheless, a persistent plea, more by precept and example than by public action or written or spoken word, for the purity and grandeur of right principles and the beauty and elevation of wholesome character. He had the greatest sympathy for his fellow men and was ever willing to aid and encourage those who were struggling to aid themselves against adverse fate, yet in this as in everything else, he maintained an admirable dignity and was entirely unassuming. To him home life was a sacred trust, friendship was inviolable and nothing could swerve him from the path of rectitude and honor.

Mr. Tritt was born November 3, 1852, in Fairfield, Greene county, Ohio,

C W Tritt

and was a son of Tilghman Tritt and wife, natives of Frederick, Maryland. When he was four years old his parents removed to Union City, Indiana, and here he grew to manhood, and here he attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, finishing his school work at Hillsboro, Indiana. He also attended White Water College, at White Water, Ohio, a select college. He began his work in the school of experience, as clerk in a grocery store in Union City, owned by Reeves & Robbins, and continued in their employ for about two years, when he bought his employers out and conducted the grocery business successfully for about twelve years, being one of the most enterprising of our local merchants. In the year 1881, with the assistance of James Starbuck and Pierre Gray, eldest son of ex-Governor Gray, he organized the Union City Carriage Company, and for a period of thirty-two years remained at the head of this company, his wise foresight, sound judgment and close application making it a pronounced success, and one of the leading manufacturing plants in northeastern Indiana. The capital stock was originally thirty thousand dollars. Its growth was remarkable and its present plant consists of five large brick factory buildings, which are equipped with every modern device for the rapid manufacture of high-grade carriages which have gained a very wide reputation, and this great institution will long stand as a monument to his name. In a few years the business grew to very large proportions and an extensive and constantly growing trade is now carried on over a vast territory. Mr. Tritt was its general manager up until twelve years ago, when he retired from that position and was made president of the company. Only skilled artisans were employed, and owing to the superior workmanship and quality of the products of this concern they have ever found a ready market, the demand being often greater than could be readily met. When Mr. Tritt retired from the buggy building business four years ago, he entered the automobile business with the firm name of J. W. Shreeve & Company, and early in 1913 this company dissolved partnership and a new company was organized, which is now known as the J. Thornburg Garage Company, of which firm our subject was actively engaged up to the time of his death. He was until shortly before his death the head of the Tritt Electric Company, which his able management made successful, He was also a heavy stockholder in the Commercial National Bank of Union City. He was very successful in a business way, having started with nothing and forged his way to a position of wealth and influence through his individual efforts and honorable dealings with his fellow men, and he was deserving of a great deal of credit for it all. In June, 1911, he retired from active life,

spending the rest of his days looking after his large farming and other business interests. His farm in Darke county, Ohio, was kept well improved, retaining its original fertility, and the dwelling thereon remodeled and equipped with all modern conveniences, such as electric lights, furnace, hot and cold water, in fact, everything equal to a home in the city. It is perhaps the finest country home in that county.

The happy and harmonious domestic life of Charles W. Tritt began on November 7, 1880, when he led to the hymeneal altar a lady of exemplary characteristics, known in her maidenhood as Elizabeth A. Reeves, a representative of a sterling and honored old family. She was born in Lancaster, Jay county, Indiana, June 30, 1858, but she was reared and educated in Union City, Randolph county, whither she removed with her parents when a child, and here the major portion of her life has been spent. The union of our subject and wife was blessed by the birth of five children, namely: Russell J., whose birth occurred November 11, 1882, was educated in the Union City high school and the Muncie Business College; he married Nina Turpen, a daughter of Charles Turpen, and to them one child has been born, John Turpen Tritt, whose birth occurred July 12, 1911; Raymond C., second child of our subject, died at the age of five years; Inez Alberta married W. Mort Martin, of Indianapolis, and they had one child, Elizabeth Jean Martin, born September 20, 1911; the death of Mrs. Martin occurred December 28, 1912; Nellie E., fourth child of our subject, was born July 15, 1890, educated in the Union City high school and Eureka College in Illinois; Frank Tilghman Tritt, born August 31, 1896, was educated in the Union City high school.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Tritt is a daughter of the late Dr. J. L. Reeves, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, September 14, 1827. He was a son of James and Rachael Reeves. In 1882 Doctor Reeves came with his parents to Randolph county, the family locating in the woods in Jackson township, four and one-half miles north of Union City, near where later was built the village of New Lisbon. The elder Reeves built a log cabin, being the fourth voter to build a cabin in that precinct. He entered land from the government which he cleared and developed into a good farm, becoming an influential man in that community. John L. Reeves was reared pretty much the same as other pioneer lads, working on the farm in summer and during the brief term of school in the wintertime he studied at the neighborhood school house. He spent part of his time with his grandfather in Delaware county. When but thirteen years old he walked through the great woods from his father's to his grandfather's home, returning in like manner. He remained at home until he reached his majority, when but a boy he began reading medicine,

sending to New York for a few books which he studied eagerly. In the fall of 1851 he began plastering which he followed three years, receiving eight dollars per month for same. With this he bought books and studied medicine at night and also read under Dr. Noah Simmons of New Lisbon. He farmed for awhile, but this induced bleeding at the lungs and necessitated his abandoning tilling the soil. In 1849 he was married to Angelina Milligan, who died in 1854. In that year he began practicing his profession in the village of Pittsburg, northwest of Lisbon, continuing there successfully until 1856, when he located at Lancaster or Salamonia, Jay county, where he built up a fine practice and was actively engaged until the commencement of the war between the states. When Sumter's signal gun heralded the great conflict Doctor Reeves at once organized a company of state guards at Lancaster which was offered to the government at Indianapolis, and the company was distributed throughout various regiments. Doctor Reeves entered the service as lieutenant of Company F, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was first sent to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio; later the regiment was sent to eastern Kentucky and became a part of the army of the Cumberland. The Doctor was then made captain of his company and served under Gen. James A. Garfield at Pound Gap, and was in all skirmishes and marches in which his regiment participated, serving his country most faithfully and gallantly for a period of three years and four months. At the great battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, he was wounded in the left ankle which lamed him for many years. He was also stunned by a shell and his comrades supposed him to be dead. He recovered from the shock in due time but was disabled for three months. He came near being captured the same day, but was spared the horrors of Andersonville. His company was then placed to guard the crossing at Shell Mound, Tennessee, and Captain Reeves remained with his men, lying on a brush pile until the following spring instead of going to a hospital. At that place the company veteranized on January 1, 1864, and in March of that year Captain Reeves was promoted to major and served with that rank most gallantly until mustered out of the army and honorably discharged on December 10, 1864. In the meantime his company had gone into the Atlanta campaign after General Hood. At the bloody battle of Franklin, Tennessee, the Major's regiment was consolidated with the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Major Reeves was offered the commission of colonel of the same, but as he had been in active service for over three years and his health was somewhat shattered he declined the honor, resigned his commission as major and returned home. For a short time he engaged in the grocery business at Union City. In 1866 he entered the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1867. He resumed the practice of medicine in Union City.

He enjoyed a large and lucrative practice until 1882 when an old trouble, which arose while in the army, returned and he was compelled to give up active practice, although he continued to practice to some extent until within a few years of his death, and up to the last he dictated prescriptions and gave advice to friends who sought his services. In 1890 he purchased a drug store in the Ross Opera building which he utilized for office and business rooms.

Doctor Reeves' first marriage resulted in the birth of two children, James S. Reeves, now deceased, for a number of years a well-known business man and postmaster at Union City; and Emmeretta, who lived in Missouri with her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Milligan, both of whom were driven out by the Confederates in 1861, and both died seven years later at the home of John Milligan in Darke county, Ohio, from exposure and nervous prostration caused by their expulsion. The second marriage of Doctor Reeves was to Esther McFarland, of Pittsburg, Indiana, and to this union four children were born, three of whom survive, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth A. Tritt, wife of our subject; J. C. Reeves, and W. R. Reeves, of Union City.

Doctor Reeves was a man of remarkable energy and strong intellect, which he retained until the autumn of a busy and useful life, gaining for himself unaided and alone an honorable position among his fellow men. Few have tried harder to mount the weary steps of success than did this noble gentleman, and few succeeded better in Randolph county during the generation that is past. As a physician he was exceptionally successful. For years he kept a barn full of good horses and he rode day and night, administering to the sick for miles in every direction. He was always held in highest regard by those in his profession and out of it, all having the greatest respect for his ability and integrity, yet withal he was extremely modest, leaving praise and commendation to others. He believed the world to be a place of usefulness where each should do his part and do it well without ostentation or display. He was kind to every one, simple in habits, strong in will and character. He was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was president of his company which met in annual reunion, which were among the happiest days during the latter part of his life. He was also a worthy member of the Christian church, and belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Union City, and he practiced the doctrine of both church and fraternal order in his daily life. He was a loving husband, kind father and helpful neighbor, a splendid citizen and loyal friend, and he will long continue to be missed by all whose lives he touched in the long, trying earthly journey. This splendid man was called to his eternal rest on Wednesday, April 7, 1913, and was buried in the Lisbon cemetery, the beautiful

"God's acre," as known to the old Saxons the places where they laid their dead away until the resurrection. In the interest of this cemetery and in other local things he had labored arduously, hence the community owes him a debt of gratitude which it can only repay by reverencing his memory.

Charles W. Tritt was for many years a leader in local matters pertaining to the general good of Union City and community, and while he was a loyal Republican, he never sought political office, desiring to devote his attention to his large business affairs and to his home. Religiously he was a devout member of the Christian church, belonging to the official board of the same. Fraternally, he was a member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias, a charter member of the local lodge of the latter.

On February 21, 1914, Mr. Tritt was summoned to close his eyes on earthly scenes, in his sixty-second year, his death being sudden and unexpected, although he had been in failing health for more than a year. His funeral was one of the largest ever known in Union City, people of all walks of life delighting to do him honor, which proved the genuine worth of the man. We quote a few lines from the eloquent and appropriate eulogy pronounced upon him by Rev. C. W. Buchanan. "Whatever work Mr. Tritt undertook he always saw victory. He stood above the mountain peaks of failure among the successful men of his generation. He had a vision of God's kingdom and the harvest field that is waving with the ripened grain. He was convinced that the liquor traffic was opposed to God and His laws and he gave not only his money, but his time to fighting this great menace. He was not only a man of vision—steadfast in his ways, a man of courage and strength, but he was more, he had a heart of sympathy; he could not bear to see any person suffer—to the poor he was always kind. He gave not only to his church, but to every worthy cause, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Temperance Missions and all kinds of benevolent work. He tried to be a man in every way."

The following tribute, an estimate of the life of Charles W. Tritt, appeared in *The Union City Eagle,* and is well worth preserving in this history:

"Again our city is in the shadow of a cloud of grief. Today there are being enacted the final scenes in the life of one whose career has meant much to the city's growth. We are carried back to another scene of many years ago when a young man, the offspring of hardy, honest, hard-working parents, started out to make his way in the world and solve life's stubborn problem. He had no capital behind him except his own strong body and robust manliness, his own clear and vigorous mind, unwearied energy and worthy ambi-

tion to do something worth while in the world. We see him as a clerk, courteous, attentive, efficient. We see him as a partner with a pride of personal interest and ownership. He prospered; he succeeded. People liked him, applauded him, patronized him, encouraged him. He was climbing the weary ladder round by round. Then we see him with others organizing an industry which came to be the greatest in the city. For more than thirty years he was the master mind, the moving spirit of that industry. Others came and went, reorganizations were had and had again, but he remained throughout it all, with his hand on the wheel. Until two years ago he continued in this capacity, then retired. The Union City Carriage Factory is his memorial. He needs no other.

Such in brief is an account of the business career of Charles W. Tritt. And it is an enviable one. He succeeded. Many others who started with him failed and their names are forgotten. Such things do not happen without cause. Why did this boy who started without a dollar of capital in money, achieve success? The reasons may be many but a few will suffice. He was the embodiment of industry. He worked unceasingly. He remained on the job. In the early years of the Union City Carriage works he labored day and night for its welfare and he relaxed his effort only when he severed his connection with it. During its first ten years its future was decidedly uncertain. The bulk of the supervision fell to him. By his efforts a trade was crecreated, a demand for its output. He traveled over the country seeking customers and built up by degrees a patronage which now embraces three great states and even reaches beyond their limits. His whole mind and energy was directed to the accomplishment of this task. It is said that 'every life is a lesson.' To the discouraged and despairing the life of this man is a hope and inspiration, an exemplification of the maxim that 'The gods sell everything for labor.' He was a man of vision, of wide knowledge of human affairs, of keen, cultivated insight into human nature. His mind reached out beyond the present. He saw a glimpse of that which lay beyond the mysterious curtain of the future and applied this knowledge to the present. While conservative in business, yet he anticipated the needs of the business in which he was engaged. He recognized the fact that the people wanted a vehicle of medium price, and he set out to have just that kind of vehicle made, and made in large quantities. He did things on a large scale, believed in a volume of business. Not only in business was he far-seeing, but in everything else as well.

Charles W. Tritt was a natural organizer and leader. He was in control of everything in which he was engaged. From the time he went into the

carriage company until the time he went out he held a controlling hand. His cool, forceful, executive mind placed him in the fore rank and kept him there. He was a strong character, firm, resolved, determined, and all who came in contact with him recognized at once his force of will and strength of character. Early and forced economy gave him a most distinct and sharp idea of values. To him economy in everything was a virtue. He believed that 'a penny saved is a penny earned.' His thrift was largely due to this belief. Yet he was by no means parsimonious, but, on the other hand, was generous and charitable. The full extent of his charity will never be known. He did not want it known. He did not care for praises from the housetops. Although he was possessed of a large annual income he gave more than a tenth of it to the cause of the church and charity. For several years he and his brother, the late, E. C. Tritt, gave on an average of eight hundred dollars a year to the cause of charity in this city. The books of one shoe dealer show where they purchased and paid for two hundred dollars' worth of shoes a year. Clothing merchants and grocery keepers will give the same testimony. All this went to help the needy. He started many in life, helped many along the way of life, and many will 'rise up and call him blessed.' Deeply impressed with the truth of his convictions, he supported them with an earnestness born of sincerity, with a fulness of information due to his habit of industry, and with a power that sprung from large natural ability disciplined by severe training. He was simple in his manner, frugal in his habits. When he spoke he hit the mark, used no additional words, sought for no decoration. He said what he thought, in plain, strong, terse, effective words, then listened, To him life was a practical problem and he treated it in a practical way. He knew, likewise, that death must come, and he had prepared for it, as he had prepared for everything else. For many years he had not been a well man. 'I am likely to go any time,' he would remark. Only within the last week he remarked, 'I have my vault in the cemetery completed, and I'm ready for the end.' He dealt with the problem of death just as he dealt with those of life, in that cool, serene and calculating manner. He met the 'king of terrors' like a warrior faces his foe—grandly, bravely, fearlessly, with the sweetest assuring hope that 'joy cometh in the morning' and that all will be well on the morrow.

Charles W. Tritt was a good citizen, a lover of law and order, a patriotic man who wanted the best for the state, city and county. He looked upon the liquor traffic as an outlaw and he fought it bitterly and uncompromisingly with money and with influence until his death. Whatever he considered wrong he opposed; whatever he considered right he supported. He took

great pride in his home city. He was in favor of growth, progress and improvement in every way. When the city needed money recently to complete certain improvements he gladly advanced a large amount in order that the improvements might be carried on. His heart was in every good and patriotic cause. His unbounded affection for his family was another of his striking characteristics. When released from business cares and duties he could be found at home with wife and children. Social pleasures had no charms for him. Lodges received but little of his time. He loved his home and dear ones, and there he preferred to be, providing liberally for their comfort, enjoying their companionship. He was deeply interested in the work of the church. For many years he was the leader of the board of trustees and had a leading part in the rebuilding of the Christian church. The church leaned heavily upon him and he remained true to the cause until the end.

And so a strong, good, helpful man has gone from our midst, not in the morning of active life, not in 'the sere and yellow leaf,' but in the meridian of his usefulness and power. The solemnity of this hour, of his funeral, the crowded church, these emblems of mourning, these heaps of fragrant flowers, these idle hands and saddened faces, all unite in expressions of heart-felt sorrow. A good man, a faithful servant has gone from us, one who will be missed by many. But his name will be revered, his memory cherished, his good works treasured by those whose lives he touched and helped and brightened while traveling along life's weary pathway. His life-work is left, his monument erected, not only in stone, but in the memory of those who knew him, in the influence which he wielded, in the molded, rounded, useful life which passes not away."

ISAIAH P. WATTS.

Examples that impress force of character on all who study them are worthy of record, and the mission of a great soul in this world is one that is calculated to inspire a multitude of others to better and grander things; so its subsequent influence cannot be measured in metes and bounds, for it affects the lives of those with whom it comes into contact, broadening and enriching them for all time to come. By a few general observations may be conveyed some idea of the noble character and useful career of Isaiah P. Watts, who for a long lapse of years has been one of the best known and most influential ministers of the gospel and politicians of Winchester, Randolph county, and he is not unknown to the state and nation, for united in

I. P. WATTS.

his nature are so many elements of a solid, practical and helpful nature that they have brought him into prominent notice; and, not content to hide his talents amid life's sequestered ways, by the force of an indomitable will and a laudable ambition, has forged to the front. His life has been one of hard study and unselfish industry, whose laborious professional duties in the various relations in which he has been placed, has led to a high position in the esteem of the public, which gives evidence that the qualities which he possesses afford the means of distinction under a system of government in which places of honor and usefulness are open to all who may be found worthy of them.

Mr. Watts was born in Richland county, Ohio, June 15, 1840. He is a son of Samuel Watts, who at one time was a prosperous merchant, but both misfortune and ill health overtaking him he turned to the wilds of Indiana in the hope of regaining both health and fortune. It was in the year 1847 that he removed with his family to Wells county, locating on a farm between the towns of Bluffton and Camden, and there our subject spent his boyhood years, amid the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. Although only seven years old when he was brought to Indiana he had attended school in Ohio, but was denied the privilege of continuing the same in the woods of the new locality where the family had settled. It was not until 1850 that he had the opportunity of attending school in this state. That was at the village of Rifesburg, eight miles distant from the home place. While attending school there he lived with Henry Elston, doing farm work for his board. At the age of twelve he worked on the railroad in winter in order to obtain funds to pay his way in school, and while living with Mr. Elston he made such rapid progress in his studies that when seventeen years of age, having saved a little money, he entered Liber College, where he studied five terms, his school life terminating in 1860, just prior to the breaking out of the great war of the Rebellion. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. While in the army he served much of the time on detached duty, and during the winter of 1862-63, he was chief clerk of the general hospital at Ashland, Kentucky. In June, 1863, he was taken ill, and sent to the hospital at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and during his convalescence was transferred to Chattanooga, that state. There he was assigned to duty as chief clerk of the general hospital, and afterwards as clerk in the office of the medical director at Chattanooga. In January, 1864, he was appointed counsel of administration to take charge of the effects of deceased soldiers and forward them to their proper destination. In

March of the latter year he came home on furlough of thirty days, rejoining his regiment in April at Blue Springs, Tennessee, and continuing with it until the close of the war, participating in the meantime in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Neal Bow Church, Culp's Farm, Peach Tree Creek, the many sanguinary conflicts in front of Atlanta, Shoal's Creek, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville, in all of which he proved to be a gallant and courageous soldier for the Stars and Stripes. He was honorably discharged and mustered out on June 14, 1865, and soon thereafter returned to Winchester and engaged in the trade of silversmith, meanwhile devoting his spare time to the study of the law, and was later a student in the office of Cheney & Watson. He made rapid progress as a law student and was admitted to the bar in 1866, from which time until 1870 he was the partner of E. B. Reynolds, and in 1873 effected a co-partnership in the practice with A. O. Marsh, which was continued until the following year. After 1874 he practiced alone, and in 1876 was the Republican candidate for secretary of state. That canvass was one of the most exciting in the history of the state. The state went Democratic with a majority of about five thousand, and Mr. Watts went down in the general landslide. In 1880 he was nominated by his party for the office of clerk of the Randolph circuit court and he was accordingly elected in the autumn of that year. He assumed his duties in that office in August, 1881, and discharged the same with commendable fidelity until 1885.

For a number of years he acted as pension agent in Winchester and had the satisfaction of aiding many a comrade and many a widow and orphan to secure the aid awarded by a grateful country. In addition to his official duties, Mr. Watts for some time had personal charge of the Christian church of Winchester. Although he was regarded as one of the successful and learned lawyers of Randolph county and had built up a lucrative practice, he readily gave this up and devoted his attention to the ministry of the gospel, believing that thereby he could accomplish more good for his fellow men, and he ranks high in the ministry of the denomination mentioned above, with which he identified himself in early life. He is an earnest, forceful and at times truly eloquent speaker, ever active and zealous in the work of the church, self-sacrificing in his devotion to the same. He was for a period of three years pastor of the Christan church at Alexandria besides preaching at various other points. He became interested in the sudden material growth of the town of Alexandria in 1892, and he was elected

president of the Phillips Land & Gas Company, in which he was a heavy stockholder and his able management and honest dealings resulted in great success for this company. He was a most potent factor in securing for the town of Alexandria factories and enterprising citizens, and it eventually became one of the most flourishing centers in the gas belt of Indiana, and the town owes him a debt of gratitude that it can never pay. The daily affairs of Mr. Watts have ever been governed by a high sense of honor and right, and he has therefore always had the confidence and good will of all who knew him. He has ever proved himself a faithful and efficient servant of the people, prompt and courteous in the transaction of his duties, ever keeping the best interests of the general public foremost. In the year 1903 he was elected representative from Randolph county to the legislature and served one term to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents. On January 1, 1906 he was appointed door-keeper of the United States Senate and was in Washington four years as a result of this appointment, and he proved to be a popular and faithful man for that post. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was departmental chaplain for that organization when the great Soldiers' and Sailors' monument was dedicated in Indianapolis. While a member of the legislature he introduced the bill providing for the imposing monument of Indiana's famous war governor, Oliver P. Morton, which now graces Capitol Square, Indianapolis. Mr. Watts was a candidate for Congress from the Eighth Congressional district in 1910, but was defeated; and in 1912 he was nominated for the same office without opposition, and made an excellent campaign, but went down in the general Republican defeat of that year, Randolph county going Democratic for the first time in fifty years. He is a pension attorney and is still practicing law with a wide clientele, maintaining an office in the Kizer building, North Main street, Winchester, and he also keeps up his ministry, devoting about one-half of his time to the affairs of the Christian church, and is at this writing, pastor of a congregation in Indianapolis. He is indeed a tireless worker in the vineyard of the Lord. Although past his seventy-third year he is in full possession of his faculties, hale and active as a result of his wholesome life and right thinking.

The domestic life of Mr. Watts began in August, 1861 when he was united in marriage with Ann Eliza Diggs, who proved to be a most excellent helpmeet in every respect, genial, wise in counsel, charitable and high-minded, and, like her distinguished husband has won her way into the affection of a very wide circle of friends. Her father, Littleberry Diggs,

long since deceased, was one of the early pioneers of Randolph county, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Watts has been blessed by the birth of five children, named as follows: Inez became the wife of E. F. Tibbott, who was private secretary to President Benjamin Harrison; Grace A. married E. H. Addington, son of Rev. Thomas Addington, a well-known citizen of Randolph county for many years; William A. died in infancy; Thomas M. is engaged in the mercantile business and Shelley D., the youngest is at Middletown, Ohio, where he is manager of the Social Service Bureau.

Personally Mr. Watts is a pleasant gentleman to meet, a type of the true Christian, an obliging and chivalrous gentleman of the old school.

ALBERT L. BOOTS.

The large success that has attended the efforts of Albert L. Boots, one of Parker's wide-awake and progressive business men, who is conducting one of the largest hardware stores in Randolph county, has been well deserved, for he has worked earnestly, persistently and honestly, not depending upon others or stooping to any paltry tricks, so common in present-day commercialism. As a result of his fair dealing with his fellow men, his uniform courtesy to his hundreds of regular customers and his acknowledged public spirit, Mr. Boots enjoys the confidence and good will of all who know him and is deserving to rank among our leading citizens.

Mr. Boots was born in Randolph county, April 14, 1862. He is a son of Morgan and Elizabeth J. (Manor) Boots, and is one of a family of three children, he being the eldest, the other two are Rosel E., who was a farmer in Monroe township, died at the age of thirty-one years, and Lillie, who married Frank E. Keefer, a farmer of Monroe township, has the following children: One having died in infancy, the living are Bessie, Lloyd, Inez, Albert and Harold.

Morgan Boots, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was born in Ohio, near the city of Xenia. He left that state when a boy, coming to Indiana, where he engaged in farming until his death which occurred in the prime of life. Martin Boots, the grandfather, was born in Virginia, from which state he came to Ohio when eleven years old, there grew to manhood and followed farming until fifty years of age, when he moved to Indiana, locating near Fairview, where he died at the age of seventy-three years. The death of the grandmother occurred at the unusual age of ninety-six years. The maternal

grandparents of our subject came from West Virginia, having resided in Berkley county, from which they removed to Indiana when our subject's mother was a child.

Albert L. Boots grew to manhood on the home farm and he received his education in the common schools. On June 10, 1883, he married Emma Manor, daughter of David Manor, and she was one of a large family—sixteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity. Mr. Manor was a farmer and merchant in Jay county.

Mr. Boots now owns the splendid farm near Redkey, which was formerly the property of his father-in-law. On August 5, 1912, Mr. Boots and George Murphy bought out E. E. Deal's hardware store in Parker City, which they are now conducting most successfully, enjoying a large and rapidly growing trade. It is one of the largest hardware, implement and general supply concerns in Randolph county. They carry a large, up-to-date and carefully selected stock of everything in the hardware and implement line used by the farmer, and their prices are always right, according to their customers.

Politically, Mr. Boots is a Prohibitionist. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 134, at Fairview. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church, and contributes liberally to the support of same.

THEODORE H. SHOCKNEY.

Human life is made up of two elements, power and form, and the proportion must be invariably kept if we would have it sweet and sound. Each of these elements in excess makes a mischief as hurtful as would be its deficiency. Everything turns to excess; every good quality is noxious if unmixed, and to carry the danger to the edge of ruin Nature causes each man's peculiarity to superabound. One speaking from the standpoint of a farmer would adduce the learned professions as examples of the treachery. They are Nature's victims of expression. You study the artist, the orator or the man of inventive genius and find their lives no more excellent than that of merchants, farmers or manufacturers. Many men get but glimpses of the delights found in Nature in its various elements and moods, but there is always ample opportunity to enjoy life in its varied phases, whatever the profession. It depends upon the individual. The late Theodore H. Shockney, for many years a prominent citizen of Randolph county, was one who took a delight in existence. It was because he was in touch with the springs of

life. He did not permit material things to supplant his better nature. His life was filled with good deeds and kindly thoughts, and all who knew him entertained for him the highest regard, by reason of his upright, honorable career, his public spirit and his genial disposition. From his career many useful lessons may be gleaned by the youth standing at the parting of the ways, for he was a man who believed in the old adage, "Lose no time in getting off the wrong road as soon as you discover that you are traveling it." He was an advocate of progress in all phases of life, progress at any sacrifice.

Mr. Shockney was born in Randolph county, January 3, 1868. He was a son of Samuel and Sarah (Butts) Shockney, and was one of seven children, namely: Alisa married Charles Burkett, a farmer living now in Michigan, and they have one child, Frank; Thomas is farming in Darke county, Ohio, and he married Lillie Wallace, who has borne him eight children; Valeria, who lives in Winchester, married Riley Hoffman, a stone cutter, and they have two children; Harry of Union City, is a merchant, and he married Minnie Henning; Pearl, who is connected with the city government of Chicago, married Ada Colton and they have two children; Grover, who is farming in Randolph county, married Bertha Way, and they have one child, and Theodore H., of this memoir.

Samuel Shockney, father of our subject, was born in Maryland, where he grew up and was educated. When a young man he came to Randolph county. The Butts family came from Shelby county, Ohio, the mother of our subject having been a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Butts, who lived on a farm, and had a family of three children, Sarah, Nathan T. and Thomas.

Theodore H. Shockney was educated in the public schools of Randolph county and later studied in Lebanon, Ohio. He devoted his life to farming, dealing in live stock and teaching school, making a pronounced success of all three, for he was a man who applied himself closely to whatever claimed his attention and he dealt honestly with his fellow men.

Mr. Shockney was married April 4, 1888, to Hattie Kennon, a daughter of Thomas S. Kennon, a farmer of Randolph county, who also was a noted auctioneer. His death occurred in 1902. The mother of Mrs. Shockney was known in her maidenhood as Hannah Perkins, a native of Randolph county. These parents had five children, two sons and three daughters, of whom Hattie, who married Mr. Shockney is the oldest; William is deceased; Minnie, who lives in this county, is the wife of Marion Ohler who was a farmer, and she has two children; Orla, who lives in Winchester, engaged in the stock and bond business, married Margaret Carver and they have three

children; Lillian, who lives in Randolph county, is the wife of Lucas Macy, a hardware merchant of Spartanburg.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Shockney was born in Ireland, from which country he emigrated to the United States in early life and settled in Randolph county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming. Mrs. Shockney's mother was born in this county and here she was reared and educated, her people being among the early settlers here.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shockney the following children were born: Raymond K., born August 10, 1889, is a teacher, and he lives at home with his mother; Ada Lee, born September 26, 1891, is also at home—she has been a student of domestic science; Mary Frances, born January 31, 1894, has also been a student of domestic science, and both she and her sister were graduated from the high school.

Politically, Mr. Shockney was a Democrat, and while he took an abiding interest in public affairs, he was not a seeker after political leadership. He was an attendant of the Methodist church.

The death of Mr. Shockney occurred on June 30, 1908. He was sadly missed by his host of warm friends throughout the locality.

HARRY E. MAGEE.

Harry E. Magee was born in Winchester July 11, 1869, and after taking the regular common school course entered business in his native town as a hardware merchant. In this line of trade Mr. Magee has been one of the eminently successful men of his town and county. He has always kept abreast of the times, and anything to be had in his line in the larger cities has ever been accessible to the citizens of Winchester in Mr. Magee's store. There are few larger stocks of hardware to be found anywhere in the county, and none of better selection.

He is an only son of Charles E. and Sarah (Edgar) Magee and inherits much of the sagacity and enterprise of the Buckeye blood from his father, who was born May 6, 1846, in Zanesville, Ohio. His mother was born in Winchester September 4, 1847. Both are still living. Mr. Magee was married October 3, 1900, to Sarah Kitura Wright, a daughter of Hicks Wright, a stock dealer. His father and grandfather were both in the Civil war. Charles E. Magee, the subject's father, served in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and later in the Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry until the close of the war.

Mrs. Magee has one sister, Ida, who married John Christopher, a banker and farmer of Modoc. They have one child, Jean, seventeen years of age.

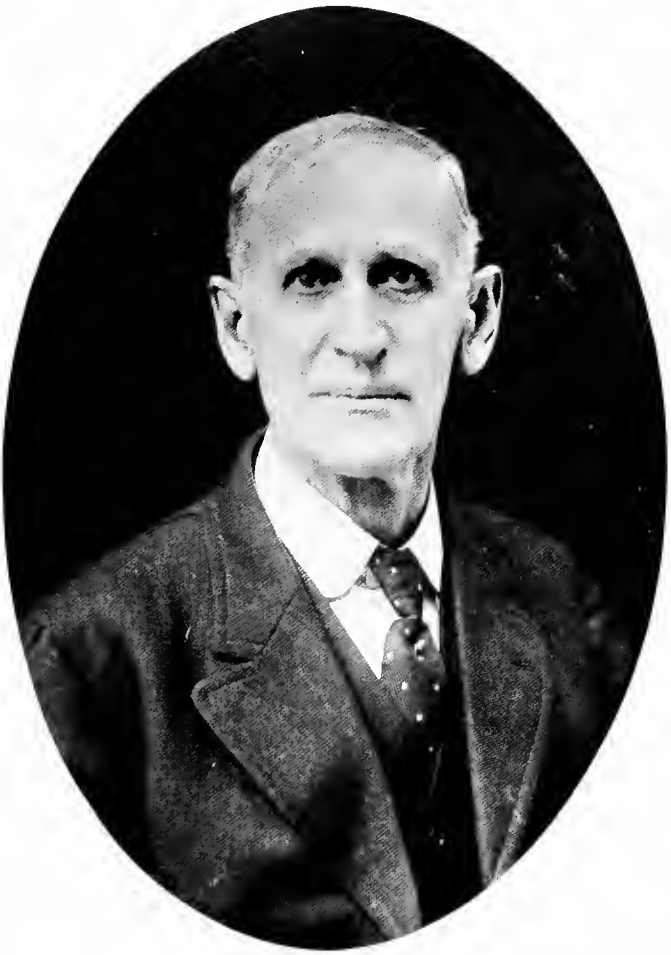
Besides his hardware business, which he has conducted for twenty-six years, Harry E. Magee for two years had charge of the Indiana Glass Works at Dunkirk, Indiana. At the expiration of two years he returned to his calling of a hardware merchant. He is a Progressive in politics, and his choice of religious denominations is the Methodist. In the enterprises of politics and the business interests of the town, Mr. Magee is an ardent participant, and the reputation of the municipality and county is due in a large measure to his efforts to enhance it.

WILLIAM P. MARLATT.

It will always be a mark of distinction to have served the Union during the great Civil war between the states. The old soldier will receive attention no matter where he goes if he will but make himself known, and when he passes away, as so many of them are now doing, statistics showing that somewhere in this country every fifteen minutes one of the veterans is gathered to his father, friends will pay him suitable eulogy for the sacrifices he made a half century ago on the sanguinary fields of battle in the Southland, or in the no less dreaded prison or fever camp or hospital. And ever afterward his descendants will revere his memory and take pride in recounting his services for his country in its hour of peril. One of the most eligible citizens for specific mention in a history of Randolph county, Indiana, is William P. Marlatt, for many years a well-known business man, now living retired in the city of Winchester, partly because he is one of the old soldiers who went forth in that great crisis in the sixties to assist in saving the union of states, and partly because he has been one of our honorable and public-spirited citizens for a number of decades, a plain, unassuming gentleman who has sought to do his duty in all the relations of life as he has seen and understood the right.

Mr. Marlatt was born in Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, March 27, 1845. He is a son of James and Mary (Goodwin) Marlatt. The father was born in Martinsburg in what is now West Virginia, and the mother was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, near Miamisburg. The Marlatt family came to Brookville, Indiana, probably about 1830, and there the father of our subject followed the carpenter's trade which he had learned when a young man, also followed bridge building, which was quite a business in those days of wooden, covered bridges. He was a skilled and energetic workman, giving satisfaction in all his work. He spent the remainder of his

MRS. W. P. MARLATT.



W. P. MARLATT.

active life at Brookville. In that town his son, William P., of this review, spent his boyhood years, and there attended the public schools. When the Civil war was in progress he enlisted for service in 1863 in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee and saw hard service under Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, also in the Nashville campaign under Thomas. Later our subject was with the eastern army, finding himself with the troops in North Carolina at the close of the war. However about that time and during the Grand Review at the national capital he was confined in a hospital in Washington city. He was honorably discharged from the service on June 14, 1865 after a very faithful service during which he was never wounded or taken prisoner. He was sent to his home in Brookville, this state, where, after regaining his health, he began working in the paper mills, also worked with his father at the carpenter's trade. In May, 1868 he joined his brother, H. R. Marlatt, who was engaged in the stove and tinnery business in Winchester, our subject becoming an apprentice and learned the trade, which he followed for three years or more when he went to Columbus, Indiana, but remained there only a short time when he went to Indianapolis and worked for Johnson Brothers whose variety of work extended his knowledge of the trade, and he became an expert workman, giving eminent satisfaction.

On September 11, 1873, he was married to Hannah Moorman, daughter of Thomas and Eunice (Diggs) Moorman. Both the Moorman and Diggs families were pioneers of Randolph county, and here Mrs. Marlatt grew to womanhood and received a common school education. To our subject and wife two children have been born, namely: Dr. Clarence L., a successful physician of Indianapolis; and Bertha who married first I. L. Macy and after his death married second, Daniel Heaton, of Winchester.

For a short time after his marriage Mr. Marlatt continued in partnership with his brother in the stove and tinner's business in Winchester, and finally he purchased his brother's interest and conducted the establishment with ever-growing success until the spring of 1880, when he moved to Indianapolis where he engaged in the same line of business for a number of years with gratifying results. In 1885 he was appointed a letter carrier in Indianapolis and was in the service for nine and one-half years, giving eminent satisfaction to the department, when he resigned and returned to Winchester in 1895, on account of the death of his wife's mother, leaving Mrs. Marlatt's father to be taken care of, he being a very aged citizen, who lived to be ninety-

one years old. For a time our subject was engaged in the hardware business and later in the lumber business. He accumulated a nice competency through his long years of good management and honest dealings with his fellow men. He retired from active life in 1906 and is spending his declining years quietly at his pleasant home at 133 East North street, the old Moorman homestead, which stands in the midst of spacious and beautiful grounds.

Mr. Marlatt has always been a Democrat and interested in the affairs of his party but was never active or an office seeker. He was never a biased partisan, always according his neighbor the same freedom of opinion which he claimed for himself. In 1911 he was appointed deputy state oil inspector for the counties of Randolph and Delaware, in fact, he is still incumbent of this office, and has discharged the duties of the same with satisfaction to all concerned. He is a member of the Nelson Trusler Post, Grand Army of the Republic at Winchester, and he has filled all the offices in the same. He has been a delegate to state encampments. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed all the chairs in the subordinate and Encampment of Winchester Lodge, No. 121; he is also a member of the Masonic order, and has tried to live up to its sublime precepts in all the relations of life.

JOHN I. JOHNSON.

The name of John I. Johnson, of Winchester, is one of the best known in Randolph county, for here his life of fifty-six years has been spent and he has long been prominent in public affairs. In his earlier life he followed blacksmithing, but eventually turned his attention to politics and served in the county offices in a mannner that has ever since made him a well-liked citizen. As vice-president and one of the promoters of the Peoples Loan and Trust Company, he has shown himself to be one of our leading business men. He has ever had the good of his locality at heart and has done much to promote its general upbuilding.

Mr. Johnson was born December 23, 1857 in Buena Vista, Randolph county. He is a son of Joshua M. and Amanda C. (Pegg) Johnson, both natives of this county also, and representatives of old pioneer families, the Johnsons coming from North Carolina.

Joshua M. Johnson was born September 13, 1831. He was a son of John and Phebe Johnson. At the age of sixteen years he began life for himself, by going to Williamsburg, Indiana, and beginning the blacksmith's

trade, serving his apprenticeship under Nathan Bond, after which he set up a little shop of his own at Buena Vista, this state. What time he was not busy in the shop he was chopping wood and burning charcoal from wood. By his industry and straight bearing he enjoyed the full confidence of the whole community. On September 30, 1855, he married Amanda C. Pegg, to which union thirteen children were born, all growing to manhood and womanhood except one which died in infancy, and all married except one; Alwilda Johnson Lewis died September 12, 1883, leaving two children; Mary Earl Johnson Mills died February 25, 1885. With his kind and generous heart no one was ever turned from Mr. Johnson's door hungry. Sometimes in his shop he worked from four to six hands who shared in his home life. He was true to his convictions of right, and would hold to what he thought was right. After years of toil and hard work he left the shop and took to the farm, buying land adjoining the place of his beginning in Randolph county, Indiana, where he had removed from his native state in early life, and he became a large land owner here. He was a Republican. While he was not identified with any church he was one of the prime movers of the introduction of Christianity, donating the ground on which the church stands at Buena Vista, and the beautiful cemetery is adjoining it because of his untiring efforts when the church was organized, in which there was a general awakening. There were none more interested than he, and none did more than he in local church matters during his lifetime. He was a firm believer in the principles of Christianity and delighted to see it practically carried out. His death occurred on April 23, 1901, at the age of sixty-nine years, seven months and ten days, leaving a widow, five sons, five daughters, eighteen grand children, three brothers, three half-brothers, three half-sisters, step-mother and a large number of relatives and friends. During the last forty or more years of his life he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. Mrs. Amanda C. Johnson, now advanced in years, is still living on the old homestead in West River township.

John I. Johnson grew up in his native community on the home farm, and obtained his education in the country district schools. When a young man he learned the blacksmith's trade under his father and followed that for a period of fourteen years, becoming a very skilled workman and was thus kept busy, many of his patrons coming from remote parts of the county. He maintained his shop in Buena Vista.

On November 18, 1880 he married Agnes Mills, a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Miller) Mills. The father was born in Ohio and the mother

in northern Ireland, from which place she emigrated to America when a young girl. Her father became a farmer in West River township. Both parents are now deceased.

Only one child has been born to our subject and wife, Gerald M., whose death occurred on February 8, 1907.

In 1898 Mr. Johnson moved to Winchester and entered the county treasurer's office as deputy, serving four years. In 1901 he was elected county treasurer, serving one term, with much credit. After his term of office had expired he continued to serve as deputy in the same office for five years more, and since that time has assisted materially in the business of that office. He has always been an active Republican, and he has been a frequent member of the County Central Committee. As stated above he is vice-president of the Peoples Loan & Trust Company, one of the popular and solid financial concerns of Winchester. He owns a valuable farm two miles west of the county-seat, which receives some of his attention, however for a number of years he has lived practically retired.

EMORY L. ASHCRAFT.

Among the enterprising, wide-awake and public-spirited newspaper men of Randolph county, who is a potent factor in molding local public opinion is Emory L. Ashcraft, editor and publisher of *The Review,* of Parker. He has worked hard to advance himself in his chosen calling for which he evidently has considerable natural talent, else he would not have succeeded at all, for anyone who knows anything about the publishing business knows that it takes something else besides hard and persistent work to win in this uncertain, precarious field.

Mr. Ashcraft was born at Fort Recovery, Ohio, October 18, 1872. He is a son of Emanuel and Susan (Campbell) Ashcraft, whose family consisted of five children, namely: Emory L., of this sketch; Jesse, who is farming near Tippecanoe City, Ohio, married Lulu Sutton and they have one child, Myrtle; Belle who lives at Fort Recovery, married Burl Graves, and they have one child, Madge; William F., who is employed at the Marion Glass Works, married Effie McKibben and they have three children; Harvey is a barber at Fort Recovery. The father of the above named children was born in Jay county, Indiana, and is still living. His father was a farmer and was a native of Muskingum county, Ohio. The paternal great grandfather of our subject was a native of Virginia. Both he and the paternal

grandfather of our subject entered their farms from the government and were typical pioneers. The great-grandfather was a soldier in the Mexican war. The mother of Emory L. Ashcraft was of Scotch-Irish descent. Her father came from Vermont, and his family consisted of six children. He lived on a farm near Fort Recovery.

Emory L. Ashcraft received his education in the common schools of Fort Recovery, and was graduated from the high school there. When a boy he learned the printer's trade in the office of *The Fort Recovery Journal,* where he worked three years, after which, in 1896, he came to Redkey, Indiana, where he was foreman of *The Times,* three and one-half years, then, in 1899, he came to Parker and established *The Review,* which was successful from the first, and it now ranks with leading country newspapers of this part of the state, being all that could be desired from a mechanical standpoint, and its columns teem with the latest and best news and much advertising matter. Its circulation is rapidly increasing.

Mr. Ashcraft was married October 27, 1893, to Bertha Hall, of Redkey, a daughter of Amos and Elizabeth Hall, a highly respected family, now living retired. She is one of five children. Mrs. Ashcraft grew to womanhood and was educated and graduated from the schools of that city.

To our subject and wife two children have been born, namely: Myron, born April 6, 1895, was graduated from the Selma high school, class of 1913, and specialized in the manual training department of the University of Chicago ,and Martah, born September 10, 1902. This family are members of the Christian church.

JOHN L. DE VOSS.

The dental profession of Randolph county suffered materially on the 22nd day of January, 1909, for on that day occurred the death of Dr. John L. De Voss, one of the most able and promising of the men in the dental profession of the county, also one of the most public-spirited of her citizens, and one of the youngest. Just a few months over his thirty-third year of life, the uncompromising hand of death came at a time when he was in the prime of life, when the laurels of success and reward for untiring perseverance had begun to be realities to him. Such are the unaccountable vagaries of life, that the young and gifted should be destroyed, while others, whose presence on earth is of no consequence to themselves or fellows, should be allowed to live the full three score and ten. As a dentist, Doctor De Voss was a success. Of a decided mechanical turn of mind, combined with an artistic temperament,

it is not to be wondered that he found success awaiting him. Added to this natural bent was his industry and persistency, being willing to put forth any effort in order to learn a little more of this, one of the world's most important and useful professions. Then, too, he was a gentleman of integrity and uniform courtesy, which won for him a wide circle of friends in the county which he called home.

John L. De Voss was born near Fairview, Indiana, on October 4, 1875, and was the son of Joseph C. and Cynthia Armillia (Read) De Voss. Joseph C. De Voss was born October 7, 1837, in Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, and died in Winchester, December 24, 1908, when at the age of seventy-one years. Mrs. De Voss died January 18, 1914, at the age of sixty years. Mr. De Voss was a soldier in the Civil war, being a member of Company K, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served for nine months, and during that time participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. De Voss was twice married. His first wife was Julia Campbell, and four children, namely: Milton, David A., Daniel and Cora, were born to the union. With the exception of David, all the children are deceased. His second marriage was to Cynthia Armillia Read, and two sons—John L. and Cyrus Read—were born to them. Fraternally, Mr. De Voss was a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. In religious matters, he clung to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Our subject spent his youthful days on the farm, and from there attended the district schools. Afterward he attended the high schools at both Albany and Tipton, Indiana. Thinking of a business career he entered the Muncie Business College, but gave that up and decided to take up dentistry. Accordingly he matriculated in the Central Dental College of Indianapolis, and graduated from that institution with high honors with his class in April of the year 1901. He located soon after his graduation in the town of Winchester, this county, and conducted a very lucrative practice here for a period of eight years, until the sickness that so untimely called him to his Maker.

Mr. De Voss was married to Mary Stout in Winchester on April 26, 1900, and two children were born to them, namely: John Roger, born November 18, 1904, and Francis Armillia, born June 5, 1908. Since her husband's death, Mrs. De Voss has owned and conducted a first-class ladies' furnishing emporium and is making a decided success of her venture. Mrs. De Voss' mother was a native of Illinois and died when our subject's wife was twelve years of age.

Fraternally, Mr. De Voss was a loyal member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Sons of Veterans, and the Randolph Club. Politically, he was a Republican.

CYRUS B. COURTNEY.

Success has come to Cyrus B. Courtney, well known real estate and loan man of Winchester, Indiana, because he has worked for it along well-tried and legitimate channels, has forged ahead despite obstacles and depended upon himself rather than someone else to do his planning and likewise the execution. He is a man of public spirit and while laboring for his own advancement, does not neglect his duty to his county and his neighbors, and he may always be depended upon to assist in the furtherance of all movements calculated to be of general benefit to Winchester and Randolph county.

Mr. Courtney was born August 20, 1853 in Switzerland county, Indiana. He is a son of William and Mahala (Pretzman) Courtney. The father was born December 3, 1814 in Harrison county, Kentucky, and he came to Switzerland county when twenty years old. The mother was born on March 25, 1820, in Switzerland county. William Courtney was a prosperous farmer. He moved to Randolph county in 1872 and settled on a farm in Greensfork township, which farm is now owned by his son, Cyrus B., of this sketch. The death of the father occurred on June 14, 1897, his widow surviving until May 2, 1912. Robert Courtney, paternal grandfather of our subject, came from New York state with his family to Harrison county, Kentucky, as a young married man, and later moved to Switzerland county, Indiana. The Pretzmans, the maternal side of our subject's family came from New Jersey with the early pioneers. The father of our subject helped build the first railroad in Indiana, having had a contract to build six miles of the grading. He was always a man active in public affairs. In the early days it was his custom to frequently take produce down the Ohio river and the Mississippi river to New Orleans on flat boats. This he followed for a number of years with gratifying results.

Cyrus B. Courtney was reared on the home farm and he assisted with the general work there when a boy. He received a common school education. He continued farming until 1891 when he moved to Winchester and engaged in the real estate and loan business, handling both farm and town properties, having an excellent knowledge of both, and he has built up a large and ever-

growing business through his foresight, and honest and courteous dealings with his fellow men. He also owns the old home farm which he supervises.

Mr. Courtney was married on June 16, 1901 to Eva Roberts, daughter of George and Osia (Stutson) Roberts, of Williamsburg, Indiana. The father was born in the last named city and always lived there, with the exception of three years service in the Civil war, as a member of the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Both her parents are now deceased.

To our subject and wife one son has been born, George William Courtney.

Politically, Mr. Courtney is a Republican, but he has never sought to be a public man. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined in 1890, Spartanburg Lodge, also belongs to the Encampment. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is active in church work.

HON. LEANDER J. MONKS.

Indiana has been especially honored in the character and career of her public and professional men. In every county there have been found individuals born to leadership in the various vocations and professions, men who have dominated not alone by superior intelligence and natural endowment, but by innate force of character which has minimized discouragements and dared great undertakings. It is always profitable to study such lives, weigh their motives and hold up their achievements as incentives to greater activity and higher excellence on the part of others just entering upon their first struggles with the world. Standing out distinctly as one of the central figures of the judiciary of Indiana is the name of Hon. Leander J. Monks, whose home is in Winchester but who maintains an office in Indianapolis. As a lawyer he has won a reputation for distinguished service second to none of his contemporaries, and as a jurist of the highest type and a man of sublimated integrity and honor, for many years judge of the circuit and supreme courts, he has made a deep impress upon the history of this state of which he is one of her distinguished and honored native sons. He is a worthy and conspicuous member of a striking group of public men whose influence in civic and social life as well as in professional circles of the state has been of a most beneficent order. Wearing the judicial ermine with becoming dignity and bringing to every case submitted to him a clearness of perception and ready power of analysis characteristic of the learned and unbiased jurist, his name and work for years have been allied with the legal institutions, public

Leander J. Monks

enterprises and political interests of the state in such a way as to earn him recognition as one of the most influential citizens in a state noted for the high order of its talent. A high purpose and unconquerable will, vigorous mental powers, diligent study and devotion to duty are some of the means by which he has made himself eminently useful, and every ambitious youth who fights the battle of life with the prospect of ultimate success may peruse with profit the biography herewith presented.

Judge Monks was born in Winchester, Indiana, July 10, 1843, and is the eldest son of George W. and Mary A. (Irvin) Monks. George W. Monks was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, April 25, 1814. In 1820 he came with his parents to Randolph county, Indiana where the future home of the family was established, this locality being at that time a very sparsely settled wilderness and here the grandparents of the future jurist endured the usual privations and hardships incident to pioneer life on the frontier, but they were courageous and industrious and in due course of time were comfortably established. Amid such a primitive environment George W. Monks grew to manhood and received such educational advantages as were possible in those early times. In 1839, while still almost a boy, he was nominated by the Whig party as a candidate for clerk of Randolph county and elected by a large majority. He filled the office so satisfactorily that he was re-elected in 1846 and served until 1853. In 1854 the Republican party was organized in this county by the coalition of the Anti-slavery and Free Soil parties, and Mr. Monks was the first Republican nominee from Randolph county for a legislative office. He was elected and took a conspicuous part in the session of 1854-55. He had studied law, and, after his admission to the bar, he was associated in the practice for a short time with Carey S. Goodrich, subsequently entering into partnership with Judge James Brown, with whom he continued successfully until his death. He was industrious and energetic. He was charitably inclined and materially assisted many in need of help, for, after providing well for his family, he had no inclination to hoard his large income, and many lives were made brighter and better through his assistance and encouragement. He was a man of exemplary character and in every way merits the universal esteem which was so long accorded him. He did a great deal toward the upbuilding of the county in its earlier history.

George W. Monks united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1843, and remained faithful to its principles the rest of his life, carrying his religion into his every-day affairs. He donated to the grounds in Winchester upon which is located the present church building of this denomination, and also

the parsonage lot. He joined the Masonic order at Winchester in 1845. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture for a number of years and was active in the work of the same.

George W. Monks was twice married, first to Belinda A. Hulett. To this union one child was born, Charles N. Monks, a well known citizen of Randolph county. His second marriage was to Mary A. Irvin and of this marriage there are living three children, namely: Judge Leander J., subject of this review; Minerva B., of Mankato, Minnesota; and J. Irvin, of Bonners Ferry, Idaho. After the death of his second wife in 1864, George W. Monks purchased land in Minnesota, intending to remove to that state with his children, but soon thereafter illness overtook him and he died April 4, 1865, thus closing the career of one of the most active, useful and honorable citizens known in Randolph county in its pioneer period.

Leander J. Monks grew to manhood in Winchester in which city he acquired a good common school education, and in 1861 entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, where he remained during three school years, leaving the university in his junior year. For some time he had been studying law and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He rose steadily in his profession from the first, and while yet a young man was called upon to fill responsible and honorable public positions. In 1870 he was chosen chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Randolph county, and in 1872 was again called to the same position. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Republican State Central Committee and re-elected in 1876, was also a member of the Executive Committee. In 1878 he was the Republican candidate for judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Randolph and Delaware, and in view of his candidacy for this office, declined the position as a member of the State Central Committee. Something of his popularity in this district will be gained from the fact that he was elected judge without opposition. In 1884 he was again nominated for the office of circuit judge in the same district, and a third time elected to the same office in 1890, Randolph county alone then constituting the district. His long retention in this office is sufficient evidence of the confidence and trust reposed in him by his constituents and of his fairness and ability in discharging the duties devolving upon him. His decisions were always characterized by uniform fairness and showing a profound knowledge of jurisprudence in all its ramifications. He was prompt and energetic in the dispatch of the business of this court and won the hearty commendation of all concerned. In 1894 he was a candidate for judge of the supreme court

from the Fourth District and was elected in November by a plurality of over forty-six thousand. His term of office on the supreme bench expired January 7, 1913, having been commissioned January 7, 1895, and re-elected in 1900 and 1906, thus serving eighteen years as supreme judge, his long career on the *nisi prius* bench having been in every way successful, fully meeting the expectations of the people of Indiana, for he came to the supreme bench exceptionally well qualified for its exacting duties and responsibilities and from the beginning of his judicial career his decisions were characterized by a profound insight into the law and an earnest and conscientious desire to to apply it impartially; so he was not long in gaining the confidence of the attorneys and litigants and earning for himself a reputation among the leading jurists of the state.

In the practice of his profession Judge Monks has been associated with several gentlemen who have distinguished themselves at the Randolph county bar. First, in 1865, he was associated with Col. M. B. Miller, which partnership was discontinued in 1866, but re-established the following year and continued until 1871. In November of that year he entered into partnership with Hon. E. L. Watson, with whom he practiced until July, 1875. He then formed partnership relations with W. A. Thompson, which continued until he retired from practice in October, 1878, when he entered upon his illustrious judicial career. The day after leaving the bench, January, 1913, he opened offices in the Knights of Pythias building, Indianapolis, for the practice of law, forming a partnership with James P. Goodrich and John F. Robbins and H. C. Starr under the firm name of Monks, Robbins, Starr & Goodrich, and this is one of the busiest and best known legal firms in the state capital.

As already indicated Judge Monks is a Republican, and as such has been active in public and political affairs and an influential force in his party, not only in local matters, but in the larger and more important theater of state and national politics. He comes of a Republican ancestry, but he does not attribute to this fact his strict adherence to the principles which he supports, but rather to history, also to reflection, judgment and conscience, all of which have combined to make him not only an able and judicious counselor, but a molder of public opinion and leader of men, in what concerns the best interests of the body politic. While loyal to his party to promote its success, he believes that a man can be an earnest and active politician and yet be strictly honest in his methods and above reproach in all that he does to advance the interest of his cause. He is a member of the Indiana State Bar Association, and was elected by that body as a member of the committee on

judicial procedure, to serve during the year 1882. He became a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, when in college. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church and has not departed from the same.

The domestic life of Judge Monks began on August 2, 1865, when he led to the hymeneal altar a lady of culture and refinement, known in her maidenhood as Lizzie W. White, daughter of Alexander and Margaret B. (Smith) White, a sterling pioneer family of Randolph county where Mrs. Monks grew to womanhood and received a good education. She was called to her eternal rest on April 18, 1908, after a mutually happy, helpful and harmonious married life of nearly forty-three years. She was always a favorite with a wide circle of friends and influential in the best circles of Winchester and wherever she was known. The union of the Judge and wife was blessed by the birth of four children, named as follows: Margaret married Thomas J. Kizer, and they live in Indianapolis; Mary D. married Dr. Milo V Smith, of Winchester; Alice and Agnes, twins, the former married George L. Davis, of Kokomo, Indiana; Agnes married William R. Hunter, and they reside in Indianapolis. The children are the possessors of many praiseworthy attributes of head and heart, reflecting the wholesome home atmosphere in which they were reared.

Judge Monks is a member of Winchester lodge No. 56, of the Masonic order, Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Encampment, at Winchester. Also of Columbia and Marion clubs of Indianapolis.

Personally Judge Monks is entirely unassuming, a plain, genial and uniformly courteous gentleman who makes and retains friends without effort, inspiring the utmost confidence and respect in all with whom he comes into contact.

WALTER G. PARRY.

The biographies of successful men are instructive as guides and incentives to those whose careers are yet to be achieved. The examples they furnish of patient purpose and consecutive endeavor strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, if he is willing to press forward in the face of all opposition, refusing to be downed by untoward circumstances, thus making stepping-stones of what some would find to be insurmountable stumbling blocks. The gentleman whose life history is herewith, we hope, accurately and succinctly set forth, is a conspicuous example of one who has

lived to good purpose and achieved a definite degree of success in the special sphere to which his talents and energies have been directed.

Walter G. Parry, one of the leading attorneys of Winchester and Randolph county, was born in Richmond, Indiana, March 30, 1873. He is a son of George and Anna (Larsh) Parry, both natives of Wayne county, Indiana. The Parry family came from Pennsylvania, and the Larsh family from New Jersey, both being pioneer settlers of Wayne county, Indiana. George Parry learned the plasterer's trade in early life, which he followed for some time, but devoted the major portion of his life to farming. The family came to Randolph county over a quarter of a century ago and settled on a farm near Lynn, where our subject lived until he was seventeen years of age, then removed to the city of Winchester where he became connected with the offices of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, with which he remained for three years in various capacities, at different points along the line.

On October 18, 1891 Mr. Parry married Hattie Belle Monks, a daughter of Richard and Margaret (Fraze) Monks, of Winchester. To this union two sons were born, Robert L., and James R. The elder is associated with his father; the younger is attending school.

Mr. Parry received the equivalent of a high school education in his youth and this has been materially added to through close application at home and by actual contact with the world. Deciding that his true bent lay along legal lines he entered the law office of J. S. Engle, now judge of the courts. This was in 1892 and our subject made rapid progress, completing the course in shorter time than usual, and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Engle which continued with much success until September, 1899, when F. S. Caldwell became a member of the firm, the new firm continuing with growing business until 1908 when Mr. Engle was elected to the judgeship. Then the firm of Caldwell & Parry was formed which continued with satisfactory results until September 1, 1913 when Mr. Caldwell became a judge of the appellate court of the state of Indiana. Since that time Mr. Parry has carried on his practice alone, practicing in all the state and federal courts. He has been very successful with all kinds of cases, is careful, painstaking, persistent and vigilant and always has the interest of his client at heart. He keeps fully abreast of the times in all matters of jurisprudence and late decisions and statutes.

Politically, he is a Republican and has been active and influential in public matters. He has three times been secretary of the Republican County Central Committee, and in the fall of 1906 was elected mayor of the city of

Winchester, and he served one term, being the first mayor under the new codification, serving three years and four months, during which time much was done for the permanent material and moral good of the town. He has proven himself to be a conscientious, honorable and faithful public servant. He has always actively participated in local, district and state politics, and has been a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and he and his family affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Randolph club and an earnest advocate of good, healthy athletics, and a thoroughly public-spirited gentleman.

The first brick street paving in Winchester was done during Mr. Parry's administration as mayor, and was brought about largely through his influence.

WILLIAM Y. PUCKETT.

This well-known citizen is another of the old soldiers who went out to fight their country's battles a half century ago. What a splendid sight it is at the present day to see a company of these honored veterans go by on Decoration Day or the Fourth of July, in their blue uniforms and their battered flags flying. But they will all be gone in a few more years, and nothing will be left but a memory. That memory should be something more than a sound. Their deeds should be perpetuated in song and story, in monument and perpetual commemoration, so that future generations may draw inspiration from their patriotism and gallantry.

William Y. Puckett, of Winchester, Randolph county, has had an eminently successful, active and useful business career. He has played his part well in the general development of his town and county, and as a result of his public spirit, his genial address and obliging nature he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him, having a wide acquaintance throughout the locality of which this volume treats. He was born in Winchester, Indiana, February 23, 1843. He is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (McNees) Puckett. The father came with his parents, Joseph and Mary Puckett, when a small boy, from their home in Pennsylvania, having made the long overland journey in wagons when most of the states comprising the Middle West were only sparsely settled. This family located on a farm in Randolph county, Indiana, near the town of Buena Vista. The father was a physician, was very popular among the pioneers, practicing in Winchester for a period of thirty-six years, being one of the best known and most successful physicians in this part of

the state in his day and generation. Politically, he was a Republican and was active in the affairs of his party. His death occurred on September 18, 1871, his wife having preceded him to the grave twenty-three years, dying on July 23, 1849, when the subject of this sketch was six years old. He was one of six children the others being Luther G., of Winchester; Jehu N., deceased; Hardy H., deceased; Sarah and Mrs. Adolph Rocheleau, both of Winchester.

William Y. Puckett was reared in Winchester and here he has been content to spend his life. He received his education in the common schools and in the old Winchester Academy. He has engaged in various pursuits. In later years he became a general contractor, especially of sewer and street construction. He built practically all of the sewerage system of Winchester. He has been very successful in a business way, having managed well and dealt fairly with his fellow-men. He owns a finely improved and productive farm of sixty-one acres, four and one-half miles southwest of Winchester which he superintends.

Mr. Puckett has been twice married, first, on February 23, 1872 to Belinda Monks, daughter of Scott and Crestilla Monks, an old family of Randolph county. To this union two children were born—Benjamin and Edward, both now deceased. The death of the wife and mother occurred on August 11, 1883. On September 19, 1885 Mr. Puckett married Sarah Green, daughter of William and Tenie (Bowers) Green, a highly respected family of this county. To this second union one daughter was born, Bernice E., who is at home with her parents; she was graduated from the Winchester high school, class of 1912.

Mr. Puckett has always been a loyal Republican and has been active in public matters since reaching manhood. He has a most praiseworthy record as a member of the city council of Winchester for the past twenty-five years during which time he has done as much as any other man for the general upbuilding of the city and the protection of its interests. He was instrumental in securing the fine sewerage system, good water works for the city and in securing the paving of all the principal streets with brick.

Mr. Puckett was the last president of the town board of Winchester, before it became an incorporated city.

During the Civil war he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry for three months, at the expiration of which he enlisted in Company K, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth regiment for one year, in which he served most faithfully, until the close of the war, in the army of the Cumberland and the East, participating in many

hotly contested engagements, but he was never wounded or taken prisoner. He is a member of the Nelson Trusler Post No. 60, Grand Army of the Republic. Fraternally, he belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men. He owns an attractive and well-furnished home at 332 South Main street, Winchester, of which city he is regarded as one of the most substantial citizens.

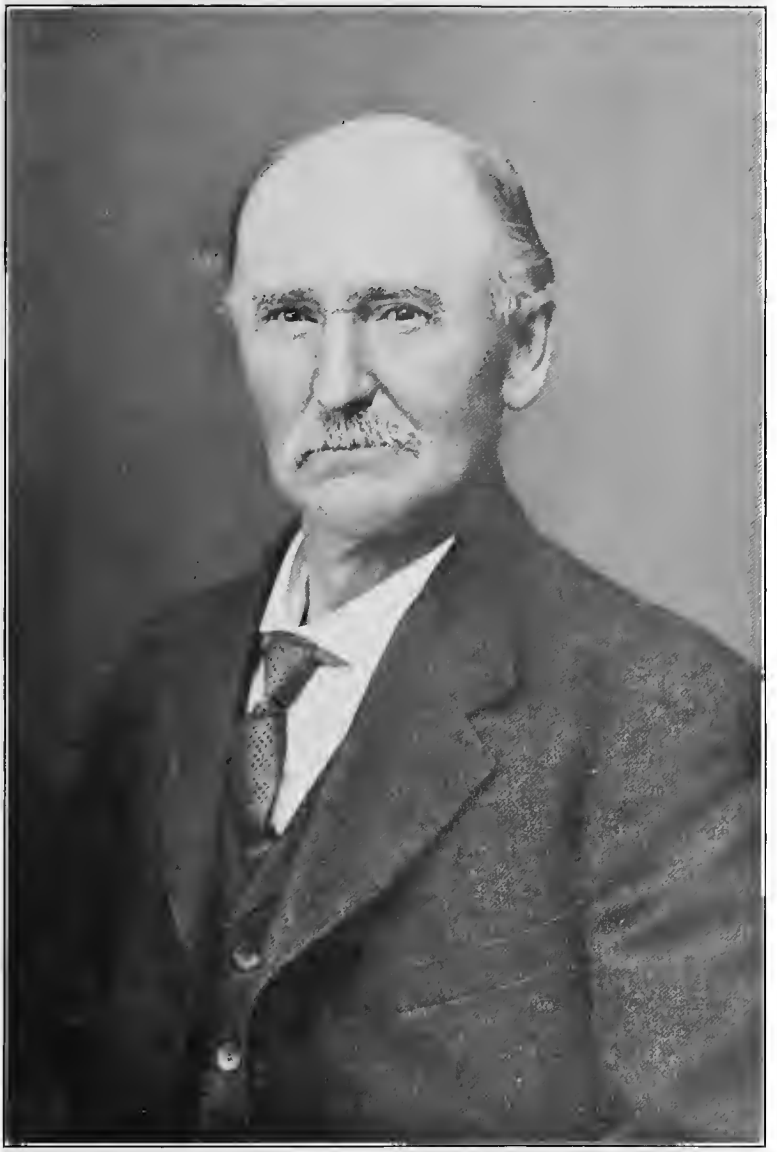
SQUIRE COLUMBUS BOWEN.

Success is only achieved by the exercise of certain distinguishing qualities and it cannot be retained without effort. Those by whom great epoch changes have been made in the political and industrial world began early in life to prepare themselves for their peculiar duties and responsibilities, and it was only by the most persevering and continuous efforts that they succeeded in rising superior to the obstacles in their way and reaching the goal of their ambition. Such lives are an inspiration to others who are less courageous. Judging from the record of Squire Columbus Bowen, of Randolph county, he carefully laid the foundation in the beginning of his career for large future success, much of which he has achieved, as a glance at his life history will indicate.

Mr. Bowen was born in 1848 in Randolph county, Indiana, and is the youngest son of Ephraim L. and Ruth (Dwiggins) Bowen. The father was born in Greensfork township, this county, March 20, 1819. His parents were Ephraim and Hannah (Hale) Bowen. Ephraim, Sr., was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in August, 1759, and his wife was born in Maryland in 1777; they each came to Ohio when young and were married there. They were the first white couple to settle in Randolph county, Indiana, having come here on October 22, 1814. They founded a vast stretch of woods where the axe had done but little execution and wild game of all kinds was plentiful. To the senior Ephraim Bowen and wife the following children were born, namely: Catherine, John, Nancy, James C., Squire, Rebecca, Hannah, Rachael and Ephraim L. Thus for an entire century the Bowens have been well-known citizens of this locality which they have helped develop.

Ephraim L. Bowen grew up on the home farm where he remained until nineteen years of age, when he married Ruth Dwiggins, who was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1818, and was the youngest of a family of seven children, namely: Jane, Lydia, Ann, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth and Ruth, all girls. Mr. Bowen and wife settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres that his father had given him. Here he prospered as a general farmer

MRS. SQUIRE C. BOWEN.



SQUIRE C. BOWEN.

and added to his original farm until he had three hundred and eighty-five acres. About 1890 he bought a ten-acre tract on which stood a fine residence in which he spent the rest of his life, retiring from active farming in 1895, and dying June 20, 1901. He was twice married, and to his first union eight children were born, named as follows: James, William and John are all deceased; Squire C., subject of this sketch; Elizabeth married John C. Wise; Hannah married Henry Wise; Elmira married James Peele and Jane married John W. Jackson. After a married life of twenty years the mother of the above named children died, August 5, 1858. Just prior to the commencement of the Civil war in the early sixties, Mr. Bowen married Mrs. Anna J. Corbett, widow of Alfred T. Corbett and daughter of John and Mildred (Tharp) Thompson. She was born in North Carolina, December 16, 1827, and came to Randolph county, Indiana, with her parents when a child. To this second union four children were born, all of whom are deceased, namely: Julian M. died in 1885, at the age of twenty-four years; Rosa died in 1914; Lula died in 1887, and Clarence E., whose death occurred in 1892. The mother of these children passed away in 1899.

Throughout his life Ephraim L. Bowen took a lively interest in public improvements, and contributed largely to the enterprises having for their object the ultimate benefit of the county. He never felt political ambition, but yet consented to serve his fellow citizens as trustee three terms and as assessor two terms. He was a Republican, was a pronounced anti-slavery advocate in earlier years, and became one of the first adherents of the Republican party upon its organization. He was a worker for temperance and in his daily life fully exemplified the principles he held. As a member of the Christian church he led a consistent life, and as a worthy citizen none stood higher than he in the community in which he lived. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was identified with Bethel lodge, No. 250. He helped all his children to a good start in the world and he was proud of his many grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Squire C. Brown grew to manhood on the home farm in Greensfork township and received a common school education. He has devoted his active life to general farming and stock raising and has been exceptionally successful. He is now owner of two valuable and well improved farms of two hundred and seventy-five acres and desirable property in Spartanburg. He is a stockholder in the Greensfork Township Bank and the Lynn Banking Company. He has been very successful in his life work and is one of the substantial and progressive citizens of his locality.

Politically, Mr. Bowen is a Republican, but has never been especially active in public affairs. Religiously, he belongs to the Christian church.

Mr. Bowen was married on March 7, 1885, to Philena Ross, who was born in Greensfork township, this county, March 18, 1854. She is a daughter of Timothy and Susannah Ross. The father was born in 1819 in Virginia where he spent his early years, finally coming to Indiana and locating in Randolph county where his death occurred in 1865. His wife was born in Greensfork township, this county, February 12, 1826, and died September 9, 1895. Mrs. Bowen grew to womanhood in her native community and received a common school education.

To our subject and wife three children were born, named as follows: Florence Ruth, born January 14, 1886, and married Lester Taylor. They are the parents of two children, Mervyn Bowen Taylor and Squire Lesley Taylor; Harry E., was born December 21, 1889 and died November 9, 1907, age 17 years, 10 months, 18 days, and Wanda E., was born April 26, 1892 and died January 28, 1893, age 9 months, 2 days.

GEORGE W. BROWNE.

In the course of a long, industrious and interesting life, George W. Browne, now living in retirement in his attractive and modernly appointed home in Winchester, Randolph county, has learned many valuable lessons and has been of great help to those with whom he has come into contact. The reason he has been able to give up the active duties of life at an earlier age than many men is because he has always been persistent and energetic, at the same time using his thinking powers. He has kept abreast of the times in all that pertained to his chosen line of endeavor—agriculture and stock raising—and he is one of our most substantial and large land owners. During his residence here of thirty-five years he has done much for the general upbuilding of White River township and has so ordered his life as to gain and retain the good will and esteem of all.

Mr. Browne hails from the "dark and bloody ground" country, his ancestors having been excellent Kentucky stock, and his birth occurred in Bourbon county, that state, February 4, 1849. He is a son of John A. and Ellen (Whaley) Browne. When our subject was about three years old the family moved from Bourbon county to Grant county, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood, assisting his father with the general work on his farm there. In the meantime he attended the country schools.

Mr. Browne was married in Grant county, Kentucky, on December 21, 1869, to Emma Burroughs, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Edmondson) Burroughs, and in the fall of 1878 he removed with his family to Randolph county, Indiana, and settled on a farm in White River township, and here he soon became a leading farmer and stock man, developing one of the choice farms of the township. His land now consists of four hundred and eighty acres, all in White River township. It is well improved in every respect, fertile, and on it stand substantial and convenient buildings. For many years he was one of the largest stock feeders of the community. In 1907 he left the farm and moved to Winchester where he owns a fine residence at 524 South Meridian street. He has earned his splendid estate through his own efforts, the exercise of sound judgment, proper principles and industry, and has the name of having always dealt honestly with his fellow men.

To Mr. and Mrs. Browne nine children have been born, namely: John W. is married and is farming in White River township; Thomas G. is also farming in this township; Charles N. is married and living in Winchester; Minnie and Mary are at home; Frank M. is married and is farming in White River township; Sarah is at home; Eva is now the wife of Robert Jackson, a farmer of this township; Bonnie is at home.

Politically, Mr. Browne has always been a Republican, but he has never sought or held public office. He is a brother of General Thomas Browne, who, for several terms, represented this district in Congress and was for many years one of the leading men of this section of Indiana.

EDGAR L. MONKS.

Deeds are thoughts crystallized, and according to their brilliancy do we judge the worth of a man to the country which produced him, and in his works we expect to find the true index to his character. The study of the life of the American representative never fails to offer much of pleasing interest and valuable instruction, developing a mastering of expedients which have brought about most wonderful results. Edgar L. Monks, well-known groceryman in Winchester for many years, now engaged in the loan, real estate and insurance business here, is a worthy representative of that type of American character and of that progressive spirit which promotes public good in advancing individual prosperity and conserving popular interests. Members of the Monks family have long been prominently identified with the affairs of Randolph county, and while their endeavors along material lines

have brought them success they also advanced the general welfare by accelerating industrial activity.

Mr. Monks was born December 15, 1868 in White River township, Randalph county. He is a son of Charles N. and Evoline (Reed) Monks, both parents born in the same township and county, mentioned above, each representing sterling old pioneer families, and here they grew to maturity, received such educational advantages as the early-day schools afforded, and here they were married, and here they spent their lives successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits. The death of Charles N. Monks occurred on February 12, 1900. His widow is still living on the old home farm in Washington township. Besides our subject they were the parents of one other child, Nathan R. who is operating the home farm.

Edgar L. Monks grew to manhood on the farm and assisted his father with the general work during crop seasons, and during the winter months he attended the district schools, later the Valparaiso State Normal. He began life for himself by teaching in the district schools of the county, which he continued with great success for a period of ten years, his services being in much demand. Finally tiring of the school room he turned his attention to the grocery business in Winchester for a period of five years, during which he enjoyed an excellent trade as a result of his fair and courteous dealings with his many customers, and he always carried a good line of fancy and staple groceries. In 1906 he discontinued the grocery business and engaged in the loan, real estate and insurance business in Winchester, with offices in the Knights of Pythias building, and he has built up a large and growing business.

Mr. Monks was married three times, first, on June 30, 1894. to May Chapman, daughter of William and Ellen (Kizer) Chapman, of Winchester. To this union one son was born, Reed C., now a high school student. The wife and mother died April 13, 1899. On January 15, 1906 Mr. Monks married Sarah F. Bales, daughter of William D. and Rebecca (Jackson) Bales, of Randolph county. She survived but a few months, her death occurring on July 9, 1906. Our subject's last marriage took place on October 29, 1909, when he espoused Sarah J. Heaston, daughter of Abram and Margaret (McIntire) Heaston, both old pioneers families.

Mr. Monks owns a good farm in Washington township to which he gives considerable attention in addition to his other business.

Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also belongs to the Sons of Veterans, by virtue of the fact that his father was a gallant

soldier for a period of three years in the Union army during the Civil war, a member of Company C, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Our subject is a Republican and he has long been active in the affairs of his party, but never an office seeker.

THOMAS F. MOORMAN.

The name of Thomas F. Moorman, banker, agriculturist and all-around man of affairs needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, he having for a number of decades been one of the leading financiers in this section of Indiana, one of this county's most deserving and representative native sons and one who has done much toward the later-day progress of the city of Winchester. Mr. Moorman's extensive business interests are the legitimate fruitage of consecutive effort, directed and controlled by good judgment and correct moral principles. He has forged his way to the front over obstacles that would have thwarted men of less heroic mettle, gradually extending the limits of his intellectual horizon until he is not only one of the leading business men of his county but also one of the most symmetrically developed mentally, having always been a student and kept fully abreast of the times, and one of the most influential in civic and social circles. Taken as a whole his career presents a series of continued successes rarely equalled in this locality. In the most liberal acceptation of the phrase, he is the architect of his own fortune, although springing from a family of noted bankers, yet he preferred carving out his own career with as little assistance as possible, and his entire business record has been such as to entitle him to the high esteem in which he is universally held.

Mr. Moorman was born in Stoney Creek township, Randolph county, Indiana, May 28, 1852. He is a son of Thomas Moorman, who was born in North Carolina, March 13, 1815, and in 1821 he was brought by his parents to Randolph county, Indiana, who settled four miles west of the present city of Winchester, and were thus among the earliest pioneers of this county. They found here a wilderness, indeed, where the ring of the axe had yet been but little heard, for their neighbors were few and far between. Amid such an environment Thomas Moorman grew to manhood, knowing the meaning of hard work on the farm and he was denied the liberal education which he so much desired. In 1838 he entered land in Stoney Creek township, where he was engaged successfully in farming until

1865, when he removed to Winchester and became connected with the Winchester Bank, which connection he retained until 1878, when he became vice-president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, with which he remained until his death, which occurred on December 23, 1905.

On April 19, 1838, Thomas Moorman married Eunice Diggs, who was born on a farm two miles west of Winchester, April 19, 1821. She was a daughter of William Diggs, who was an early settler of this county. Her death occurred December 9, 1892. She was a woman of beautiful Christian faith and fortitude. Seven children were born to Thomas and Eunice Moorman, namely: Thomas F., subject of this sketch; Tarlton W., born April 11, 1839, died September 22, 1860; Agnes, born April 30, 1842, died October 13, 1860; William D., born August 25, 1844, died December 26, 1848; Hannah married William P. Marlatt, who became an employee of the government at Indianapolis; she was born April 30, 1848; Hiram D., born March 7, 1855; William A., born January 5, 1860, became a banker at Portland, Indiana.

Thomas F. Moorman, of this review, grew to manhood in his native county and received his early education in the schools of Winchester, which he attended until eighteen years of age; he then went to Richmond, Indiana, for the purpose of obtaining a more extended education, but was compelled by illness to abandon the plan, and consequently he returned home to labor upon the farm, and he continued general farming until 1872, when he located in Winchester, assuming a position in the Winchester Bank. Upon the organization of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, in 1878, he was elected cashier, which responsible position he held to the satisfaction of the stockholders and patrons of the bank until the expiration of its charter, in 1898, or a period of twenty years. During that time he did much to increase the prestige and substantial growth of the institution, rendering it one of the sound and safe banks of this section of the state, and to his good management and financial experience belongs the credit of taking the bank successfully through the panics of 1882 and 1893. He has also long been interested in a bank at Union City, Randolph county, and in one in Portland, Indiana, and he is still a director in the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of which he declined to continue as cashier when the bank was reorganized in 1898. Aside from the banking business, he is also interested in agriculture, owning three large, productive and well-improved farms in Randolph county, and has considerable valuable city property. At one time he owned farming land of more than one thousand acres. His three farms,

which lie in White River and Washington townships, contain over five hundred acres. Since 1908 his large agricultural interests have occupied his time and attention almost exclusively, and he has carried on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. In 1893 he erected the magnificent and substantial block at the northeast corner of the public square in Winchester, which is still one of the best commercial blocks in the city, and he has a beautiful home at 414 South Main street. He also erected the Masonic, the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men's blocks.

Mr. Moorman was married December 4, 1877, to Elvira A. Hiatt, a lady of many estimable characteristics. She is a daughter of A. R. and Mary A. (Clark) Hiatt, the former for many years one of the highly respected and influential merchants of Randolph county, where Mrs. Moorman grew to womanhood and received her education. Allen R. Hiatt was born February 20, 1829, and died October 22, 1910. Mary A. (Clark) Hiatt was born November 8, 1829, and died April 29, 1912. Mrs. Moorman was born near Winchester, September 21, 1851. To our subject and wife three children have been born, all of whom graduated from the Winchester high school, namely: Walter H., born March 4, 1879, married Otho F. Farlow, and his death occurred September 27, 1907; Herbert R., born December 28, 1883, married Nellie Butler, and he is an electric engineer in the employ of the New York Telephone Company, stationed at Buffalo, New York; Lester F., born November 2, 1887, married Horace Marshall; he is a rising young lawyer of Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Moorman are leading members of the Society of Friends, of which he became, years ago, treasurer of the quarterly meeting, and one of the trustees of the yearly meeting, and has been a member of the board of trustees for over thirty years. Politically, he is an ardent Republican and has been deeply interested in public matters, and he served two terms in the city council. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and has filled all the chairs in the lodges, and for two years was worthy patron of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. To show the undoubted confidence the philanthropist, James Moorman, had in him, it may be well to state that he was appointed administrator of the philanthropist's estate, which was valued at over a half million dollars, and was also elected by the testator as one of the trustees of the Orphans' Home, which is located just west of Winchester. He is a plain, unostentatious gentleman, charitable, broad-minded, genial and neighborly.

HENRY WISE.

Although born under alien skies and taught to revere a flag other than the Stars and Stripes, nevertheless Henry Wise, one of the venerable agriculturists and public-spirited citizens of Randolph county, loved his adopted country so well that he risked his health, business chances, even life itself, in our great war between the states that the national union might not be disrupted; and this is not to be wondered at when we learn that he comes of a sterling race that produced the redoubtable Iron Chancellor, universally regarded as one of the greatest statesmen of the world, past or present, in other words, he came of a race of fighters in periods of war, when the fabled Mars strides menacingly up and down the welkin. But men who have such stick-to-itive qualities that they seldom give up any undertaking until the coveted goal is reached cannot be other than helpful and successful wherever they deign to cast their lots; therefore, the German people have been of great assistance to us in forwarding our civilization, in clearing the wilderness from the various states of the Union, in conquering our enemies and building solidly the foundations of our various institutions.

Mr. Wise was born May 5, 1838, at Oppenrod, Germany, and is a son of Melchiar and Elizabeth (Fellig) Wise, both natives of the Fatherland, where they grew to maturity, were educated and married and there spent their lives engaged in farming. There also Henry Wise grew to manhood and attended school, and when about sixteen years of age he emigrated to the United States, reaching our shores on February 11, 1854. He came to the central states and found work in a foundry in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained six months, then took up carpentering at Greenville, that state, for a year and one-half, after which he farmed six months, then came to Randolph county, Indiana, and here worked on a farm and attended school. At the age of twenty years he rented a farm, but met with bad luck and began working by the month again and continued going to school, but he has engaged continuously in general farming and stock raising ever since with the exception of the war period. However, he is now living practically retired.

Mr. Wise enlisted August 19, 1862, in Company F, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and saw much hard service, but proved to be an excellent soldier. He was in the battle at Richmond, Kentucky, Chickasaw Bayou, Siege of Vicksburg and the battles incident to the same, was on a campaign through Arkansas, then fought at Carthage, afterwards was sent to Texas and was in the Red River expedition, then fought at Natchez, was

HANNAH L. WISE.

HENRY WISE.

in the Mobile campaign, also that of Pensacola, Florida. It was his regiment that opened the famous Vicksburg campaign under General Grant. He relates very vividly the awful scenes of that siege. He was honorably discharged at Mobile, Alabama, July 5, 1865. He was never wounded or captured, but sustained an injury to his left shoulder by a fall. After returning home he resumed farming and was successful with advancing years, and at one time owned three hundred acres of valuable land and large herds of good stock. Old age coming on, he being now seventy-five years old, he discontinued active farming and has lived practically retired for the past ten years, now owning but ninety acres of land, which is all he cares to manage. He has a good home and well improved farm and is very comfortably fixed in his declining years as a result of his good management and hard work of former days. Politically he is a Republican and was the first member of the Greensfork township advisory board. He is a member of the Methodist church.

Mr. Wise was married August 18, 1862, to Hannah L. Bowen, who was born in Greensfork township, Randolph county. She is a daughter of Ephraim L. Bowen and wife, who live on the farm in this township which was entered from the government by his grandfather, and here Mrs. Wise grew to womanhood and had the usual educational advantages of the early days here. To our subject and wife the following children have been born: Elnora, wife of Michael Lahey; John married Dora Moore; Elizabeth is the wife of John Hart; Hattie is the wife of Uriah Dowlar; Ulrie married Minnie Powder; Florence, deceased. The Wise family belongs to the agricultural class and are each substantial citizens and owners of well-improved homes.

NATHAN U. STRAHAN.

It is a good sign when a county like Randolph can boast of so many of her enterprising agriculturists, business men and public officials who are native sons, for it indicates that here are to be found all the opportunities necessary to insure success in the material affairs of life and that her native sons, unlike so many from various sections, have found it to their advantage to remain at home. They have been wise in doing this for nature has offered the husbandman unusual advantages here and seldom fails to reward the honest worker with gratifying results, and when the tillers of the soil are prosperous, all lines of business flourish, consequently not only the farmers succeed in the locality of which this volume treats, but also the merchants

millers, lumbermen, stock dealers, and others, and the county ranks well with the thriving sections of this or any other state.

One of our well-known, successful and useful native sons is Nathan U. Strahan, ex-sheriff of the county, who was born on January 4, 1864 in Nettle Creek township. He is a son of Samuel R. and Martha (Hunt) Strahan, both parents natives of Fleming county, Kentucky, where they grew to maturity, received such educations as the early day schools afforded and there were married, and continued to reside until in the early fifties they left the "dark and bloody ground country" and removed with their three children to West River township, Randolph county, Indiana, but soon afterward moved to Nettle Creek township. There they became well established through their industry, working hard and enduring not a few privations and hardships, like most early settlers in any country, but they succeeded nevertheless. There Samuel R. Strahan engaged successfully in general farming and stock raising. His family consisted of eleven children, five of whom are living, namely: Russell P., of Muncie, Indiana; Basil H. lives at Parker, Randolph county; Dr. Charles S. lives at Galesburg, Kansas; Nathan U., of this review; Hattie M., who married W. French lives in Indianapolis. The mother of these children passed away in March, 1896, the father surviving until in February, 1900.

Nathan U. Strahan grew to manhood on the home farm in Nettle Creek township, being sixteen years of age in 1879 when he removed with the family to White River township, this county. He received his education in the public schools of his locality. He remained on the home place until his marriage on April 2, 1888 to Mary E. Wolfe, a daughter of John I. and Malinda (Pegg) Wolfe, a substantial Randolph county family, and here Mrs. Strahan grew to womanhood and received her education. To our subject and wife four children have been born, namely: Ethel, Orla, Verna and Esther, all at home.

After his marriage Mr. Strahan engaged in farming a year and was then appointed sexton of Fountain Park Cemetery, which position he held three years with satisfaction to all concerned. He then went to Indianapolis in 1892 and worked for a railroad company one year, after which he returned to White River township, his native county and resumed farming, finding the country more to his taste than the hurry and worry of the state capital. He continued general farming and stock raising with a large measure of success attending his efforts until 1910 when he was elected sheriff of Randolph county. He served two years in this important office in a manner that re-

flected much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Leaving the farm he removed to Winchester where he still resides. He was at one time assistant assessor of White River township, proving to be a most faithful and conscientious public official. Since the expiration of his term of office as sheriff in January, 1913 he has devoted his attention to overseeing his finely improved and productive farm of over two hundred acres in White River township, two miles northwest of Winchester. Politically he has always been a loyal Republican, taking an active part in public affairs. He has frequently served as a member of the Republican county committee. Fraternally he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, having been a member of the same for twenty-three years. He has also been a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle for a period of twenty-one years, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for twelve years.

Mr. Strahan is a progressive citizen and favors public improvements of all kinds, good roads, schools, etc.

JOHN C. HENNING.

Randolph county has been fortunate in the character of her public officials, as a rule, the strongest men of the county being elected. This is due to the fact that all her citizens are public-spirited and are willing to do whatever they can to further the best interests of the county, not caring to leave the affairs of the same to idlers and ne'er-do-wells, so the best citizens are accustomed to seek the county offices; another thing, the voters of the county refuse to endorse the candidacy of anyone who is not a strong-minded, clean-living man, one whom they know they can trust to look after the best interests of the locality.

John C. Henning, the present sheriff of Randolph county, is one of the able and popular county officials at this writing, and although he has been incumbent of the office less than a year, he has shown himself to be eminently fitted for the same and is popular with his constituents and all concerned. He was born September 13, 1861, in Darke county, Ohio. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Finfock) Henning. The father was born in Pennsylvania and the mother in Miami county, Ohio. John Henning devoted his life to general farming. He left the Keystone state and came to Darke county, Ohio, in 1834 with his parents, being then six years old, his

birth having occurred on May 9, 1828. He died June 20, 1912. His wife was born in 1837, and died in March, 1904.

John C. Henning grew to manhood on his father's farm and there assisted with the general work when a boy. He received a practical education in the district schools. He was married on December 20, 1883, to Mary C. Stump, a daughter of Adam and Catherine (Cole) Stump, of Darke county, Ohio. To this union three sons have been born, also an equal number of daughters, named as follows: Bessie P., now the wife of Newton Wilkinson, deputy sheriff of Winchester; Charles G., of Hartford City; Edith and Flora are both deceased; John Raymond is telegraph operator at Millgrove, Indiana; James W. is at home.

John C. Henning left Darke county, Ohio, in 1884, where he had been successfully engaged in farming since a young man, at that time selling his farm and removing to Union City, Indiana, where he was on the police force from 1906 to 1909, when he was elected marshal of that place, serving three years, giving the people there eminent satisfaction in both positions. In the fall of 1912 he was elected sheriff of Randolph county and took office January 1, 1913. He has so far proven an alert, able and conscientious officer. At that time he moved to the sheriff's residence in Winchester.

Politically, Mr. Henning is a loyal Democrat and active in the affairs of the party. He enjoys the distinction of being the first Democrat elected sheriff of this county since the year 1854. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of the Golden Eagle.

BADER S. HUNT, M. D.

The life of the scholarly or professional man seldom exhibits any of those striking incidents that seize upon public feeling and attract attention to himself. His character is generally made up of the aggregate qualities and qualifications he may possess, as these may be elicited by the exercise of the duties of his vocation or the particular profession to which he belongs. But when such a man has so impressed his individuality upon his fellow men as to gain their confidence and through that confidence rises to high and important standing he is deserving of a great deal of credit. Dr. Bader S. Hunt, of Winchester, is one of the scholarly men of Randolph county, who, not content to hide his talents amid life's sequestered ways, has, by the force of will and a laudable ambition, forged to the front in a responsible and exacting calling and earned an honorable reputation in one of the most im-

portant branches of human service. His life has been one of hard study and research from his youth and since maturity of laborious professional duty; and the high standing which he has attained is evidence that he possesses the qualities that afford the means of distinction under a system of government in which places of honor and usefulness are open to all who may be found worthy of them.

Doctor Hunt was born December 13, 1868, near Union Port, Randolph county, Indiana. He is a son of Giles P. and Elmira (Botkin) Hunt. His parents were born in this county and here grew to maturity, were educated in the early-day schools and were married here. The mother is a daughter of Dr. J. W. Botkin, also a native of Randolph county, born in 1819, and was thus a pioneer child, and here he practiced medicine for a period of sixty years, a fine type of the old school doctor. His death occurred at the age of eighty-two years. He was one of the first white children born in this locality. His daughter, Elmira, was born September 5, 1847, and she is now living in Winchester. Giles P. Hunt was born January 12, 1843, and his death occurred October 30, 1905. He was a successful farmer. Politically, he was a Republican. He was a member of Company D, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in 1861 under Capt. John Ross, and he served three years in a faithful and praiseworthy manner.

To Giles P. Hunt and wife six children were born, namely: Dr. Bader S., of this sketch; Mary is the eldest daughter; Morton is deceased; Emma is living at home; James is deceased; the youngest child died in infancy, unnamed.

Dr. Bader S. Hunt grew to manhood on the home farm and he received his early education in the common schools, and was graduated from the Winchester high school in 1889. He then entered Rush Medical College in Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1894, and in 1902 he took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic Institute. In 1894 he began the practice of his profession in Winchester and has remained here to the present time, enjoying a liberal patronage from the first, and he has long since taken his place in the front rank of leading medical men of this section of the state. He practiced alone until 1910, when his brother, Dr. Morton Hunt, joined him, but his death occurred two years later, and since then our subject has remained alone. He has ever been a deep student of all that pertains to the medical profession and is well abreast of the times.

Doctor Hunt was married October 30, 1894, to Winifred Thomas, who was born in Randolph county, September 1, 1870, and here she grew to

womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of John W. and Eliza (Aker) Thomas. Her Grandfather Thomas came from Missouri, and Grandfather Aker was a native of Virginia. He located in Randolph county in pioneer days and opened the first store in this locality, it being the only one between the cities of Richmond and Fort Wayne. Mrs. Hunt, after graduating from the Winchester high school in 1889, entered the Conservatory of Music at Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently took a special course in vocal music, also the violin, in Indianapolis. She is a talented musician, and a lady of refinement and many estimable attributes, a favorite in the best social circles of the county.

The union of the Doctor and wife has been graced by the birth of two children: Frances E., born February 5, 1905, is attending school; and Mary Martha, born June 14, 1909.

Politically, Doctor Hunt is a Republican and has long been active in the ranks and influential; in fact, is a local leader in the party. He is at present ably and faithfully serving as state senator from Randolph and Jay counties, and is making his influence felt for the general good of this locality, being regarded by his colleagues as an able, far-seeing and conscientious public servant, and his course so far has been entirely satisfactory to his constituents. From 1902 to 1906 he served Randolph county as health officer in a most faithful manner. He has been a member of the city council for the past eight years, during which he has done much for the general upbuilding of the city of Winchester.

Doctor Hunt is a charter member of the Randolph Club; he holds membership in the Randolph County Medical Society, the Indiana Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge No. 638, and is past master of the same; he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

Doctor Hunt has not only kept in close touch with the trend of current medical thought but is also a close student of all social, political and scientific subjects, being broad-minded, full of spirit and a leader in the matters relating to the advancement of the community honored by his citizenship and the welfare of his fellow men. He is a man of decided convictions on all public questions, maintains his stand with resolute firmness and has made his influence felt in formulating and directing political policies, as well as in the various official trusts with which he has from time to time been honored. He is a plain and unassuming gentleman, yet possessing that innate dignity

which stamps the true man of modern affairs, genial, obliging and never-failing courtesy, and, the genuineness of his public spirit being unquestioned, he is popular with all classes.

JOHN EDWIN LACEY.

It makes a great difference in one's life whether he earns his property by severe toil or by easy methods, or has it bequeathed to him by some industrious kinsman, for our personal habits are determined in no small measure by the manner in which we become the possessor of material things. People of all occupations should be thrifty enough to take care of what they have, no matter how they obtained it, for they have others to consider—children who have the right to demand of their parents that they save the property left to them by ancestors. Such is a family inheritance, which no member has the right to dissipate. One of the thrifty families of Randolph county who have been careful both as to how they secured their property and its retention are the Laceys, of whom John Edwin Lacey, well known real estate dealer of the town of Lynn, is a worthy representative.

Mr. Lacey was born January 3, 1862 in White River township, this county. He is a son of John A. and Mary S. (Butterworth) Lacey. The father was born in Wayne county, Indiana, May 2, 1839. John A. Lacey received very little schooling. When a young man he learned the painter's trade, and, being by nature an excellent penman he taught penmanship in White River township, also Greensfork and Washington townships for a number of years. He owned eighty acres of land in Greensfork township which he farmed. His death occurred on July 30, 1913. He married Mary S. Butterworth. She was born in Randolph county, Indiana, and here grew to womanhood and received a meager education in the early-day schools. Her death occurred April 1, 1890. She was a representative of one of the old families of this county, and both the Butterworths and Laceys have been known in this section of the state for a number of generations.

John E. Lacey grew to manhood on the farm in his native community and received his education in the common schools of his locality. After working on the farm some time he learned the painter's trade and worked as a painter and contractor for a number of years in Lynn. In 1903 he opened an insurance office here, also began dealing in the real estate business, conducting both with much success until 1911 when he sold out the insurance end of his business and has since devoted his attention exclusively to real estate, and he is a

very busy man in this connection. He is regarded as one of the best judges of property both city and farm, to be found in Randolph county, and, dealing honestly and promptly with his fellow men, has won their good will and confidence.

Politically, he is a Progressive and religiously he belongs to the Christian church.

Mr. Lacey was married July 7, 1888 to Nora Dell Carter, a daughter of Thomas W. and Lydia Carter. She was born October 22, 1871, in this county and here grew to womanhood and received a common school education.

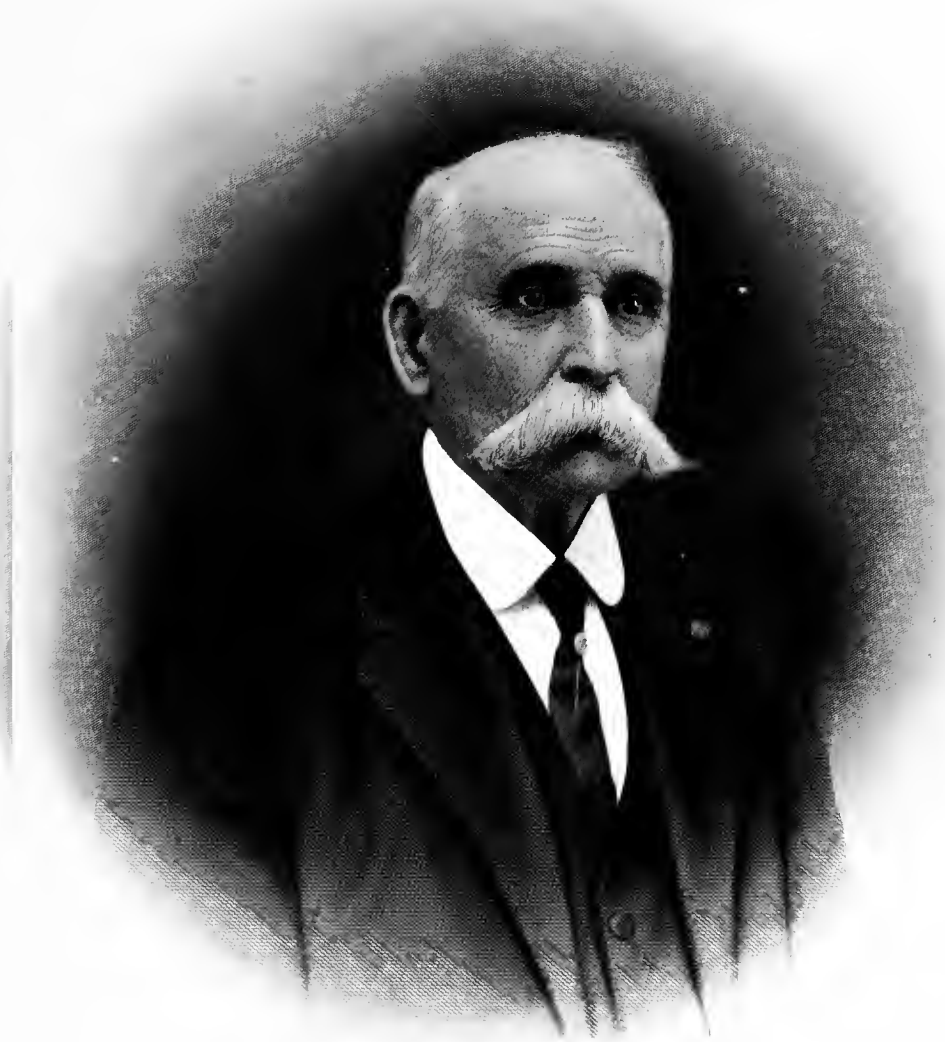
To our subject and wife one child has been born, Lena E. Lacey, widow of Charles E. Cloud.

CALVIN S. ENGLE.

Realizing, with Lowell, at the outset of his career that, "New occasions teach new duties, time making ancient good uncouth, and we must up and onward," Calvin S. Engle, one of Randolph county's old and honored citizens, sought to keep fully abreast of the times in all that pertained to his special field of endeavor, and so he has prospered; and no doubt much of his material success has been due to the fact that he has been an advocate of progress in all lines, material, civic and moral, playing well his part as a citizen in this locality for more than a half century during which he has noted vast changes in every way. He represents one of our worthy pioneer families, the name Engle having been familiar throughout this county since pioneer times.

Mr. Engle was born September 9, 1844, on a farm in Washington township, Randolph county, and he now owns the farm on which he was born. He is a son of William and Letitia (Cabe) Engle, and a brother of Judge James S. Engle, a sketch of whom appears in another part of this work.

Our subject was reared on the home farm and he attended the country schools. On December 8, 1863 he left school, and enlisted in Company C, Second Regiment, Indiana Cavalry, in which he served nineteen months, lacking nine days. The regiment was in the army of the Tennessee and was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and on May 9, 1864, he was captured while in advance of Sherman's army at Varnell Station, Georgia. Our subject was taken to Andersonville prison and tasted the horrors of that place for four months, when he was transferred to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was a prisoner for a month, then sent to Florence, that state, for four months, later to Wilmington, North Carolina, and there paroled on



Calvin S. Engle

February 28, 1865. He with other Union soldiers came north to Columbus, Ohio, where Mr. Engle was furloughed, after which he came back to Randolph county. He was so emaciated by his long imprisonment that his home folks hardly knew him, and his recovery was very slow. He was not able to return to his regiment until the war was over. His furlough was extended from time to time, and he was finally mustered out July 31, 1865, when his regiment returned to Indianapolis, after it had seen much hard service in many important campaigns.

For a year after the war Mr. Engle remained on the home farm, and in the spring of 1866 he went to Rice county, Minnesota and bought a farm where he soon had a good foothold and there he remained for a period of seventeen years.

He was married on December 12, 1867 to Ellen Greeley, a distant relative of Horace Greeley, the famous editor and politician. She was a daughter of James and Sarah Jane (Rand) Greeley. To our subject and wife six children were born, namely: Sarah Letitia died when one and one-half years of age; Lillian married Omar Van Landingham, a farmer of White River township; Ella died when seven years old; Price died when five years of age; Alice who married J. O. Batchelor of Winchester, is also deceased; Jennie is the wife of Samuel Staudt, of Darke county, Ohio.

Mr. Engle returned from the North to Randolph county, Indiana in 1883 and rented his father's farm, the old homestead for one year, and a year later he returned to the old place where he was born. After the death of the father he bought the interests of some of the heirs and he still owns one hundred and sixty acres of the old homestead, including the old buildings there. Here he continued to reside and carry on general farming successfully until he removed to Winchester in the fall of 1898, having been elected county auditor, and he assumed office on November 17th of that year. He served in this capacity four years and during a term extension until January 1st. He has always been a Republican and always more or less active in party affairs. After his term of office expired he remained in Winchester. He owns besides the old home place seventy-six acres in White River township, all good and well-improved land. The last mentioned land lies southeast of the county-seat. He lives retired but looks after his farms in a general way.

Mr. Engle's first wife died on August 20, 1908, and on September 7, 1911 he married Mrs. Martha E. Johnson, daughter of Philip and Mary (Owens) Snoderly. She was born on a farm near Gordon, Darke county, Ohio. At the time of her marriage she lived in Miamisburg, Ohio. Mrs.

Engle's father was a native of North Carolina, and the mother was a native of Tennessee.

Several years ago Mr. Engle published his experiences in Andersonville in a series of well-written and interesting articles which ran several weeks in the Winchester Journal. Other Southern prisons were also included and they attracted widespread attention.

Mrs. Engle's first husband was Jacob H. Johnson, who was also a soldier in the Federal army, serving three years as a member of the Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry under the famous Phil Sheridan. Mr. Engle is a member of the Nelson Trusler Post, No. 60, Grand Army of the Republic. He was formerly a member of the Jake Jackson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and he filled all the chairs of the same before coming to Winchester. At one time he belonged to Williamsburg Post, of this organization. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife are members of the Rebekahs. He holds membership with Carlos City Lodge, No. 643, in Carlos City and has passed through all the chairs of the same He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was for many years a member of the board of stewards, and he has always been active in church and Sunday school work.

SETH D. COATS.

In placing the name of Seth D. Coats, for more than twenty-four years president of the Randolph County Bank, in the front rank of Winchester's business men, simple justice is done to a biographical fact, universally recognized throughout the section of Indiana of which this history treats by those at all familiar with his history, for he is not only one of our most influential financiers but is a potent factor in public affairs. A man of rare soundness of judgment, wise discretion and business ability of a high order, he has managed with tactful success important enterprises and has so impressed his individuality upon the community as to gain recognition among the leading citizens and public-spirited men of affairs. What of the man and what of his work? This is the dual query which represents the interrogation at least nominally entertained whenever that discriminating factor, the public, would pronounce on the true worth of the individual. The career of Seth D. Coats indicates the clear-cut, sane and distinct character, and in reviewing the same from an unbiased and unprejudiced standpoint, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. In this publication it is consistent that such a review be entered, and that without the adulation of

ornate phrases. The city of Winchester naturally takes pride in the work performed by Mr. Coats, who has stamped the mark of definite accomplishment on the highest plane of industrial activity, and consistently demands that he be given due relative precedence in a work which has to do with those who have lived and labored to good purpose in the county of Randolph, and thence permeated the great industrial and civic life of the commonwealth of Indiana, in which he stands well to the forefront in representative citizenship. His history and that of the later day progress of Winchester and vicinity is so indissolubly interwoven that they are pretty much one and the same, for he has taken a leading part in the general upbuilding of the locality for the past two decades, and no man stands higher in public esteem.

Mr. Coats was born in White River township, Randolph county, February 20, 1847. He is a son of William and Mary (Moffet) Coats. This is one of the sterling pioneer families of Randolph county and has been well and favorably known here for several generations. They are of Scotch descent and possess the characteristic thrift, integrity and perseverance of that noble race of people. Three brothers, Robert, James and William, belonging to the "House of Coats" and the family of the thread-makers of Paisley, Scotland, emigrated to North Carolina in the old Colonial period, prior to the Revolutionary war. These three brothers established homes in North Carolina and there spent the rest of their lives. John Coats, the first of the name in Randolph county, was the son of William Coats, one of the three brothers who came from Scotland. William Coats was the son of Philip Coats, of Scotland, and a sister of William Coats was the mother of Rev. John Coats, of Coatsville. Of the large family born to William Coats and wife it is known definitely that seven of them left their native state in the far southland and came to the northwest; they were John, William, Joseph, Mrs. Hepsy Wright, Mrs. Rhoda Wrench, Mrs. Hattie Harrison, and Mrs. Beanblossom. John Coats was born in North Carolina, January 20, 1788, and his death occurred September 19, 1878, at the advanced age of ninety years; he married Sally Wright in 1807; she was born September 20, 1789, and died July 11, 1875, also at an advanced age. She was a daughter of Thomas Wright. John Coats and wife came to Ohio soon after their marriage, and in 1819 moved to Randolph county, Indiana, locating on White river, and were thus among the earliest settlers here, the county still being a wilderness, with settlers few and far between. John Coats and Thomas Wright, his father-in-law, lived for a while near Covington, Ohio, upon what was later destined to be famous stone quarries.

William Coats, father of Seth D., of this sketch, was a son of John and Sarah (Wright) Coats, and his birth occurred near Covington, Ohio, May 28, 1817. He devoted his life successfully to general farming and stock raising and was a substantial citizen, well liked throughout his community, and he did much for the early-day progress of White River township.

Seth D. Coats grew up on the home farm in his native township, and there he assisted with the general work until he was nineteen years of age, and he received his early education in the common schools of his neighborhood, which has been greatly supplemented in later life by contact with the business world and by extensive home reading and study. He proved his courage and patriotism when but seventeen years of age by enlisting for service in the Federal army during the war between the states. He became a member of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry on May 11, 1864, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, in which he proved to be a faithful and brave soldier, and he was honorably discharged and mustered out in Indianapolis the following September, having enlisted in the one-hundred-day service. After leaving the farm, in 1866, he engaged in section work on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, also worked in this capacity on other roads for four years. He was then elected trustee of his native township, in which office he served four years in a most faithful and creditable manner, and during this time was also in the boot and shoe business. He built up a good trade with the surrounding country and had by this time gotten a good start. Then he turned his attention to banking, which has remained his chief vocation to the present time. He secured employment in the Randolph County Bank of Winchester, as assistant cashier. On March 5, 1891, he was elected president of this institution, which position he has held to the present time, discharging the responsible duties of the same in a manner that has reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of the stockholders and patrons of the bank; in fact, his personal popularity, his able management and wise foresight have been responsible for the steady and substantial growth of this strong and solid institution. Before his election to the presidency he had served some time as cashier, and in all his positions his connection with the bank covers a period of thirty-four years.

Mr. Coats has manifested an abiding interest in the public affairs of his town and county. In the autumn of 1902 he was elected to the state senate from the joint district of Randolph and Jay counties, and during the sessions of the legislature of 1903 and 1905 he made his influence felt for the gen-

eral good of his locality and the entire state, winning the hearty commendation of his constituents. He served on many of the most important committees, and was chairman of banks, trusts and savings associations during both sessions. He has been a member of the county council board since 1908, and is president of the board. He is a Republican in politics and has been loyal in his support of the party. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and, fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Tribe of Ben-Hur and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He holds membership with the Randolph Club. He was reared in the Friends faith, and his wife and family belong to the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Coats was married in Winchester, November 4, 1865, to Lucinda Skiver, who was born in Randolph county February 18, 1850, and here she grew to womanhood and received her education. She is a daughter of Adam and Margaret (Shaw) Skiver, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The father was born in 1805 and the mother in 1812, near the city of Bellefontaine. Mrs. Coats is a lady of many estimable characteristics which have won and retained for her hosts of warm personal friends.

To Mr. and Mrs. Coats have been born three children, named as follows: Oren married Dora Heaston, who died in 1908, leaving two children; he died in Winchester in August, 1913; William Oscar, the second son of our subject, is engaged in farming in White River township; the daughter, Lydia Leona, married Charles E. Reed, a druggist of Winchester. These children were all given excellent educational advantages and are all well located in life and highly respected throughout their native county.

Mr. Coats is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished, for he started out at the bottom of the ladder, which he has mounted unaided and has through entirely honorable methods become one of the leading business men of this section of the state and at the same time enjoys the confidence and respect of all classes.

ERNST E. CHENOWETH.

One of the best known and most successful of the younger members of the Randolph county bar is Ernst E. Chenoweth, of Winchester, formerly one of the most prominent educators. He has always been an assiduous student and is therefore a man of scholarly attainments and gifted by nature for a professional career, so we do not hesitate to predict for him a future replete with large success and usefulness.

Mr. Chenoweth was born November 12, 1874, at Hollandsburg, Darke county, Ohio. He is a son of John M. and Lydia A. (Bowen) Chenoweth. The father was born in Maryland and the mother in Randolph county, Indiana, and here she grew to womanhood and received her education. Her parents were well-known in the early history of the county. John M. Chenoweth grew to manhood in his native state and was educated in the public schools. He came to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1862, remaining about two years, then returned to the East for a short time, but came back to Randolph county. In 1863 he enlisted in Company H, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served faithfully until the close of the war, participating in the many battles of the regiment, but was never wounded or taken prisoner. After being honorably discharged from the service he returned to Indiana, and he and Lydia Bowen were married on January 14, 1867, and began housekeeping on eighty acres of land lying in the very southeastern corner of Randolph county. Soon afterwards they removed to Richmond, Indiana, and remained there two years, moving from Richmond to Hollandsburg in 1873, and in 1877 returned to the farm in Randolph county, where they continued to reside until 1909, in which year they went back to Hollandsburg, Ohio, where they still reside. The father was a tinner by trade, which he followed while a resident of Richmond and Hollandsburg, but after returning to the farm, in 1877, he engaged exclusively in general agricultural pursuits until 1909, when he retired from active life and moved to town.

To John M. Chenoweth and wife five sons and two daughters were born, namely: Cora V. is the wife of Alvin I. Hiatt, of Lynn, Indiana; Everett M. lives at home; Sarah E., who married Lewis Mikesell, is deceased; John B. resides at Lynn; Ernst E., of this sketch; Chester C. lives in Wayne county, Indiana; Squire G. is operating the old homestead. The father of these children has always been a loyal Republican, and actively interested in public matters. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Spartanburg. He and his wife belong to the Christian church.

Ernst E. Chenoweth was reared on the home farm, where he did his share of the general work during the crop seasons, and during the winter attended the public schools in his neighborhood. He was graduated from the Hollandsburg high school in 1894, after which he attended Lebanon University, at Lebanon, Ohio, for a year, then was a student at the Normal School at Danville, Indiana, completing the scientific course and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1896. He then attended the

Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute for one year. Thus exceptionally well equipped for the serious work of life he began teaching in 1896; however, this was before entering the State Normal, and after leaving that institution he continued teaching for a period of seven years in the district schools of Randolph county, during which his services were in great demand. But finally tiring of the school room and believing that his true bent was in another direction, he began studying law in the summer of 1900 in the office of S. A. Canada, of Winchester, and taught in the winter, completing his law course, and was admitted to the bar in the summer of 1903. He was admitted to practice by the supreme court in 1906. He gave up teaching permanently in the spring of 1905, and engaged in the practice of law with S. A. Canada, under the firm name of Canada & Chenoweth, and they still continue, being successful from the first, and this is now recognized as one of the strongest law firms in Randolph county and one of the busiest.

Mr. Chenoweth is a member of the county and state bar associations. In the fall of 1910 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Randolph county, serving one term in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents, doing as much in those two years for the enforcement of law and order as had any other man. He was elected justice of the peace in 1905, and served a term of five years, giving satisfaction to all concerned, his decisions being noted for their uniform fairness and clear insight into the basic laws of jurisprudence and the statutes of the state of Indiana, and his decisions were never revoked at the hands of a higher tribunal. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and active and influential in local public affairs. He has been a member of the Republican County Central Committee.

Mr. Chenoweth was married August 2, 1902, to Cora B. Stapelton, a daughter of Samuel J. Stapelton, of Darke county, Ohio. To this union two children have been born, Cecil E., whose birth occurred May 22, 1903; and Dale M., born June 22, 1911.

Mr. Chenoweth is a member of the Masonic Order, including the Chapter and Council. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the Encampment; the Improved Order of Red Men, including the Haymakers; he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen, and the Sons of Veterans. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and are active in church and Sunday school work. His office is in the Red Men's Building, and his home on East Franklin street.

FOREST A. CHENOWETH, M. D.

Among the prominent and successful medical men of Randolph county who are deserving of conspicuous mention in a work of the province assigned to the one in hand is Dr. Forest A. Chenoweth, of Winchester, for his career has been in every way an honorable one and though strenuous there is nothing in it savoring in the slightest degree of disrepute, his relations with his fellowmen having ever been above reproach. Although his father was a physician of note and he was reared in a comfortable environment our subject is entitled to the proud American title of self-made man, being for the most part the architect of his own fortunes, for he realized at the outset that he could not win on the reputation of his father or the assistance of anyone, but must work diligently and persistently in order to advance himself; so he may feel a sense of pride in his achievements and the honorable position which he has attained among the enterprising and successful citizens of the locality in which the busy years of his active life have been spent. He comes of a distinguished old family.

Doctor Chenoweth was born February 26, 1858, in Darke county, Ohio. He is a son of John T. and Hannah V (Miller) Chenoweth, both natives of Darke county, Ohio, where they grew to maturity, were educated and married, where they resided until 1860, when they moved to Huntsville, Randolph county, Indiana, moving on in 1863, to Williamsburg, Wayne county, this state, and in 1875 located in Winchester, where they made their home until in April, 1903, when the father died. The mother still survives. The Chenoweths are an old family, the first of the name having emigrated to America in 1716 and settled in Maryland, near what is now the great city of Baltimore. There were three of them, John and his two sons, Arthur and Richard. The subject of this sketch is descended direct from the son, Arthur. From Baltimore this branch of the family settled in Virginia, Thomas, son of Arthur, having located in Berkley county, that state, and in the year 1750 he braved the wilds across the Blue Ridge mountains, locating at Maysville, Kentucky, moving on with his family in 1788 to what is now Franklin county, Ohio. John, son of Thomas, married Betsy Foster, September 6, 1807, and they settled in Darke county, Ohio, in 1818. They reared a family of twelve children, and their descendants located in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. The family is of French origin and some were among the Huguenot refugees who fled to England and thence to Switzerland, from which country they crossed the great Atlantic to the new world about 1716. Doctor Chenoweth, of this review, is a descendant of John and Betsy Cheno-

DR. F. A. CHENOWETH.

JOHN T. CHENOWETH (DECEASED).

weth, who located in Darke county, Ohio, in 1818. Many of the male members of the family have been well known as successful lawyers, physicians, educators and ministers, as well as bankers and commercial men.

John T. Chenoweth, father of our subject, was a physician of more than ordinary ability. He practiced his profession from 1860 until his death, and he had a record of having lost but two diptheria patients during all those years, one case after he had practiced twenty years and another after an experience of forty years, a record probably never experienced by any other physician, especially in those early days when anti-toxine and the modern methods of treating that dreaded disease were unknown. He was a man of strong character and pronounced convictions, a leader of his professional brethren and an influential man in the community.

Dr. Forest A. Chenoweth lived in Williamsburg, Wayne county, until he was twelve years of age. He attended the public schools, and after coming to Winchester he took the high school course. He began life for himself as a teacher, following that profession in Washington township during the winter of 1876-7 and taught in the winter of 1881-2 in the Round Top district in White River township, reading medicine under his father the meanwhile. In the winter of 1880-1 he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and also the winter of 1882-3. He located at Deerfield, Randolph county in 1883 for the practice of his profession, but remained there only a short time, for we find him in Winchester in August of that year, where he practiced until August, 1884, when he went to a cattle ranch in Kansas, roughing it for a year, then returned to Winchester, but soon took up his studies again in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which institution he was graduated in 1886. Thus well equipped for his chosen vocation he located in Winchester, where he has since been successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession, taking his place in the front rank of the medical men of this section of the Hoosier state, building up a large and lucrative practice. He has remained a close student of all that pertains to his work and has kept well abreast of the times. He took a post-graduate course in the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York in 1898. During the early part of his career he specialized in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, but in recent years he has done a general practice.

Doctor Chenoweth was married June 8, 1887, to Anna Railsback, a daughter of Edward and Mary (Adams) Railsback, a prominent family of Oxford. The mother is a descendant of the famous Adams family of Massachusetts. The union of the Doctor and wife has been without issue.

Doctor Chenoweth is a member of the Randolph County Medical So-

city, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has been president of the first named. Politically, he is a Republican, and is actively interested in local public affairs. He has been health officer of both Winchester and Randolph county. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order, and has taken the degrees up to the thirty-second. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. His wife belongs to the Presbyterian church. They are prominent in the best social circles of Winchester.

HENRY D. GOOD.

By words and by actions the personality reveals its quality, its force, its direction of purpose. The invisible spirit embodies itself in signs of service and in language. Words also are deeds, and actions are symbols of the inner being which we cannot see, nor touch, nor weigh. Hence the value of a biography, which writes out a life by telling a story of what one has said and done. But since speech is forgotten and actions fade away in the clouds of a distant past, we hasten to record the happenings in the lives of men who do things well and set forth the observations on the momentous transformations from the old to the new by present-day witnesses. With such values of biography in mind, we here write briefly the salient features in the career of Henry D. Good, formerly a well-known educator and later a progressive business man who is now the able and popular treasurer of Randolph county.

Mr. Good was born in Wayne county, Indiana, December 22, 1853. He is a son of Rudolph and Sarah (Moore) Good. The father was born January 21, 1825, in York county, Pennsylvania, and the mother was born September 11, 1828, in Perry county, Pennsylvania. Rudolph Good was left an orphan in early life. He grew to manhood in his native state and came west in 1848, locating in Wayne county, Indiana. The Moore family located in that county in the year 1848. In that county the parents of our subject were married in 1850, and to them nine children were born, namely: John M. is a millwright and resides at Parker, Randolph county; Elizabeth is the wife of Joseph Ellis, of Albany, Delaware county, Indiana; Henry D., of this sketch; Mariah is the wife of Thomas L. Painter, a retired farmer of Farmland; Jacob W. is deceased; Alice is deceased; Milton is deceased; Charles A. is a contractor and lives in Arkansas; Edith May married Josiah Mills and they live at Maxville, Indiana.

The father of the above named children was a miller, and in 1869

he moved to Macon county, Illinois, where he remained about eighteen months, then returned to Randolph county and engaged in farming near Parker, later moving to the village of Maxville, this county, where he bought a mill, which he operated from 1873 to 1890, doing a large business with the surrounding country. He then retired from that line of endeavor and now he is making his home with his son, Henry D. His wife died December 25, 1900. In early life Rudolph Good was a Whig, then a Republican after that party was organized, in the middle of the fifties. He and his family are members of the Methodist church. He is now advanced in years and is an interesting talker on the pioneer times.

Henry D. Good lived with the home folks in the various localities to which they moved, and he received his education in the public schools. His parents gave their children the best advantages in schooling possible. Henry D. attended high school at Farmland for a while and was a diligent student at home. He began life for himself by teaching school in 1874, in the district schools of Randolph county, which he continued until 1888, when he was chosen principal of the Farmland high school, a position he filled with much credit for a period of four years. Later he taught four years in the Windsor graded schools, teaching in all twenty-two years, during which time his services were in great demand and he was regarded as one of the most thorough and progressive educators of the county. In 1895 he became deputy county treasurer under Joseph C. DeVoss, serving two years and four months. He then began in the grocery business in Farmland, which he continued for two years, retiring from the same in 1902, after building up a large and remunerative business. He then organized the First National Bank of Farmland and became its cashier, in which capacity he served until January 1, 1913, with eminent satisfaction to the directors and stockholders, when he resigned to become county treasurer, to which office he had been elected in the fall of 1912. However, he still retains his banking interests.

Mr. Good was married August 18, 1881, to Ida B. Branson, a daughter of Joseph B. and Catherine (Miller) Branson, of Randolph county. The father was born in North Carolina and the mother was a native of Pennsylvania. The union of our subject and wife has been without issue.

Politically, Mr. Good has been a Republican ever since he reached his majority, having been active and influential in the ranks. He was trustee of the Farmland town schools for a period of twelve years following his career as a teacher. He has served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee at various times and has been a frequent delegate to county, dis-

trict and state conventions. He served as a member of the Farmland town council and was clerk of that body for six years. He has filled all positions of trust with rare fidelity and satisfaction, giving his best attention to the public interests. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Encampment and Rebekahs, is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife belong to the Methodist church, and have always been active in church and Sunday school work.

Mr. Good still retains his home in Farmland.

J. VINING TAYLOR.

A man of naturally sound judgment and shrewd perception, gallant and thoughtful in his relations with those with whom he comes in contact, characteristics of the typical and well-bred Southerner, is J. Vining Taylor, well known official of The National Hay Association of Winchester, Randolph county. He has so ordered his career as to be eminently eligible to representation in a work of the province of the one in hand. He has risen through his exemplary personal habits, his fidelity to duty, his industry, his desire to deal fairly and promptly with his fellow men, and his name stands high in business circles with which he has come into relationship. His domestic and social relationships have ever been of the most pleasant character, and the fact that his surroundings are such as to make life enjoyable is due solely to his individual merits, his affable and courteous treatment of others and his strict adherence to justice in all his dealings.

Mr. Taylor was born in Richmond, Virginia, July 18, 1877. He is a son of Theodore F. and Florence I. (Goddin) Taylor. The father was a native of Lockport, New York. The mother was a daughter of John M. Goddin, a Southern planter, of Henrico county, Virginia. These parents are now making their home in Washington, D. C. Theodore F. Taylor was one of the substantial and influential citizens in Henrico county, Virginia, and for many years was treasurer of that county. For some time he was engaged in the wholesale commission business in the city of Richmond. He is now a public accountant and auditor for W D. Moses & Company, of Washington City.

J. Vining Taylor was reared in Richmond and educated in the public schools. But he left school when twelve years of age and went to work for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company as messenger boy in his native

city. He remained there with that company for a period of ten years, during which period he worked up to the position of chief clerk of the local freight department. The road changed presidents, G. W. Stevens being elected president in 1898, at which time the main offices of the company were moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mr. Taylor was transferred to the latter city as chief clerk in the freight claim department, in which he remained eighteen months, giving his usual high grade service. His eyes failing, he obtained leave of absence for six months and came to Winchester, Indiana. Here his health improved and he was induced to remain, and he became connected with the Goodrich Brothers Hay & Grain Company, with whom he remained for a period of nine years in the capacity of book-keeper and cashier. He also found time to perform the duties of assistant secretary of The National Hay Association, of which he was elected secretary and treasurer on July 29, 1909. Soon afterward he severed his connection with the Goodrich Brothers and devoted his time to his new duties with the National Hay Association, which responsible position he still holds in a manner that reflects much credit upon himself and to the satisfaction of his employers. It is the largest association of its kind in the world, becoming international by including Canada in its operations. The association is composed of nearly one thousand members, representing the hay, straw and grain interests in nearly every state in the Union and Canada.

On July 1, 1912, Mr. Taylor engaged in business with his brother-in-law, John C. Bates, in the gents' furnishing business in Winchester. He is also a stockholder in the Goodrich Brothers Hay & Grain Company, also has other business interests there.

Mr. Taylor was married in Winchester on August 10, 1899, to Elizabeth A. Johnson, daughter of Thomas H. and Viola E. (Jobes) Johnson, a prominent and influential family of Winchester, where Mrs. Taylor grew to womanhood and was educated. To our subject and wife one daughter has been born, Maurine Viola Taylor.

Fraternally, Mr. Taylor is a member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias and Sons of Veterans; he also belongs to the Illinois Commercial Men's Association, Travelers' Protective Association, the Winchester Business Men's Association and the Randolph Club, having been secretary of the last named for about four years. He and his wife belong to the Presbyterian church, in which he is a deacon, and they are both active in church and Sunday school work, and prominent in the social life of the city. Politically, he is a Republican and is well informed on current issues.

WERT McALLISTER.

When one farms with the care and discretion, the persistence and the application which has characterized Wert McAllister, one of the leading farmers and stockmen of White River township, Randolph county, one is bound to succeed in any community much less in that of our own, which has been so signally favored by mother Nature; for he is a man who has used his mind as well as his muscle, ever keeping up with the advance of the science of husbandry. At the same time he has tried to be a good citizen in the broadest sense of the term, always advocating measures that were calculated to make for the general uplift of the county whose interests he has ever had so much at heart.

Mr. McAllister was born June 7, 1867, in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana. He is a son of Joseph and Sarah A. (Hiatt) McAllister. The father was also a native of Delaware county, Indiana, and spent his boyhood in the same township in which our subject was reared. The mother was a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, her birth having occurred near the city of Dayton. Her parents came to Delaware county when she was but six years of age, and the parents of our subject were married in Delaware county, and there they spent the active years of their lives on a farm, on which the father died on November 3, 1890. The mother is still living, at an advanced age, making her home in the town of Windsor.

Twelve children, all of whom grew to maturity, and married, were born to Joseph McAllister and wife, namely: Emily A., now the wife of John Hawk, of Stoney Creek township, Randolph county; Marcus A., of West River township; Francis and Franklin, twins; the former lives in Delaware county, this state, and the latter in Union township, this county; Ella is the wife of Lynn Thornburg, of Stoney Creek township; Henry is deceased; Wert, of this review; Lillie Belle, now deceased, was the wife of Sumner Swingley; Cora, deceased, was the wife of Thomas Reese; Nora is the wife of Edward Gable, of White River township; Edward lives in Liberty township, Delaware county; Alma is the wife of George Dill, also of Liberty township, Delaware county.

In 1877 Joseph McAllister and wife moved from Perry township, Delaware county, to Stoney Creek township, Randolph county, where the family home has since remained. The father was a Democrat politically, but was never an office seeker.

Wert McAllister was reared on the home farm and worked there when

growing to manhood. He received his education in the district schools of his community remaining at home until his marriage, which took place on June 4, 1892, when he espoused Eva McGuire, a daughter of John H. and Sarah A. (Pursley) McGuire. The death of the mother occurred on October 4, 1900, but the father is living, making his home in the town of Farmland, Randolph county. He was formerly an extensive farmer and stock man. Politically he is a Republican, and at one time was elected county commissioner. He is also a veteran of the Civil war.

To our subject and wife have been born one son and one daughter, Chase, born November 3, 1894; and Letha May, born July 5, 1899. The son was graduated from the Lincoln high school in 1910, and the daughter is at present a student in the high school, and when she entered the high school from the eighth grade she had the highest grades of any pupil in the county. Mrs. McAllister received a good education herself and taught school for one year.

After his marriage Mr. McAllister first settled in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, where he farmed two years, then moved to Maxville, Randolph county, and was superintendent of the cemetery for three years. He then moved to a farm of his father-in-law in Monroe township where he farmed for two years. He then moved to the farm of John Clayton, in White River township, and operated that for four years, then moved to a two hundred acre farm, also belonging to John Clayton, in White River township where he farmed four years. He then purchased eighty-eight acres in Monroe township, which he continued to own and manage for four years, then he rented his farm and moved to another of John Clayton's farms in White River township, of two hundred acres, and expanded his farming operations. He sold his own farm in 1912 and purchased his present farm of one hundred and ten acres in White River township, four miles west of Winchester on the Muncie road, known as the old Sample farm. He is bringing his place up to an excellent state of improvement and cultivation and he raises an excellent grade of live stock and is one of the most successful general farmers in the township.

Politically Mr. McAllister is a Democrat, but he has never been an office seeker. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Farmland. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the family are regular attendants and liberal supporters.

THEODORE SHOCKNEY.

The biography of such a man as Theodore Shockney, attorney and politician of state-wide reputation, may well serve for an example and inspiration to the youth who seriously meditates life, yet hesitates to lay the foundation for the stern realities of life which await him. He began his career under somewhat discouraging conditions, but with a persistence as rare as it was admirable, adhered to his purpose and in due time achieved notable success. The crude, inhospitable environment of his youth, however, was not without its compensation. The usual and persistent effort required to obtain liberal qualifications for professional results, in spite of adverse surroundings, develops and strengthens the mind as labor hardens and renders flexible the muscles. Not satisfied with existing conditions he determined to rise above them, and to this end he lost sight of every other consideration or made it subordinate to the object in view. Every step in his progress has been due to matured plans and well-defined purposes. By his courage and energy, he has climbed steadily and persistently and stood firmly upon each round of the ladder of success. When beginning the study of law, he determined, regardless of obstacles, to master the principles and rise above mediocrity, instead of being satisfied with a mere superficial knowledge, such as so many professional men under similar circumstances are content to acquire. So whatever success he has achieved in his notable and useful career has been the result of careful preparation as much as to innate ability, a high sense of justice, candor as a counselor, religious regard for the truth and courteous demeanor and gentlemanly conduct in all relations with his fellow men. As a practitioner or public official no charge of suspicion of any wrong doing ever tarnished his name or marred his record, his personal honor having never been compromised and his private life wholesome and exemplary, indeed his sterling worth has made him a power for good among all with whom he has come into contact, and he deserves to rank among the notable men of his generation in this section of Indiana.

Theodore Shockney, one of the best-known and most influential citizens of Union City, was born September 16, 1852, in Wayne township, Randolph county. He is a son of William P. and Jane C. (Frazier) Shockney. The father was born in Maryland, October 4, 1823, and there he spent his boyhood days and attended the common schools. When thirteen years old he came west with his father, in 1836, the family locating on a farm within four miles of Union City, Indiana. He studied medicine and practiced here and

RESIDENCE OF THEODORE SHOCKNEY.

Theo. Shockney.

in Tipton county, ranking among the successful physicians of the old school in the pioneer days of this locality. He removed to Tipton in 1856, and there continued practice until his death, September 23, 1863. His wife was born in North Carolina, April 23, 1826, and there spent her childhood, moving with her parents, James and Nancy (Dillon) Frazier, to Randolph county, Indiana, about the same time that the Shockneys came here. Her death occurred October 1, 1862. She had received a good education for those early days, and Dr. William P Shockney was exceptionally well educated, having taken courses in literature and mathematics, and graduated in medicine from a medical college in Baltimore, Maryland. In his younger days he taught school for some time. To these parents five children were born, namely: John A. a well-known attorney, who many years ago formed a partnership with our subject in Union City; Theodore of this sketch was the second in order of birth; James N. became state agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and located at Marshalltown, Iowa; Charles H. studied law and began practicing his profession at Dunkirk, Indiana; Mary J., who married Levi Cox, a farmer of Wayne county, Indiana, is now deceased. The paternal grandfather of the above named children was John Shockney, a native of Maryland, who fought in the war of 1812. Patrick Shockney, the great-grandfather, was a native of Ireland, from which country he emigrated to the United States in colonial days, and he was subsequently a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Theodore Shockney spent his boyhood on the farm. At ten years of age he was left an orphan, and he remained on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, working for his board and clothes. He attended district school for a brief time each winter, but, being ambitious to acquire an education he studied assiduously at home, as a result he was enabled to begin teaching when but sixteen years old, and secured a district school, and he continued teaching for a period of nine years, giving eminent satisfaction despite his youth. During vacations he attended school at Winchester and Union City and spent three years in the old college at Ridgeville. He early decided upon a legal career, and with that end in view the last six years of his teaching were spent in reading law, during spare moments, under Governor Isaac P. Gray. In 1877 he entered the law office of Stanton J. Peelle at Indianapolis, remaining a year and completing his course, his preceptor being at that time a member of Congress. Mr. Shockney was admitted to the bar in 1878, upon recommendation of Judge L. J. Monks, and soon began active practice in

Union City, remaining here ever since. He was successful from the first and has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He soon took his position in the front ranks of his professional brethren and long since has become one of the noted legal lights of Indiana. He has long been in partnership with his brother John A., under the firm name of Shockney Brothers. He has remained a close student of everything that pertains to his profession and has kept fully abreast of the times. He is an alert, painstaking, earnest and learned advocate and is a forceful and earnest pleader before a jury, his candor, logic, courtesy and eloquence equally impressing the bench.

Mr. Shockney has always taken an abiding interest in public affairs and has long been an influential leader in Randolph county. He was elected mayor of Union City in 1880, and before his term expired he was the nominee of the Republican party for representative to the state legislature, and was duly elected. In 1888 he was nominated and elected joint senator of the counties of Delaware and Randolph, and made an enviable record in the state senate, in the face of an overwhelmingly Democratic majority. The Republicans of Indiana nominated him in 1892 for lieutenant-governor, and although he made a brilliant race, went down in his first defeat with the rest of the ticket. He has been a member of nearly every state convention since he was twenty-one years of age, and was a member of the state executive committee until nominated, and without his solicitation. He has also been usually a participant in each campaign in Randolph county, making stirring speeches in almost every neighborhood. During the Ohio campaign in 1893, Mr. Shockney was extended a pressing invitation from the state committee to assist in that state, but important business affairs kept him at home. His canvass of Indiana in 1892, while a candidate for lieutenant-governor, widened an already extensive acquaintance with the foremost men of the state, and acquaintance with him means friendship, and this has continued to the present time until today he is an intimate friend of most of the leading politicians and attorneys of Indiana. As a public servant, his record was highly commendable in every respect, and his interest in behalf of this locality, while in the legislature, both as representative and senator, met the hearty approval of his constituents.

Mr. Shockney was married September 23, 1876, to a lady of culture and refinement, Emma Alice Keever, who was born in Illinois, July 19, 1858. She was a daughter of John and Abigail (Kramer) Keever, the progenitors of both having been Hollanders, from which country they emigrated to America and located in Warren county, Ohio, in an early day. Mrs. Shockney was six years old when her parents brought her to Randolph county,

Indiana, where she grew to womanhood, and she received her education in the Union City high school.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Shockney was blessed by the birth of four children, two of whom are deceased, namely: Blanche, born May 16, 1878, was graduated from the local high school, later taking a two years' course in the University of Ohio at Delaware, then was graduated from Miami Commercial College at Dayton, Ohio; she was also graduated from the State Normal at Terre Haute, Indiana; owing to failing health she made an extensive trip to Europe in hopes of recuperating the same, but she was called to her eternal rest on April 19, 1912; she was a young lady of brilliant mind and of much promise. Don P., our subject's second child, was born March 28, 1880, was graduated from the Union City high school, later was graduated from Miami Commercial College at Dayton, Ohio, then spent two years in the University of Indiana at Bloomington; he is now manager of West Dale plantation in Louisiana, and is regarded as a young man of much business ability. Ava Marie, the third of Mr. Shockney's children, was born July 16, 1885, was in the graduating class of the Union City high school, where she was making an excellent record, when summoned from her studies by death on September 19, 1905; Mary Lucille, born September 29, 1895, was graduated from the local high school with a fine record, and is at this writing at home with her father. The Shockney residence is one of the modernly appointed and attractive homes in this part of the county, and has long been known as a place of hospitality to the many friends of the family. But death invaded the same, casting over it a dark pall which even time cannot dispel, the wife and mother being called to her reward in the silent land on March 26, 1913. She was a great home woman, an ideal mother and wife, and the wholesome atmosphere in which she reared her children, is clearly reflected in all their lives. She was a woman of beautiful attributes of head and heart, kind, neighborly, genial and of uniform pleasing presence, and, also possessing rare intelligence. She did much toward the large success of her husband, encouraging, counseling and sympathizing with him, which induced him to put forth his best efforts. She was greatly beloved by a wide circle of friends who will long lament her untimely departure. She was a devout member of the Christian church, in which Mr. Shockney also holds membership. Politically, he is now inclined to the progresssive movement. Personally he is a gentleman whom it is a pleasure to know, companionable, high-minded, plain and unassuming, who eminently deserves the confidence and esteem that is universally accorded him.

CLIFF G. BALES.

Randolph county was especially fortunate in the character of her pioneers, who, save in rare instances, possessed the pluck, fortitude and courage of the true Anglo-Saxon—that race which appears to delight in difficulties, because thereby opportunities are afforded to conquer them. The founders of this country were brave, strong-armed, far-seeing, God-fearing, law-abiding citizens, patriotic and true to their native or adopted land, and conscientious in the discharge of their every duty toward their fellow men. From such a people sprang Cliff G. Bales, a successful young real estate, loan and insurance man of the town of Farmland, Randolph county; for we note the fact that his great grandfather braved the wilds in this locality in pioneer days and established the family home in the face of obstacles that would no doubt have appalled us of the present generation, and he and the rest of the Baleses have ever shown themselves to be public-spirited, honorable minded, helpful people in all relations of life.

Mr. Bales was born on his grandfather's old farm in Washington township, Randolph county, October 25, 1880. He is a son of Henry S. and Louie C. (Stout) Bales, whose family consisted of three children, namely: Cliff G., of this sketch; Mabel, born February 7, 1891, resides with her parents in Traverse City; Charlotte, born December 16, 1895, is also a member of the home circle. Henry S. Bales, the father, was also born on the old Bales homestead in Washington township, this county, this having been also the birthplace of our subject's grandfather. The founder of the Bales family in this county emigrated from England with the famous historical character, William Penn. Mr. Bales first settled in North Carolina, later came to Ohio, and from there to Indiana, locating in Randolph county when white settlers were indeed few and the wilderness was the home of Indians and wild beasts. This family has done much for the general upbuilding of the county in many ways. They have, most of them, followed general farming for a livelihood, and have been known for their thrift, honesty and neighborliness. The mother of the subject of this sketch came from Ohio where she was born. The father spent his life engaged in farming in his native county.

Cliff G. Bales grew up on the home farm, and he had the advantages of a good education, having attended the local public schools, later graduating from the Winchester high school and the Indianapolis Business College.

On June 3, 1895 he married Colona Owens, daughter of William N. Owens, a successful farmer in Randolph county. Mrs. Bales is one of four children, and she grew to womanhood in her native community and received a

good education in the public schools. She is the eldest of the family, the other children being named Pearl, wife of Ernest Fetters, a farmer of Randolph county, and they have two children; Robert, a mechanical engineer, was graduated from Purdue University, and now a member of the faculty of that college; he married Edith Hormell; Anna, the youngest child, was born February 17, 1893.

Mr. Bales after leaving school was for some time assistant cashier of the Farmland State Bank, in fact held that responsible position for a period of nine years, discharging his duties in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of the stockholders and patrons. Since severing his connection with the above named institution he has been engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business in which he was successful from the start and now has a large, lucrative and rapidly growing business.

Politically, he is a Progressive. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he attends the Christian church. Owing to his natural ability, his honesty, and courtesy, he has an especially bright future as a business man.

JESSE L. HOPPES.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. The life of Jesse L. Hoppes, who, although yet young in years, is one of the leading business men of Farmland, Randolph county, where he owns and conducts a well appointed and modern drug store, has been such as to elicit just praise from those who know him best, owing to the fact he has always been loyal to the trusts reposed in him and has been upright in his dealings with his fellow-men, at the same time lending his support to the advancement of any cause looking to the welfare of the community at large.

Mr. Hoppes was born in Jay county, Indiana, January 22, 1881. He is a son of Sylvester and Emaline (Daugherty) Hoppes, whose family consisted of five children, namely: James P., a farmer near Redkey, Indiana, married Molly Jenkins, of the same neighborhood, and they have one child, Mabel; John O., of Traverse City, Michigan, is employed at the asylum there; he married Ida Cates, of Wayne City; Anna Belle, who lives near Redkey, married Neil Carter, a farmer, and they have one child, Lucy Belle; William O.,

a druggist at Redkey, married Della Meanda, which union has been without issue; Jesse L., subject of this sketch, is the youngest.

Sylvester Hoppes is a native of Ohio, and when a youth he moved with the family from Fayette county, that state to near Redkey, Jay county, Indiana, where our subject's Grandfather Hoppes settled in pioneer days, and there his son Sylvester grew to manhood and took up farming which he always followed. The Hoppes family is of German descent. The parents of the mother of our subject moved from Ohio to the vicinity of Redkey when she was a child, and there established their permanent home. It was in that vicinity that the parents of our subject were married and began housekeeping; they are both still living.

Jesse L. Hoppes grew to manhood on the home farm and he received excellent educational advantages, having passed through the public schools at Redkey, then the Marion Normal and subsequently Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana, where he made an excellent record and from which he was graduated with the class of 1908. He took a course in pharmacy and received his degree in the same.

Mr. Hoppes was married September 20, 1905 to Florence Bell Swhier, a daughter of G. W. Swhier, a retired farmer, whose family consists of eight children, all surviving at this writing. To our subject and wife one child has been born, Marjorie May, whose birth occurred on October 22, 1909. Mrs. Hoppes is also well educated, having been graduated from the Purdue University.

Mr. Hoppes went to Marion, Indiana, as a drug clerk, and he later came to Farmland where he clerked a year in a drug store, then bought a fourth interest in the Bly Botkin Drug Company, whereupon he assumed management of the same. A year later he purchased the entire business, which he has conducted to the present time with great success, enjoying one of the largest trades of any drug store in the county, and carrying an extensive and carefully selected stock of drugs and drug sundries. His store is neat and well kept, one of the best in every way in this locality, in fact, would be a credit to a city much larger than Farmland. Mr. Hoppes understands every phase of the business and honesty, carefulness and promptness as well as unfailing courtesy are his watchwords.

Politically, he is a Democrat, and fraternally, is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order. He attends the Christian church. His maternal grandfather Daugherty was a minister in the Methodist church.

Personally, Mr. Hoppes is a gentleman of pleasing address who makes and retains friends easily.

CARL W. WATSON.

The prestige which attaches to Carl W. Watson of Farmland is that which comes of a line of succession in business. Mr. Watson is the leading baker and grocer of Farmland, and the enterprise with which he is associated extends back to the days of the Civil war. He is one of those men who come into the possession of an established business with genius sufficient to sustain and develop its reputation. In this way many of the largest enterprises of the nation have been built up. The Watson bakery was started in an unpretentious way in 1868, and by close attention to detail and grasp of conditions the business has been brought up through three generations to its present ample proportions. Mr. Watson is one of the leading and influential citizens of Randolph county and his bakery and grocery trade are of the largest and most flourishing in the state. It is to such thoughtful and energetic men as he that Farmland and Randolph county owe their reputation for wealth and progress.

Farmland is Mr. Watson's native town. He was born there April 11, 1887, and is the son of George B. and Abigail (Miller) Watson. He had one brother and three sisters. One of the latter, Dolly, lives in Hartford City and is the wife of J. P. Cronin, cashier of the Citizens Bank. The father of Carl W. Watson was born near Piqua, O., January 25, 1838. His grandfather moved to Indiana, near Ft. Wayne when his father was an infant, and a few years later went to Randolph City. From there he moved to Farmland and was postmaster of that town thirteen years. At the expiration of that time he went into the bakery business, and the name of Watson has been over the door ever since.

July 12, 1901, the subject of this review, Carl W. Watson, was married to Bertha Smithson, a daughter of Michael Smithson, a prominent and prosperous farmer near Ridgeville. They have one child, Marjorie, who was born October 26, 1907, and is being educated in the local schools. At the age of fifteen Mr. Watson entered upon the business career that he has since pursued so successfully. For two years he did work in a restaurant preliminary to taking partnership with his father, and in 1893 they bought the place where the bakery and grocery is now established. The entrance of the son into the firm infused new life into it, and from that time the trade has grown with astonishing rapidity. The firm has all modern appliances and its trade extends throughout the surrounding country. Few bakeries in the state, and none in the county, carry a larger and fresher stock. Mr. Watson is a member of the Friends Church and is a hearty participant in all its undertakings.

A notable fact in the commercial history of Farmland is that Peter S.

Miller, the father of Mr. Watson's mother, was the first dry goods merchant of the town. He conducted the store he started for thirty years and was later in the drug business ten years. So both branches of the family have been closely identified with the mercantile interests of the town from their incipiency. Mr. Miller lived to be sixty-eight years of age and was one of ten children. The father of Mr. Watson, it may be noticed, was the first city marshal of Farmland and was for a number of years a member of the town council. He served through the Civil war in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He has been a Mason since 1866.

Farmland is one of the enterprising and socially distinguished towns of the state, and among its leaders in social, religious and business circles is Carl W. Watson. Farmland is the better by his residence there, and will ever bear the marks of his enterprise, energy and devotion. Its interests are his interests, and in the unfolding of his powers the town has been the greatest beneficiary. In the fullest sense Mr. Watson is a public-spirited citizen, and his influence is felt wherever he is known.

THOMAS H. CLARK.

It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's leading men, great warriors, renowned statesmen and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and were indebted largely to its early influence for the distinction which they attained; indeed, it seems that the best citizens of all our states, whether noted in any special line of endeavor or not, were tillers of the soil, and the same rule holds good today as in the past. From the farm came the Clarks, one of the honored and representative families of Randolph county.

Thomas H. Clark, substantial farmer, public servant and man of affairs, was born August 26, 1846, on a farm in Warren county, Ohio, and he is a son of Thomas and Susannah (Cox) Clark, and was one of nine children, he being the only son, and was fourth in order of birth. His sisters are, Ann Eliza, married B. V. M. Brouse, a farmer of Ward township, and died at the age of fifty-one years, leaving seven children: Mary Jane is the widow of William Valentine, who was a farmer near Springfield, Ohio, and she has seven children; Emmeline married Cyrus Sackett, now deceased; she lives near Winchester and has five children, two having died in early life; Sarah Elizabeth is the widow of Thomas Seagraves, who was a farmer, and she

MRS. THOS. H. CLARK.

THOS. H. CLARK.

had five children; Arabella, deceased, married Henry Hobbick, a farmer in Kansas, and three sons were born to them; Martha, of Muncie, Indiana, is the widow of Colvin Mann, who was a farmer, and five children were born to them; Margaret, widow of Robert Reynolds, lives at Winchester, by whom she had four children; she later married Daniel Keys and to them four children were born: Hannah, deceased, was the wife of Robert McCracken, also deceased; he was a farmer and merchant of Green township, and to them three children were born.

Thomas Clark, father of our subject, was reared on a farm in Warren county, Ohio. About 1840 he came to Indiana and took up a homestead, then returned to Ohio, where he remained seven years, then came back to Indiana and established his future home, and here his death occurred in 1888 at the age of seventy-one years. His farm has remained in the family, our subject now occupying the same. He was a successful farmer and a good and useful man. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Jacob Clark, a native of Pennsylvania, and he came to Indiana about 1844 and took up a farm in Ward township, Randolph county. He was a blacksmith by trade, which he followed in connection with farming. His death occurred in Ohio about 1880 at the advanced age of eighty-four years. The father of our subject had a premonition of his death six months before the final summons came, and made his arrangements accordingly. Our subject's maternal grandmother, Mary Cox, was a native of New Jersey and grandfather Cox was a soldier in the Mexican war. The Clarks originally came from Ireland, where the remote ancestors, of whom but little is known, made their homes for a number of generations. Some of the family emigrated to America in the old Colonial days and settled in Pennsylvania, where we first hear of Thomas Clark, father of Jacob Clark, mentioned above. Jacob Clark first moved to Maryland from his native state, thence to Ohio, where he remained some time before coming on to Indiana. His wife, Patience Snyder, whom he married in Pennsylvania, died within a few years after the family arrived in Randolph county, and a short time afterwards Mr. Clark returned to his old home in Warren county, Ohio, and there spent the rest of his life.

Thomas H. Clark, of this review, grew to manhood on the old home farm in Ward township, this county, and there worked when a boy during crop seasons, and he received a good practical education in the local schools. He was a mere boy when the war between the states began, but he proved his courage by enlisting in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, December 25, 1863, and he proved to be a faithful

and gallant soldier, serving until honorably discharged August 31, 1865. He was with the Army of the Ohio most of the time and took part in a number of engagements, including the many battles and skirmishes of the memorable Atlanta campaign under General Sherman, fought at Franklin and Nashville under General Thomas, also in numerous minor engagements, passing through all without receiving any serious injury. In the battle of Atlanta he was struck between the shoulders by a spent ball, and, at another time, a bullet struck his cartridge box, saving his life thereby. After the war he returned home and purchased a farm in White River township, Randolph county, where he resided two years, and in 1868 purchased a part of a valuable farm in section 30, Ward township, later adding to the same until he owned two hundred and fifty-three acres of very productive land, his finely improved and well kept farm lying about five miles from Winchester. On it stands a commodious dwelling and substantial outbuildings and here he carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale, ranking with the leading agriculturists of the county. Through his thrift and industry he has accumulated a handsome competency and is a stockholder and director in the State Bank at Ridgeville. He has always been a lover of good livestock and has devoted considerable attention to raising the same. He formerly also owned an interest in an establishment for the manufacture of drain tile. He is one of our worthiest and most conspicuous examples of a self-made man. Politically, he is a Republican and has long been active and influential in local party affairs. He was one of the commissioners of Randolph county for six years, filling the office in a manner entirely creditable to himself and to all concerned. He is president of the Orphans' Home Board, and has done much for the promotion of this commendable work. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to and liberally supports the Christian church. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Clark has been three times married, first, to Barbara Hobbick, in 1866. She was a native of Pennsylvania, but came with her family to Randolph county, locating in Ward township, when but a child. Her death occurred March 25, 1873, leaving two children, Ida A., born August 15, 1867, married Edward Mickey, who died July, 1913, at Saratoga, and to them two children were born, Ivan and Paul; Elmer E., born October 12, 1872, married Gertrude Thomas, and is a farmer of Randolph county; to them seven children have been born. Mr. Clark's second marriage occurred in 1875, when he espoused Mrs. Jane Reitenour, daughter of James Hale of Randolph

county, and to this union two children were born, Clarissa S., who married Ora Collins, a farmer of Ward township, and to them seven children have been born; and James T., who married Estey Michael, is farming in Ward township. The second wife of our subject died in 1898. By her previous marriage she had one child, William H. Reitenour. On December 24, 1898, our subject married his last wife, Emma Keener, daughter of a farmer of White River township. Her parents were both deceased at the time of her marriage.

Mr. Clark is a gentleman in whom the utmost confidence is reposed by all who know him owing to his long life of honest dealings with the people of Randolph county, and he is liked by all classes.

GEORGE P. KENNEDY.

We should indeed be proud of the fact that there is no limit in this country to which natural ability, industry and honesty may not aspire. One born in the most unpromising surroundings and reared in the most adverse environments may nevertheless break from his fetters and rise to the highest station in the land, and the qualities do not have to be of transcendent character to enable him to accomplish this result. It is more the way he does it and his skill in grasping the opportunities presented than to any remarkable qualities presented by him. Accordingly it is found that very often in this country the chief executive of the nation or state and other high public officials possess no greater ability than thousands of others. They have simply taken better advantage of their opportunities than their fellows. And this truth runs through every occupation. The business man rises above his competitors merely by taking advantage of conditions which others overlook or fail to grasp. One of the thrifty and successful business men of Randolph county is George P. Kennedy, well-known hardware dealer of Union City.

Mr. Kennedy was born January 4, 1868, in the above named city and county and here he has been content to spend his life. He is a son of Patrick G. and Catherine (Wiese) Kennedy. The father was born in Ireland in 1838 and there grew to manhood and was educated, remaining in the Emerald Isle until 1855, when he emigrated to the United States. He located in Randolph county, Indiana, and here spent the rest of his life, successfully engaged in the grocery business in Union City, where his death occurred in 1875. His wife was born in Ohio in 1841, and her death occurred in 1877. She grew to womanhood in her native state and received a good education,

and she came to Randolph county when young, where she met and married Mr. Kennedy, who was at that time engaged as a book-keeper, but later entered the mercantile field.

Four children were born to Patrick G. Kennedy and wife, namely: Mrs. Mary M. Connelly, Mrs. Gertrude R. Coulter, George P., and Mrs Margaret M. Blootman.

George P. Kennedy received his education in the parochial schools of Union City, then learned telegraphy, and when only sixteen years of age he commenced work as telegrapher for the old "B" line, with which he remained twelve years, the last seven of which were spent as train dispatcher on the same railroad. He gave the company eminent satisfaction, being regarded as one of their most efficient and trustworthy employees. The road is now known as the Big Four. Finally, tiring of the exacting work of dispatcher, he left the service of the road and began in the hardware business in Union City, in partnership with P. J. Wiese, under the firm name of J. P. Wiese & Company, which partnership continued satisfactorily until the death of Mr. Wiese, in 1901, after which his widow, Mrs. Angie Wiese, continued the business until 1913, when she sold out to Mr. Kennedy, but the firm is still known as the Wiese Hardware Company. This is one of the largest and best known stores of its kind in Randolph county, and a complete stock of general hardware, stoves, paints, oils, pumps; in fact, everything used in a thriving farming community like this. Mr. Kennedy has been very successful as a hardware man, building up an extensive and ever-growing trade, which now extends over a vast territory.

Mr. Kennedy was married October 22, 1889, to Catherine Maloney, who was born in Shelby county, Ohio, December 10, 1869. She is a daughter of John and Margaret (Enright) Maloney, natives of Ireland, from which country they emigrated to the United States when young and established their home in Shelby county, Ohio. Mrs. Kennedy received a good education in the common schools.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, namely: Andrew Jerome, born July 30, 1890, died May 5, 1894; Charles B., born July 31, 1895, graduated from the Union City high school and is now attending St. Mary's College at Dayton, Ohio; Marcella, born September 11, 1898, is attending high school; Catherine, born January 12, 1901, is attending grade school.

Politically, Mr. Kennedy is a Democrat; fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Columbus in Union City, and to the Benevolent and Protective

Order of Elks at Greenville. He belongs to St. Mary's Catholic church in Union City. He is secretary of the local school board and is a member of the library board. He is one of the influential men of the town and has done much for the general good of the same.

HENRY C. HULL.

The able and popular superintendent of the Randolph County Infirmary, Henry C. Hull, has been distinctively the architect of his own fortunes, has been true and loyal in all the relations of life and stands as a type of that sterling manhood which ever commands respect and honor. He is a man who would have won his way in any locality fate might have placed him, for he has sound judgment, coupled with great energy and business tact, together with upright principles, all of which make for success wherever they are rightly and persistently applied. By reason of these principles he has won and retained a wide circle of friends throughout this, his native county.

Mr. Hall was born on November 16, 1857, in White River township, Randolph county, and here he has spent his life. He is a son of Joseph and Lucy (Haynes) Hull. The father was born in New Jersey and the mother in the state of New York, and both came to Randolph county as children with their parents, who came as early pioneers, making the long journey from the East in wagons across the rugged Alleghanies. All was woods here and game was abundant. Grandfather Johile Hull settled on land about two miles south of Winchester and there built his log cabin home in the heavy timber, and began clearing and developing his land. Grandfather Stephen Haynes settled with his family near what is now Huntsville in West River township, and there cleared and developed a farm. They were both carpenters and worked considerably at their trade. They became large land owners and were prominent men in the early affairs of the county.

Joseph Hull also engaged successfully in farming in this vicinity. He was also a brick maker and a builder. Many of the substantial brick houses over the country were built by him and still stand as monuments of his skill and honesty as a builder. Many of them are in Winchester. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters, all now deceased but three, namely: Laura, wife of George Mace of Hancock county; James F., who is farming in White River township; and Henry C., of this review. The death of Joseph Hull occurred on June 1, 1905, his wife having preceded him to

the grave eighteen years, dying February 14, 1887, in Tangerine, Florida. The father died in Winchester.

Henry C. Hull was reared on the home farm where he worked hard when a boy. He received his education in the common schools, however his education was limited to about three months each winter for only a few years. But he has read extensively in later years and is a well informed man.

Mr. Hull was married August 27, 1885, to Minnie Lock, a daughter of William F. and Mary (Robbins) Lock, of Randolph county. The father was born in New Jersey and the mother was a native of Kentucky. They came to Randolph county as young people. Our subject and wife have one daughter, Mabel C. Hull, who has been well educated in the Winchester schools.

After his marriage Mr. Hull located on a farm, two and one-half miles northwest of Winchester where he farmed for two years. He then moved to his father's old home farm two miles south of Winchester, where he remained three years, then moved to a farm near Mt. Zion, where he spent three years, and from there moved to his own small farm one mile south of Winchester, adjoining the home farm. Here he lived twelve years. On September 1, 1905, he moved to the County Infirmary home and took charge of the farm and property as superintendent. This fine farm of over three hundred acres he has managed in a most commendable manner, keeping it well-improved and under a high state of cultivation, and all interested, agree that he is one of the most skilful and conscientious men who has ever been in charge of the county farm. He carries on general farming and keeps large herds of cattle and hogs, feeding large numbers of a good grade of livestock annually. The soil was formerly thin, but is now rich and productive. Nearly everything that is consumed at the institute is raised on the farm. He has made this one of the model farms of the county. He not only conducts the farm here most successfully and satisfactorily, but he and his estimable wife look well to the comfort and welfare of more than fifty inmates of the institution. All buildings are kept in perfect order, sanitary, neat and comfortable.

Politically Mr. Hull has always been a Republican, and has long been active in local party affairs, however, he has never been an office seeker and never held office. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order and seems to carry its sublime precepts into his every-day relations with his fellow-men.

ALBERT R. ABSHIRE.

There could be no more comprehensive history written of a city or county or even of a state and its people than that which deals with the life work of those who, by their own endeavor and indomitable energy, have placed themselves where they well deserve the title of "prominent and progressive." In this sketch will be found the name of a gentleman who has outstripped the less active and ambitious plodders on the highway of life, one who has been consistent in his life work and never permitted the "grass to grow under his feet," one who, while advancing his own interests has not neglected his full duties to the general public, at the same time upholding an honored family name.

Albert R. Abshire, of Winchester, Randolph county, was born in Washington township, this county, March 12, 1850, seven miles south of Winchester, where he lived for a period of fifty-five years, and which valuable farm he yet owns, this place having been in the Abshire family about ninety years, and from the early pioneer days to the present this family has been one of the best known in this locality, its various members having done much toward the general development of the same. He is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Ballard) Abshire, who spent their lives successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits and who were well-known and highly respected in their community. The death of the father occurred on June 12, 1900, having been preceded to the grave over a quarter of a century by his wife, her death occurring on January 18, 1874. They are both buried in Liberty Cemetery, Washington township.

Albert R. Abshire was reared on the home farm where he worked when a boy. He received his education in the district schools, also went to school two years in Winchester. He began life for himself as a teacher, which profession he followed for a period of fourteen years with much success, his services being in great demand. In 1882 he was elected trustee of Washington township, which office he held for two years, then turned his attention to farming on the old home place in Washington township where he continued general farming and stock raising with gratifying results until the spring of 1905, when he moved with his family to Winchester and here he still resides. He owns a highly improved and productive farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres. He is a heavy stockholder in the Citizens Banking Company, of Lynn, Indiana, and was for many years a director in the same.

Politically he is a Republican and has always been a loyal party sup-

porter and always greatly interested in public matters and active in all matters having as their object the general upbuilding of his city and county.

Mr. Abshire was married on February 6, 1889, to Alberta Arnold, daughter of C. A. M. and Susan (Carlton) Arnold, of Meigs county, Ohio. To this union four daughters and one son have been born, namely: Arnold T., born May 23, 1905, died in infancy; Edith B., born June 15, 1890, was graduated from the Winchester high school, is proficient in music and is teaching that art in her community, is also teaching one of the district schools; Elma Susan, born September 10, 1892, also a graduate of the high school in Winchester, is a student of art and the violin, and she also is gifted with the artistic temperament; Esther Lucile, born October 3, 1894, was graduated from the Winchester high school, is also a teacher and musician of marked ability; Helen Ruth, born August 31, 1899, is a student in the public schools, and is also a gifted musician. They are all young ladies of culture, refinement and much promise. The family attends the Methodist church and Sunday school, and they are prominent in the best social life of the city.

JESSE F. BIRD.

In looking over the list of eligibles for this history and studying the data for the same the biographer finds that many of our enterprising citizens have come from the Carolinas. Those old states, while yet able to sustain a vast population are pretty well worn, the soil not having been properly managed and has therefore become thin, so many of the thriftier of the citizens of that section of Dixie land have desired newer countries where the soil was richer and therefore opportunities greater, so large numbers have been coming to Randolph and other counties in the Hoosier state since the close of the Civil war. Among them was the Bird family.

Jesse F. Bird, farmer and stock raiser of Washington township, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, January 28, 1851, the scion of an old Southern family, many of whose praiseworthy traits of head and heart he seems to have inherited. He is a son of James and Caroline (Macon) Bird. James Bird was born September 30, 1811, in the same county and state as was our subject and there he grew to manhood, received a meager education in the common schools, married Caroline Macon, who was born October 7, 1815, and there established the family home, where he remained until the fall of 1867, when he made the long overland journey with his family to Randolph county, Indiana, locating in Washington township, walking from Rich-

MRS CLARA MAY JOHNSON

JESSE F BIRD

ALETHA J. BIRD

mond, this state. After living here three years he went back to North Carolina. Politically, he was a Republican, and in religious matters was a member of the Christian church. His death occurred on May 20, 1888, and his wife died February 28, 1895. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, five of whom are deceased; those living are Hartwell, Mrs. Rebecca Brown and Zimri, all residents of North Carolina; Gideon lives in Winchester, Indiana; Eli lives near Castleton, and Jesse F., of this sketch.

Jesse F. Bird received practically no schooling, for he was a boy when the war between the states was in progress and schools as well as most everything else was neglected in his section of the country. He was sixteen years old when he came with his parents to Indiana, and soon afterward began working out by the day on various farms. At the age of seventeen he went to Missouri and stayed a year. After working as a farm hand for seven years he rented seventy-five acres which he farmed nearly five years, then purchased eighty acres, which is now a part of his home farm. He worked hard, managed well and therefore prospered with the advancing years. His original purchase had no buildings, but he improved it properly and added to it until he now owns one of the choice farms of Washington township, consisting of two hundred and thirty-four acres, all well tiled and well drained. He has a large up-to-date home, good barns, fences of the latest model, steel and concrete posts. He raises a general breed of livestock and feeds large numbers of hogs for the market.

Politically, Mr. Bird is a Progressive. He belongs to the Christian church in which he is an elder and trustee and was superintendent of the Sunday school for a great many years, in fact, is one of the pillars in the local church. For many years he was president of the Washington Township Sunday School Union and was one of its organizers. He is a trustee of New Liberty cemetery. He has served as road supervisor and was elected a member of the advisory board, but refused to serve.

During the war a Confederate camp was located a mile or two from the home of James Bird. A brother of our subject refused to enlist and in retaliation, the Confederates held our subject's parents in their camp as prisoners for several weeks, leaving six children at home alone.

Mr. Bird was married February 15, 1877 to Aletha J. Willis, who was born in Washington township, this county, September 22, 1853, and here she grew to womanhood and received her education. She is a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (York) Willis. Her father was born in 1825 in this county, his parents having been among the earliest settlers here. Joseph

Willis was an invalid from his twenty-first year. His death occurred September 14, 1866. Sarah York was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, July 7, 1823, and came to this county in early life where her death occurred April 24, 1898.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bird two children were born, namely: Walter F., born May 30, 1881, died October 17, 1886; Clara May, born September 20, 1887, married Walter A. Johnson, and they live on the old home farm. They are the parents of one child, Aletha Jane, born November 5, 1913, in Detroit, Michigan.

GRANT C. MARKLE, M. D.

The name Markle has been a household word to the people of Randolph county for the past forty years, and during that period no name in the list of medical men in this section of the Hoosier state has stood out any more prominently, for Dr. Grant C. Markle, of this review, and his worthy father before him, Dr. John E. Markle, have been prominent physicians and surgeons of the county during that period, the former during the latter part and the latter during the first part of the period designated. They have brought health, and therefore happiness to the people of this locality and have won the lasting gratitude of all. The elder Markle has passed on to a higher plane of endeavor, but his mantle seems to have fallen on his son who is carrying on the commendable work of bringing surcease for the multiform ills to which humanity is heir, and he is in every respect proving himself to be a worthy son of a worthy sire.

Dr. Grant C. Markle, of Winchester, was born in Portland, Indiana, October 31, 1868, and is a son of Dr. John E. and Emily V. (Johnson) Markle. Owing to the prominence of the father his biography will be given at some length before proceeding with the life history of the son.

Dr. John E. Markle was born at Ithaca, New York, December 2, 1838, his father, Jacob Markle, having been a merchant at that place, and who subsequently moved with his family to Candor, Tioga county, New York, in 1841, where he lived until 1853, in which year he came to Madison county, Indiana, locating at a village which was later named Markleville. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits at this point until his death in 1864. His son, John E., received an excellent education in the Academy at Candor, New York and the University at Meadville, Pennsylvania. In 1859 he began the study of medicine, and a year later found him pursuing his studies at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio. In the spring of

1861 he began practicing at Fishersburg, Indiana. But his practice was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil war, and on August 4th of that year he enlisted in Company E. Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. While in camp at Anderson he was detailed for duty in the hospital department, and he did not return to his company until in November, 1862, at Helena, Arkansas. On January 4, 1863, he was appointed second lieutenant and was detailed as commander of a squad to assist in carrying out one of General Grant's plans in the Mississippi campaign. For valuable service he was made first lieutenant April 4, 1863. He had charge of his company at the battle of Magnolia Hills, Mississippi and for bravery displayed in the capture of a rebel battery, he was given a captain's commission. As captain of Company K, he participated in thirty-two engagements, winning an enviable record for bravery and daring courage. He was in the battle of Palo Alto, Texas, one of the last of the war. Here he performed one of his most courageous feats by rescuing the regimental colors from the enemy into whose hands they had fallen. On October 15, 1865, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of his regiment, serving in that capacity until February 19, 1866, when he was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service. At the close of the war he was the only one among forty applicants who passed a successful examination for admission into the regular army. He was never wounded or taken prisoner.

After his military career had ended, Dr. John E. Markle located at Portland, Jay county, Indiana, in March, 1866, and there began the practice of his profession. He later attended a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College from which he was graduated in the spring of 1868. He continued to practice at Portland until 1873 when he removed to Hagerstown, Indiana, and on November 2, 1874, located at Winchester, where he remained successfully engaged in the practice of his profession until his death which occurred on March 20, 1903. He was secretary of the Jay County Medical Association and in 1866 was president of the same. In 1876 he suggested a similar organization for Randolph county and was the principal organizer of the same, was president for one year. In the winter of 1878-9 he attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1879. Later in that year he assisted in organizing the Delaware District Medical Society, and was elected vice-president, and president in 1880. He was a member of the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and he contributed numerous valuable papers to the medical journals of the

country. At the organization of the Randolph County Board of Health he was elected secretary, and was by virtue of the same, health officer of the county. He was appointed United States pension examiner July 1, 1882, serving four years, and was later re-appointed. He was a Republican and a member of the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was noble grand of the latter lodge, and reached the master's degree in the former, being a Scottish Rite, a Knights Templar and a member of the Chapter. He was also past grand of the Odd Fellows and was representative to the grand lodge of Indiana in 1870. He was a great physician of the old school and enjoyed a very large and lucrative practice and was one of the best known doctors of his day in northern Indiana. He was elected clerk of his county in 1896, serving four years.

Dr. John E. Markle was married September 19, 1866 to Emily V Johnson, daughter of Jephtha Johnson, of Wayne county, this state, and she is still living, making her home with her son, Dr. Grant C. Markle. The only other child of these parents was Minnie, who died in infancy.

Dr. Grant C. Markle was reared in the atmosphere of a physician's home and attended the public schools, graduating from the Winchester high school in 1886. He then entered Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Deciding to follow in the footsteps of his father in a professional way he began studying medicine under him at his office in Winchester, subsequently entering the medical department of the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1892. He at once began practice with his father in Winchester and has remained in the general practice to the present time. He was not long in rising to distinction in his profession. He has always kept well abreast of the progress of the science, is an enthusiast in his practice, and tireless in his performance of duty. During the past year he has been compelled to give up much of his practice in view of the fact that on January 29, 1913, he was struck by a locomotive at a street crossing in Winchester and seriously injured, while making a professional call. He remained in partnership with his father for five years, then practiced by himself. He is a member of the county, state and national medical societies. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a staunch Republican and has been active in public matters since attaining his majority. He was county health commissioner for several years, and is a progressive citizen in every respect. He has also been city health officer.

Dr. Markle was married December 30, 1897 to Bessie Smith, a daugh-

ter of Dr. W. G. and Julia (Lucas) Smith, a prominent Winchester family. Here Mrs. Markle grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a lady of culture and pleasant address. The union of the Doctor and wife has been without issue.

SIMON RAMSEY.

The most elaborate history is perforce a merciless abridgement, the historian being obliged to select his facts and materials from manifold details and to marshal them in concise and logical order. This applies to specific as well as generic history, and in the former catagory is included the interesting and important department of biography. In every life of honor and usefulness there is no dearth of interesting situations and incidents, and yet in summing up the career of men like Simon Ramsey, a venerable and highly respected citizen living just south of the city of Winchester the writer must touch only on the more salient facts, giving the keynote of the character and eliminating all that is superfluous to the continuity of the narrative. The gentleman whose name appears above has led an active and useful life, devoid of the spectacular or exciting, and the more prominent features have been so identified with the useful and practical that it is to them almost entirely that the writer refers in the following paragraphs.

Mr. Ramsey was born February 22, 1834 in Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio. He is a son of Benjamin and Jennette (Moore) Ramsey. The father was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania and the mother was born in Scotland. When the Moore family first emigrated to America they settled in New York, later crossing the Alleghany mountains to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, then took flat boats in which they descended the Ohio river, first settling in woods of what is now Lawrenceburg. The Ramseys came west in the early years of the nineteenth century and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. The parents of our subject were married in 1827 and later established their home in Warren county, Ohio. The grandparents, Arthur and Agnes (Fleming) Moore located in the vicinity of the above named city and Mr. Moore engaged in the foundry business in Cincinnati, also the machine business. After their marriage the parents of our subject moved to Lebanon, Warren county, where the father engaged at the shoemaker's trade, later he moved to Cincinnati, and in 1851 the family moved to Spartanburg, Randolph county, where the father continued working at his trade and also engaged some in farming, purchasing some land. Benjamin Ramsey was born

April 1, 1805, and his death occurred in 1866 in Fletcher, Miami county, Ohio where he had lived for several years. He had married a second time. Jennette Moore, mother of our subject, was born in Scotland in 1799, and her death occurred in October, 1858.

Five children were born to Benjamin Ramsey and wife, two of whom died in infancy; Agnes, who married John W. Love, is deceased; Hester, who was the wife of John T. Chenoweth, is also deceased; Simon, of this review, is the only one of his immediate family now living. He has a half sister, Clara Belle, now Mrs. Fentors, who lives in Miami county, Ohio.

Simon Ramsey was reared in Lebanon and Cincinnati, Ohio until he was seventeen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Randolph county, Indiana. He attended the public schools in Cincinnati, and he also went to the Spartanburg, Indiana, schools for a time. About 1853 the family moved to Winchester where the father worked at his trade. As a young man our subject worked at various things. On February 6, 1860 he married Eliza Ellen Lister, a daughter of James and Sarah (Ellis) Lister. To our subject and wife two sons were born, namely: Charles Amos, who is married and living in Muncie; Nathan W. is married and lives with his parents on the home farm.

For a number of years both before and after his marriage Simon Ramsey was a deputy in the various county offices. In September, 1873 he was elected treasurer of Randolph county and served one term of two years. After leaving this office he lived in Winchester for some years and in 1878 he moved with his family to his farm one and one-half miles south of this city and here he has resided continuously to the present time. He has a valuable and well-kept farm on which he has carried on general farming and stock raising and on which stands a comfortable home. The active work of the farm is now done by the son, the elder Ramsey taking life easy in his old age, enjoying the fruits of his former years of labor.

Politically he has always been a Republican and active and influential in local party affairs. His first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont in 1856. He has done much to encourage better methods of farming in this locality and was for some time president of the Randolph County Agricultural Society. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined both lodges in the year 1856, and has been in continuous good standing in each, thus for a period of over half a century. His wife and family are members of the Methodist church.

GEORGE A. EASTMAN.

Among the most commendable attributes of human character is faithfulness to duty. No one contemplates for even a moment the life record of George A. Eastman, the genial, efficient and popular agent of the Big Four Railroad Company at Winchester, without noting his marked fidelity to duty. That has been the main reason of his success in railroad work, for, everyone knows that lack of interest in one's tasks is not conducive to reward. There is never a serious blot on his record of many decades in the railroad service, neither is there, so far as known to the public, a stain on his private record, so we are glad to give him mention in this work.

Mr. Eastman was born in Union City, on the Ohio side, February 19, 1867. He is a son of Henry O. and Harriet J. (Livingood) Eastman. The father was born in New Hampshire and the mother in Darke county, Ohio. The elder Eastman came to Cleveland, Ohio in March, 1861 after spending his boyhood in New England, and engaged in railroad construction work, later coming to what is now Union City, and engaged in the construction of the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad, now the Big Four, and while living at Union City he and Harriet J. Livingood were married. Her father, Jacob Livingood, had moved to that place from Darke county, Ohio, and built the first house in the new town. He was a great Abolitionist and was active in the workings of the "underground railroad." Henry O. Eastman became roadmaster of the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis road, and during its subsequent changes, until he was incapaciated for work and retired. He is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His aged wife is also living. They are each of good sturdy New England stock.

To Henry O. Eastman and wife six sons and one daughter were born, namely: Major Nelson is engaged in electrical work at Cambridge, Massachusetts; Sherman met an accidental death by an electric car in Anderson, Indiana, in 1896; George A., subject of this sketch; Charles A., of Chicago, where he is engaged in structural work; Ruby G. is secretary and treasurer of the National Carpet Sweeper Association, of Marion, Indiana; Chester L. is a farmer in Darke county, Ohio; Dora L. is at home.

George A. Eastman was reared in Union City and there attended school until he was fifteen years of age, when, much to the regret of his parents he decided to leave school and seek employment, which he found in the Superintendent's office of the Big Four at Union City, where he learned telegraphy, remaining there one year, when he went to various points on the line, for a time as operator, and in 1885 as telegrapher, remaining with the Big Four

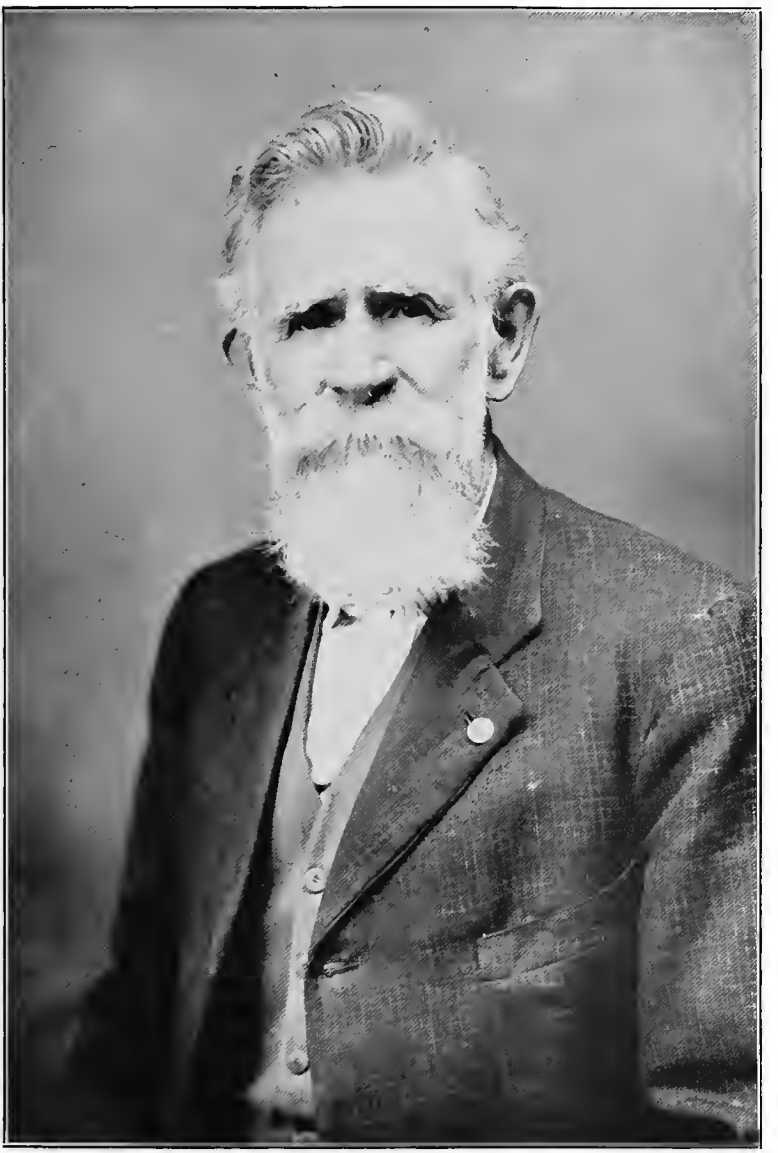
in that capacity until March 8, 1888. He acted also as extra agent, and was operator at various towns on the line during this period. On the last named date he went to Ansonia, Ohio, as agent, where he remained until January 1, 1898, then was appointed agent at Winchester, Indiana, and here he has remained to the present time, giving his company eminent satisfaction in every respect, just as he did in all his previous positions.

Mr. Eastman was married February 19, 1889 to Laura Winbigler, a daughter of Uriah and Sarah H. (Johnson) Winbigler, of Ansonia, Ohio. This union has been without issue.

WILLIAM T. ROSZELL.

The public eye is being turned more and more every day toward those thinning ranks of the "blue and the gray." At the rate of eleven thousand a year they are departing from this life, leaving imperishable records of their heroism and fortitude. The hardships of blistering marches, the death harvest of the battlefield and the hot, restless fever camps, the filth-laden prisons, cannot be appreciated in their horror by ones who have not experienced them, but the brave boys who survived that awful struggle remember, and it is the universal desire among them that the fair country of the United States shall never feel the touch of the war demon again, nor shall their children know the terror and agony of service such as that, where brothers fought brothers, and civilization was forgotten in the lust of combat. William T. Roszell is the proud possessor of war record which is without superior in point of service and actual fighting. Some men went through the war without a smell of gunpowder, so to speak, and they are generally the loudest in their praises of themselves, but others, including our subject, were fated to be at the critical points at the crucial time, and suffered wounds and hardships.

William T. Roszell was born in Greensburg, Decatur county, Indiana, on December 3, 1843, and was the son of John F. and Perlina (Sullinger) Roszell, being one of the following children, namely: Samuel, who died en route to California in the gold rush of 1849; Elsie, Nancy, Mary, Elvira B., Mahala, James M., Terrell and Emma, all deceased; and Laura, of Georgia. Both of our subject's parents were from the state of Kentucky, where the father followed the trade of the blacksmith. They came overland to the fair Hoosier state in a very early day, settling in Greensburg, where the father and his brother did the first blacksmithing ever done in the town.



W. T. ROSZELL.

Our subject's grandfather was a farmer of Indiana, and died at the age of ninety-five years. The Roszells trace their ancestry to an old Hugenot family.

On September 26, 1872 William Roszell was married to Hannah C. Hiatt, a daughter of Amos Hiatt, a citizen of Randolph county, a farmer who entered land, which he lived upon, from the government. Mrs. Roszell was one of twelve children, the father being twice married. The children by the first wife were: Louisa, deceased, Lucinda E., Samuel M., and Malissa, both dead; John W., died while in the army; and the children by the second wife were: Mrs. Roszell; James C., of Winchester; Charles O., a Minnesota farmer; Mary E., deceased; Allen R., in charge of Orphan's Home; Rosa Almeda, of Albany, Indiana; and Ella, who is deceased.

Two children have been born to our subject and wife, and they are: Oolie Myrtle, married Arthur Dean, a Randolph county farmer, and they have seven children; Hattie, Bertha, Vernal, Charles, John F., Flora May, and Walter A.; and the second child is Orpha May, married Austin Barnes, and has one child, Martha Catherine. They reside on the Roszell homestead.

Mrs. Roszell's father was from the state of North Carolina, near Raleigh, being of Welsh descent. He came to Winchester about 1829, at the age of 18, having been born April 20, 1811. He followed the trade of a blacksmith and farmer. He was reared a Quaker and his wife a Methodist. Religiously our subject's father was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically belonged to the Republican party.

William Roszell, our subject, when but eighteen years of age, on August 8, 1862, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Captain Clayton commanding. He was discharged June 1, 1865, at Chester Hospital, Pennsylvania. Mr. Roszell's first engagement was at Thoroughfare Gap on August 27, 1862. Two days later he fought in the second battle of Bull Run, and in this conflict performed a brave act, that of rescuing the colors from the enemy from a fallen color bearer. On September 14, 1862 he participated in the battle of South Mountain. On the 17th he fought at Antietam, in October at Shepardstown, and on November 2nd, at Uniontown, Virginia. At this latter place he was wounded in the arm by an exploding shell which killed two and wounded eleven others. December 23rd found Mr. Roszell at Fredericksburg. On May 3, 1863 he engaged at the sanguinary clash at Chancellorsville. Mr. Roszell was in action during the greatest battle of the war, the four days at Gettysburg. In December, '63, he was at Mine Run. He fought during the famous battle of the Wilderness from May 5th to 7th, '64, and at Spottsylvania, May 12th, the same year, and

on May 23d, was at North Anna. Later he engaged at Coal Harbor, and in the battles around Petersburg. At Petersburg he was shot through the leg by a Minie ball. When Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, to Grant, Mr. Roszell was there. After his discharge from the army, he returned to private life as a farmer, and has continued ever since, although he has forsaken active work.

JESSE W. JACKSON.

White River township, Randolph county, has an able exponent in twentieth century farming in Jesse W. Jackson, whose excellent farm, three miles west of the city of Winchester, is being rapidly brought to a state of perfection. Our subject has not long resided in this vicinity, but he has been here long enough to prove that he is a persistent and intelligent worker and a good citizen in every respect.

Mr. Jackson was born on October 27, 1870, on a farm in Stony Creek township, this county. He is a son of Isom and Susan J. (Moore) Jackson, a highly respected old couple of this locality. A complete sketch of them appears in another part of this work. These parents are still living in Stony Creek township.

Jesse W. Jackson grew to manhood on the home farm in his native township and county, and he attended the country district schools, and helped with the general farm work. He remained with his parents on the home farm until he was married, September 5, 1891, having selected for his life-companion Millie B. Pursley, a daughter of James M. and Mary E. (Addington) Pursley, a well-known family of Randolph county.

Four children have been born to the union of our subject and wife, named in order of birth as follows: Norval W., born February 9, 1894; Rolland W., born April 22, 1898; Miltie O., born May 6, 1900; Edith Olive, born August 19, 1903.

Our subject first settled on a farm two and one-half miles southeast of Farmland, where he carried on general farming for a period of twenty years with ever increasing success. In the spring of 1912 he removed to his present place three miles west of the county-seat and here he is meeting with his usual success as a general agriculturist and stock raiser, ranking with the best in White River township. This move was made because he wanted a larger farm as his boys had grown to young manhood and he wanted to give them an opportunity at home, to teach them farming by his own

methods. He devotes much attention to stock raising and feeding, being regarded as one of the best hog raisers in Randolph county, and a goodly share of his annual income is derived in this manner. In both breeding and feeding he has been very successful.

Mr. Jackson has always been a Republican in politics and he has long been active and deeply interested in public affairs, however has never been an office seeker, not caring to neglect his farming. He and his family are members of the Friends church and are active supporters of the church and Sunday school. They stand well in this community as they did in their old one.

SAMUEL B. RUBY, M. D.

The early pioneers, having blazed the path of civilization to the section of Indiana of which Randolph county is a part, finished their labors, and many of them have passed from the scene, leaving the country to the possession of their descendants and to others who came at a later period and builded on the foundation which they laid so broad and deep. The Ruby family is of this class, and its members have played no inconspicuous part in the affairs of this locality, a very creditable representative of the present generation being Dr. Samuel B. Ruby, of Union City, very ably carrying forward the commendable work of ministering to the ills of our people, with that skill, sympathy and honesty that characterized his well remembered father, who was one of the leading early-day physicians of northeastern Indiana.

Dr. Ruby, of this review, was born in Darke county, Ohio, January 15, 1855. He is a son of Dr. James Ruby, who was born in Kentucky, in the year 1807, and there he grew to manhood and received his early education. He came to Wayne county, Indiana in 1828, and commenced the practice of medicine, which he continued to follow with great success the rest of his life, dying in Union City in December, 1876. During his years of practice he spent a portion of his time in Ohio, and in 1867 he located in Union City, Indiana where the last years of his life were spent and where he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He was a man of exceptional ability and broad-minded in his views. He was a loyal member of the Methodist church, and was charitably inclined, always ready to minister to the poor and help those in need. He never neglected any one giving the poor the same care he gave the rich, although he knew he would never receive pecuniary reward. He married Hannah Hamilton, who was born in Virginia in 1827.

She was a worthy member of the Methodist church, and her death occurred in 1894. Eleven children were born to this union; those living are J. F., Dr. Samuel B., Mrs. Ella Bohn resides at Dayton, Ohio; A. B. lives at Moberly, Missouri; Lizzie B. lives at Union City, and is a teacher in the public schools there. Two of our subject's uncles were also practicing physicians and surgeons. They were brothers of Dr. James Ruby.

Dr. Samuel B. Ruby received his primary education in the public schools of his native community and Union City. He attended the medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he made an excellent record and from which he was graduated with the class of 1876. The same year he began practice in Union City and has continued here to the present time, his name becoming a household word all over the county during these thirty-seven years of successful practice. He has remained a profound student of whatever pertains to his science and has from the first stood in the front rank of local medical men. When a young man, before entering upon his more serious life work, he engaged in different pursuits, saved his money and paid in part his own way through college, the ambition, independence and persistency he displayed then, remaining dominant factors in his every-day life, resulting, as one might naturally surmise, in ultimate success of a high order. Being the third child in a family of ten children, he was compelled to assist in rearing the younger.

Politically Dr. Ruby is independent. He is a member of the Methodist church, and fraternally belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Randolph County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Association.

Dr. Ruby was married September 5, 1878 to Della Haise, who was born in Illinois, January 16, 1858. She is a daughter of Dr. John Haise, a practicing physician in Ohio in the early days, dying in that state when his daughter, Della, was very young.

To Dr. Ruby and wife these children were born: Dr. Fred M., born September 19, 1881, married Estrelin Butcher; he was educated in the public schools of Union City, later attended high school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, then entered the University of Michigan, from which he obtained a degree of Bachelor of Arts, also a degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution, making an excellent record in the same. He has been practicing medicine since 1908, making a specialty of the eye, ear, nose and throat and has been very successful, enjoying a large practice at Union City. Clem G. Ruby, our subject's second son, was born August 17, 1884. He has re-

mained single, and is engaged in Young Men's Christian Association work at Canton, Ohio. Florence, only daughter of our subject, was born December 25, 1885, received a degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Michigan, and is engaged in teaching in Indianapolis; she is unmarried. James, the youngest of the children, was born January 7, 1887.

CLARENCE S. PIERCE.

The biographies of the representative men of a county bring to light many hidden treasures of mind, character and courage, well calculated to arouse the pride of their family and of the community, and it is a source of regret that people are not more familiar with the personal history of such men in the ranks of whom may be found tillers of the soil, mechanics, teachers, professional and business men of various lines. Clarence S. Pierce is one of the creditable representative business men of Union City, Randolph county and as such has made his influence felt in this locality and earned a name for enterprise, integrity and honor.

Mr. Pierce who is engaged in the grain business, was born in Wayne township, Randolph county, December 9, 1870. He is a son of Charles W. and Emma (Haddock) Pierce. The father was born in the state of New York, January 12, 1835. He received a limited education, and when a young man came to Randolph county, and engaged in farming, also followed other pursuits. About thirty years ago he went into the grain business in Union City and this has since claimed his attention, the Pierce Elevator Company which he established and built up being one of the best known of its kind in this section of the state, and for many years its operations have covered a wide territory. The company deals in grains, seeds, hay, fertilizer and coal. Although now advanced in years the elder Pierce is still successfully attending to business and is hale and hearty as a result of careful living and right thinking. He has been influential in the affairs of the community and has always been highly esteemed for his industry, public-spiritedness and honesty. His wife, who was a native of Columbus, Ohio, died in 1873. To these parents eight children were born, but only these three survive: Mary C., Frank W. and Clarence S., of this sketch.

Clarence S. Pierce grew up in his native community, and he received a common school education, graduating from the high school at Union City in 1887, soon afterward entering DePauw University in which he spent two

years, then returned to Union City, later taking a commercial course in Dayton, Ohio. Thus exceptionally well equipped for life's serious duties, he entered the business world with his father in the elevator at Union City and has remained with the same ever since, its rapidly increasing success and prestige being due in no small measure to his industry and sound counsel. The Pierce Elevator Company is a corporation, with a capital stock of eighty thousand dollars, and is well equipped in every respect to render prompt and high grade service and a very large annual business is carried on. Clarence S. Pierce is president of the company; C. C. Fisher is vice-president; C. L. Northlane is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Pierce was married March 27, 1894 to Bertha Smith, who was born in Union City, Ohio, October 27, 1873. Mrs. Pierce received an excellent education in Oxford, Ohio, in the public schools and college. She is a lady of many estimable characteristics and is popular with the best circles wherever she is known.

Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, namely: Charles Stuart, born February 6. 1895, is at this writing a student in the University of Michigan; Mary Alameda, born July 27, 1897, is attending high school.

Politically, Mr. Pierce has followed the example of his father and supports the Democratic party in which he is active and influential. In 1898 he was elected mayor of Union City, serving until 1902 in a very faithful and creditable manner, doing much for the general upbuilding of the town. In the campaign of 1912 he made the race for representative to the state legislature and was duly elected. He has made his influence felt among his colleagues for the good of his county and won the hearty commendation of his constituents. He served for a period of four years on the Union City school board. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Order, Modern Woodmen of America, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Religiously he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is a trustee in the local congregation.

Broad-minded, progressive in his ideas, a thinker and close observer, Mr. Pierce keeps fully abreast of the times and in touch with current thought and discharges the duties of citizenship in a manner becoming an enterprising American of honorable impulses. He stands high in the esteem of those with whom he mingles, makes and retains friends easily, and is a genial, courteous, straightforward and companionable gentleman whom it is a pleasure to know.

LINCOLN S. C. REINHEIMER.

Improvement and progress may well be said to form the keynote of the character of Lincoln Sherman Chase Reinheimer, formerly a well-known merchant of Winchester and for a number of years past a dealer in real estate, and he has not only been interested in the work of advancement in individual affairs but his influence is felt in upbuilding the community where he has always resided. He has been a very industrious man all his life, striving to keep abreast of the times in every respect, and as a result every mile-post of the years he has passed has found him farther advanced, more prosperous, more sedate and with a broader view of life in all its immensity, and with a larger number of friends than the preceding.

Mr. Reinheimer was born in Winchester, Indiana, February 25, 1866. He is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Irwin) Reinheimer. The father was a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, and the mother was born in North Carolina. They came west with their families when each were young in years, both the Reinheimers and Irwins locating near New Paris, Preble county, Ohio, and there the parents of our subject grew to maturity, received common school educations and were married. Remaining in the Buckeye state until December, 1865 the family removed to Winchester, Indiana, and here Peter Reinheimer became landlord of the Franklin House, which he continued to conduct in a successful manner and one that was highly satisfactory to the traveling public for a period of twenty years, his hostelry becoming one of the best known and most popular in this section of the state. In fact, he spent the rest of his life here engaged in the hotel business, dying in June, 1885, his widow surviving two years, joining him in the Silent Land, mentioned by the old German poet, in May, 1887. They were hard-working, hospitable and honest people, whom everybody respected.

The subject of this sketch was born and reared in the Franklin Hotel here and when a boy he assisted his parents in operating the same, attending the city schools during the winter months. When but a boy he became a grocer's delivery wagon driver, and he clerked for about six years, giving satisfactory service, and in the meantime, being ambitious and quick-minded he learned every phase of the grocery business, and finally opened a store of this nature himself and was highly successful from the start, following the grocery business for a period of twenty years, during which time he enjoyed a large and lucrative trade with the city and county as a result of his good management and courteous and honest treatment of his patrons. Accumulating a competency and tiring of the close confinement of his store,

Mr. Reinheimer retired from the active affairs of life in June, 1911, since which time he has not been actively engaged in anything; however, he has handled some real estate.

Mr. Reinheimer was married on March 16, 1892 to E. Olive Bales, daughter of Joseph L. and Malinda (Thornburg) Bales, a highly respected Randolph county family. Here Mrs. Reinheimer grew to womanhood and received a common school education.

To the union of our subject and wife one daughter, Helen, has been born. She is a graduate of the Winchester high school, and is now a student at Hanover College, where she is making a splendid record.

Politically Mr. Reinheimer has always been a Republican, and has been more or less active in the ranks of the same, active in public matters as pertaining to the general welfare of Winchester and Randolph county. He is now serving as a member of the city council and is doing much for the permanent good of the town, being an ardent advocate of civic improvements. He is president of the Randolph Club, an organization of business and professional men, where party lines are not drawn, all working for the good of Winchester and Mr. Reinheimer has been very largely responsible for the large success of this praiseworthy club. He is a member of Winchester Lodge, No. 91, Knights of Pythias. The family affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church. The Reinheimer residence, a cozy well-furnished one, is located at 303 South Main street, in one of the most desirable sections of the city, and it is known to the many friends of the family as a place of hospitality.

ALONZO L. BALES.

Alonzo L. Bales, a member of the firm of Nichols, Goodrich & Bales, one of the best known legal firms of Winchester, was born September 25, 1864 in West River township, Randolph county, on the Wayne county line, on a farm. He is a son of William D. and Rebecca A. (Jackson) Bales. The father was born in Dalton, Wayne county, and the mother in West River township, Randolph county. Jacob Bales, the great grandfather, came to Indiana from near Knoxville, Tennessee, in the year 1816 when the state was in its infancy and settlers were few and the land covered by practically a wilderness throughout. He settled with his family about two miles southwest of what is now the village of Economy, Wayne county, when that section was the home of the red man and many varieties of wild beasts. There this courageous pioneer erected a log cabin and began life as a true frontiers

Alonzo L Bales.

man, developing a good farm through hard, persistent work. His son, John Bales, grandfather of our subject, grew up in that section, worked at the carpenter's trade, and remained there until 1862 when he moved to Randolph county and settled on the land where our subject was born. He succeeded here as a farmer and his death occurred in 1884, at an advanced age, his birth having occurred in 1807. His son, William D. Bales, father of the gentleman whose name initiates this sketch, devoted his life successfully to general agricultural and stock raising pursuits, becoming one of the leading men of his community. His family consisted of five children, namely: Alonzo L., of this sketch; Oliver H. died in infancy; Sarah E. is deceased; Mary J. is deceased; Charles E. is engaged in farming in West River township. The father is still living on the homestead, but the mother passed away on July 10, 1913. She was a woman of fine Christian fortitude and charitable impulse.

Alonzo L. Bales grew to manhood on the home farm where he worked when a boy, attending the district schools during the winter months, and for a time the Winchester high school. He then taught successfully in the district schools of his native county for two consecutive winters, beginning in the fall of 1884. During this period he read law with A. O. Marsh and J. W. Thompson and was admitted to practice in 1891. He moved to Winchester in September, 1895 and began practicing in partnership in December of that year with William S. Diggs under the firm name of Diggs & Bales which continued with ever increasing prestige until 1900 when Mr. Bales formed a partnership with John W. Macy and J. P. Goodrich, under the firm name of Macy, Goodrich & Bales which lasted until Mr. Macy went on the bench in 1902, when A. L. Nichols came into the firm as Nichols, Goodrich & Bales, and thus the firm stands at this writing. Judge Macy came back to the firm upon leaving the bench and after his death in 1912 his son, John W. Macy, Jr., succeeded him as a member of the firm.

Mr. Bales practices in the state and federal courts and is known to be a painstaking, alert, well-grounded and competent lawyer in every line of legal science. He is an earnest and forceful pleader and is one of the most conspicuous figures in the trial of important cases in the local courts. His success has been pronounced from the start and his practice and influence have steadily grown with advancing years. He is a member of the county and state bar associations. Politically, he is a Republican and has been active in the ranks. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Randolph county in the fall of 1898 and served one term in a manner that reflected much credit

upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. He served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee for a number of years and did much for the success of the party in Randolph county.

Mr. Bales was married, first, on September 1, 1892 to Martha E. Foutz, a daughter of Henry and Mary Jane (Boyd) Foutz, of Randolph county. To this union four children were born, namely: Ralph W., whose birth occurred August 7, 1893; William H., born December 9, 1895; Mary R., born June 21, 1898; Ruth A., born February 28, 1901. The wife and mother was called to her eternal rest on April 24, 1901. Mr. Bales' second marriage took place on June 21, 1905 when he espoused Emma G. Engle, daughter of Edmund and Gertrude (Bishop) Engle, of Winchester, and to this union one child has been born, John E., whose birth occurred January 29, 1908.

Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Bales, for a term of seven years successfully taught history and English in the Winchester high school. She was a student at Butler College, Indianapolis, for two years. For many years she has taken an active part in all branches of church work.

Fraternally, Mr. Bales is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Modern Woodmen of America.

He owns a valuable and well-improved farm in West River township and a commodious home on South Main street. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church as are also his children. Mrs. Bales belongs to the Main Street Christian church. All are active in church and Sunday school work. He is a teacher in the men's Bible class, which was organized under the state Sunday school organization as the A. L. Bales Bible class. He is a man of broad influence and usefulness, both in his profession and public life, and is regarded by all as a liberal, broad-minded, public-spirited citizen.

DON C. WARD.

The life of Don C. Ward, the broad-minded and progressive editor of *The Union City Eagle,* has been such as to bear aloft the high standard which was maintained by his father, who was for a long lapse of years one of the leading educators of Randolph county, and whose life was signally noble, upright and useful, one over which falls no shadow of wrong in word, thought or deed. Such was the type of men who laid the foundation and aided in the development of this locality, and to their memories will ever be paid a tribute of reverence and gratitude by those who have profited by their well-directed endeavors and appreciated the lesson of their lives.

Mr. Ward was born October 26, 1883 in West Union, Randolph county. He is a son of A. H. and Ella (Scott) Ward. The father was born in Maryland July 3, 1848, was reared in Pennsylvania and educated in the district schools and Chambersburg Academy, also attended a normal college in Pennsylvania. He began teaching when a young man and followed this line of endeavor for a period of forty-four years, thirty-six of which he taught in the schools of Wayne township, Randolph county, one year in Marshall county, Indiana, one year in Miami county, Ohio, and six years in Pennsylvania. He was a man of progressive ideas and was very popular and influential as an educator. His services were always in great demand. His death occurred April 4, 1912. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born near Winchester, Indiana (July 21, 18—) and here she grew to womanhood and was educated in the common schools and Winchester high school She was a teacher for several years, and is now living in Union City.

To A. H. Ward and wife four children were born, three of whom are still living, namely: Don C., of this sketch; Mabel E. is teaching in Marion, Indiana; Merle S. is teaching in Union City; Clyde E. is deceased.

Don C. Ward received his education in the common schools of West Union and in the Union City high school, graduating from the high school at the age of fourteen, being the youngest graduate ever known in that city. He then spent two years in the Eastern Indiana Normal University at Muncie, after which he taught school seven years, five of them in Union City and two in Wayne township. He gave great satisfaction as an instructor and proved himself to be a worthy son of a worthy sire as an educator, but finally deciding that some other line of endeavor would suit him better, he began the study of law in the office of Shockney Brothers, of Union City, also took two correspondence courses in law, one from the American School of Law in Chicago, and one from the Lincoln and Jefferson school at Hammond, Indiana. He was admitted to the bar in Randolph county in due course of time, and began practice He was successful from the first and soon had a good business. In 1910 he became assistant city attorney of Union City. Believing that journalism held still greater attractions for him he became connected with The Eagle Publishing Company of Union City, on June 1, 1912, and since that time has been editor and manager of *The Union City Eagle*. He has already made it a moulder of local public opinion, a valuable news and advertising medium, and its circulation has rapidly increased. He has brightened its appearance from a mechanical standpoint, and placed it on a paying basis.

Mr. Ward has remained unmarried. Politically he is a Democrat and has been active in public affairs. He made the race for representative from Randolph county, also for prosecuting attorney. His services are in great demand as a public speaker, as he is an orator of no mean ability. He is an excellent campaign manager, and was township chairman during the only two campaigns when a complete Democratic ticket was ever elected in Union City. He is a member of the Methodist church, and fraternally belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Loyal Order of Moose, and the Order of Owls. He is a member of the Joint Fraternal Memorial Board in Union City. He is musically inclined and gifted as a musician, and has been a member and manager of the Union City Concert Band ever since its organization. It is composed of twenty-five pieces, and is one of the best and most popular bands in the county.

CYRUS CLYDE WRIGHT, D. D. S.

An able young exponent of the science of dentistry as we know it in this progressive twentieth century is found in the person of Dr. Cyrus Clyde Wright, of Lynn, Randolph county. He seems to have all the natural attributes of head and heart for the successful performing of his chosen vocation, and the pronounced success he has already attained would bear out this statement, and to him the future years hold much of promise. He had the tact to see when but a boy that his true bent was in this direction, but he did not depend on Nature to do it all for him, but set about diligently to advance himself in the science and he has been a close student of the same and proposes to keep fully abreast of the profession in all its future changes and improvements.

Dr. Wright was born in Steuben county, Indiana, May 2, 1882. He is a son of Monroe F. and Caroline (Parr) Wright. The father was born October 2, 1858, and is a son of Elbridge and Martha (Cochran) Wright. Elbridge Wright was a native of Vermont, of a sterling old New England family. He came to Indiana in an early day and entered a farm in Randolph county, which is still in possession of the family. Here he spent the rest of his life, dying in 1879. He was a successful farmer and became owner of about three hundred acres of valuable land. Martha Cochran was a native of the state of New York. Her death occurred in 1892.

Monroe F. Wright, mentioned above, grew up on the old homestead and there he worked when a boy, attending the rural schools in the winter months.

He has devoted his entire life to farming and has met with success all along the line. Politically he is a Republican, and in religious matters is a member of the Christian church. He and Caroline Parr were married in 1878. She was born near New Philadelphia, Ohio, May 12, 1856, and she came with her parents to Steuben county, Indiana in 1862.

Dr. Wright grew up on the home farm and made himself generally useful about the place when a boy. He received a common school education. He began life for himself by working in a cement factory which he continued for five years. He was economical and at the end of that time had enough money to take up his more serious life work. The above named factory was at Stroh, Indiana. After severing his connection with the same he entered the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis, where he made an excellent record and from which he was graduated in 1907. He located at Ft. Wayne for the practice of his profession, but remained there only five months, when he moved to Angola, Indiana and was there a year, then came to Lynn, where he has continued successfully to the present time, and now enjoys a large and ever-growing patronage.

Politically, Mr. Wright is a Republican, and fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic Order, and is now worshipful master of the local lodge of the latter. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masons of Winchester. Religiously, he belongs to the Christian church.

Dr. Wright was married November 16, 1910 to Maud Skelley, who was born at Stroh, Indiana and there grew to womanhood and was educated. The date of her birth is December 19, 1882. To this union one child has been born, Caroline L. Wright.

AUSTIN H. BURKE.

A man of marked individuality, Austin H. Burke, well-known cement contractor and builder of Winchester is a typical representative of that large and enterprising class of business men to whom Randolph county owes much of its prosperity and development, and his record shows him to have been faithful in the performance of his duty in the community to his neighbors and to himself. He is the scion of a sterling old family of West Virginia, noted for their industry, integrity, hospitality and public-spiritedness.

Mr. Burke was born September 3, 1877 in Randolph county, West Virginia. He is a son of John and Martha (Ferguson) Burke. The father

engaged all his life in general agricultural pursuits and spent his active life in West Virginia, but after the death of his wife in 1892 he came with his family to Winchester, Randolph county, Indiana, and here again engaged in farming which he followed with his usual success for a period of seven years when he retired.

Austin H. Burke was reared on the home farm in West Virginia and there worked hard when a boy, and during the winter months he attended the public schools in his community. After coming to Indiana he worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in the cement contracting business. Being apt to learn and a young man of ambition, he soon had mastered the ins and outs of the business and had a good start in the same, and he has remained in this business continuously ever since. He started with little capital, but he was a boy of good character and he had all the credit necessary, and he succeeded from the first, his business continuing to grow with the years until it has now assumed large proportions and he is known, favorably and well all over this section of the state, where many fine buildings, business, public and private, stand as monuments to his skill and honesty as a builder. He does all kinds of cement work, from the plain substantial to the ornamental and fantastic in building. He also handles all kinds of building material and is regarded as one of Randolph county's most reliable contractors. His business extends far beyond the confines of this county and he is a very busy man at all seasons.

Mr. Burke was married on July 13, 1902, to Ella M. Summers, daughter of David and Elmira (Rough) Summers, an excellent Randolph county family. Here Mrs. Burke grew to womanhood and received a good education in the public schools. The union of our subject and wife has resulted in the birth of one son and one daughter, namely: Charles and Lettie.

Mr. Burke is a member of the Independent Order of Red Men, and politically, he is a Democrat, and has long been interested and active in public matters. He is a member of the city council of Winchester and has done a great deal toward the general upbuilding of the town, being an ardent advocate of substantial public improvements, and everything that looks to the betterment of public conditions.

Mr. Burke's place of business is located at 233 West Washington street, where he is well situated and where he always carries an excellent stock of building material.

Personally, he is a genial, companionable, trustworthy gentleman whom everybody respects and trusts.

CHARLES F. YOUNT.

One of the substantial and influential business men of Farmland is Charles F. Yount, hardware merchant. Mr. Yount was born in Darke county, Ohio, June 15, 1879, and is the son of Eli and Rebecca (Martindale) Yount. He was educated in the local schools till 16 years of age and then attended for two terms the Versailles high school. After that, he taught school two years and was four and a half years in his brother's hardware store at Portland. He went on the road for the Home Pride Range Company and was subsequently superintendent of its factory for two years. Then he went to Farmland and bought a half interest in a hardware store. In 1907, at the end of three years, he bought out his partner, which gave him the sole ownership of the leading hardware store in Farmland. The measurement of floor space is 7,200 feet.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Yount's career, from his earliest school days, has been one of continual advancement. It will be noticed that there has been no deviation, no waste of time on side issues. The schooling was ample and the foundation of the business career of the character that made the achievement of success easy and certain. His principle of business seems to be extensive sales on small profits. Nobody goes away from Farmland to the larger towns to buy hardware, but the circuit of country is large which goes to Farmland for its supplies in this line of goods. Mr. Yount's store has the full variety of equipment to be found in the leading hardware establishments of Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and Cincinnati. It is a big city store in not a very large town, and has wonderfully enhanced the reputation of Farmland. It is said that there isn't a home in Randolph county has hasn't an article of Yount's hardware in it. Certainly no name is better known in the county than Mr. Yount's and he bases his reputation on the fair and comprehensive way in which he conducts his business.

Mr. Yount was married Oct. 4, 1900, to Mina Christian, a daughter of Henry Christian, a farmer near Versailles, Ohio. Two children have been born to them—Howard, August 21, 1901, and Martelle Jeanette, May 30, 1907. The father of the subject of this sketch was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1840, and still lives on the homestead. His grandfather and grandmother were both Germans and came from Pennsylvania. The father of Mr. Yount's mother was born in Montgomery county and reared a family of fifteen children, the youngest of which was the subject's mother.

Mr. Yount had eleven brothers and sisters, named as follows: John;

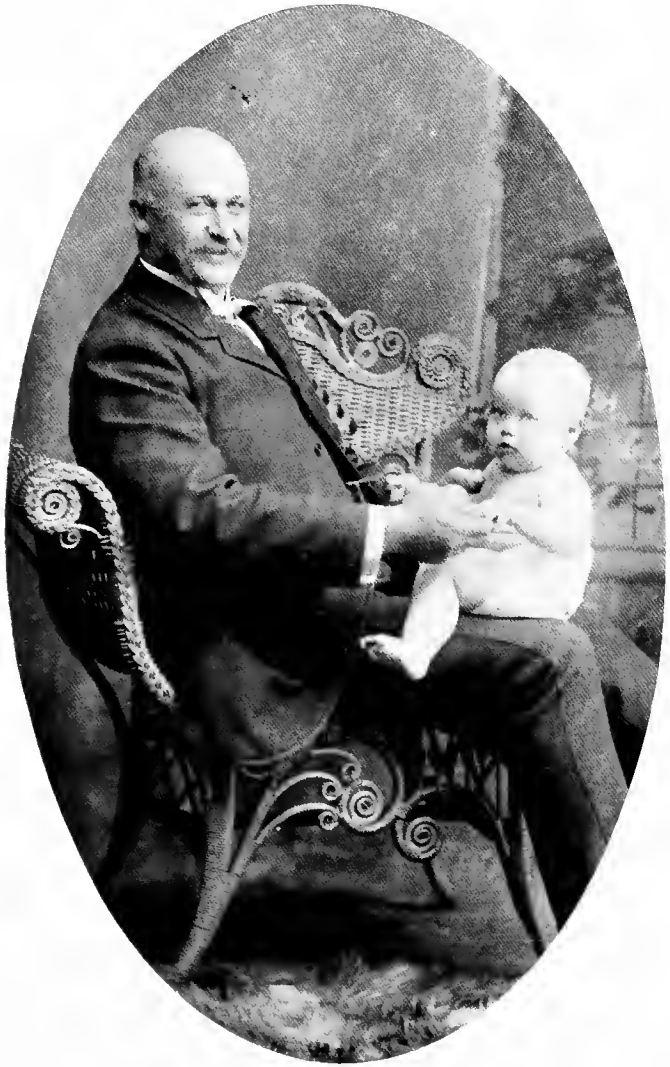
Frederick died at the age of 33 and left a widow. He lived in Darke county, Ohio, and was a farmer. William D., who has a hardware store at Portland, Ind., married Mary Wilson, of Darke county, and they have two children. Elizabeth, who lives near Portland, married William Stocker, a farmer, and has had five children, four of whom are living. Anna, of Greenville, Ohio, married John A. Martin, a tobacco merchant. Four children have been born to them. Lula, born April 1, 1873, lives on the old homestead, as does also Emma, who was born November 14, 1877. Ora and Cora, deceased, were twins; Walter, a farmer of Darke county, married Devona Gottschall, and to them one child, Thelma, has been born. Ohmer, with his wife and one child, live in Farmland and is employed in our subject's store.

In religious circles, Mr. Yount is quite active and prominent, and is one of the faithful who hold fast the belief that the church still has its grip on the world and is the hope of it. It is through such men that the faith of the fathers is preserved to us and the church made a vital power in the activities of modern life. He affiliates with the Christian church and participates in all its charitable enterprises. Farmland is the richer in many ways for the citizenship of Charles F. Yount.

GEORGE W. ROBBINS.

The every-day life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for effort and improvement. This fact was recognized early in life by George W. Robbins, one of the enterprising and representative citizens of Winchester, who seized the small opportunities which he encountered on the rugged hill that leads to life's lofty summit where lies the ultimate goal of success, never attained by the weak, inactive and ambitionless. Mr. Robbins has carried on special lines of endeavor with that energy, discretion and perseverance which are sure to find their natural sequence in definite success, and in such a man there is particular satisfaction in offering in his life history justification for the compilation of works of this character.

Mr. Robbins was born August 21, 1847, in Ithaca, Darke county, Ohio. He is a son of Solomon and Mary (Shepherd) Robbins. The father was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, and was a son of Richard Robbins, who came to that locality in the year 1804 from Randolph county, North Carolina. The father of the subject of this sketch was born November 7, 1811,



G. W. ROBBINS AND GRANDAUGHTER,
HENRIETTA KELCH.

MRS. G. W. ROBBINS
AND HENRIETTA KELCH.

and the mother was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1813, and she came with her parents, Dennis Shepherd and wife, to Ithaca, Darke county, Ohio, in 1821. Both Grandfather Robbins and Grandfather Shepherd settled in the woods and began life in Darke county as true pioneers. They came by wagon overland, thence by steamboat down the Ohio river. The Shepherd family started by boat on the Monongahela river from their old home in Pennsylvania, and while enroute they were caught in an ice gorge, the boat wrecked and they lost all their belongings. They were detained in their journey to Ohio about three years, during which time they made money enough to come on to their destination. Grandfather Dennis Shepherd acquired a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which is still in the family and has never been sold or mortgaged. His death occurred at the advanced age of ninety-two years, and his wife at the age of ninety-five years. They were a remarkable old couple. Their family consisted of ten sons and one daughter, Mary, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Shepherd became one of the prosperous farmers of Darke county. He was a "hickory Quaker." In addition to farming he kept a tavern, where many a weary traveler found rest. In frontier days the Robbins family settled in Montgomery county, Ohio, and in 1808 Grandfather Robbins went to Darke county, that state, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land on Twin creek, but the Indians were so annoying that he returned to Montgomery county, where he had first settled, and there he remained until after the war of 1812, and in 1813 returned to his land in Darke county. He gave twenty acres of his land to a friend that he might have a neighbor. Here Solomon Robbins and Mary Shepherd were married in 1835. During the war of 1812 Grandfather Richard Robbins was a regimental drummer. The parents of our subject lived in Darke county, Ohio, until 1853, when they moved to Randolph county, Indiana, and settled on a farm of forty acres about twelve miles northwest of Winchester. Early in life the father learned the blacksmith's trade, which he worked at before leaving Ohio. He brought his family from Darke to Randolph county in a one-horse wagon. He paid three hundred dollars for his forty acres here, the money being in silver half-dollars—six hundred of them. This sum he had saved from his blacksmithing back in Darke county. He continued his trade in Randolph county in connection with farming, and in 1855 left the farm and moved to Farmland and opened a blacksmith shop in partnership with Jonathan Macy, grandfather of the late Judge Macy, of Winchester. In 1859 Solomon Robbins moved to a farm four miles north of Farmland, where he remained until 1867, farming and blacksmithing. In 1867 he moved to a farm one mile

east of Farmland, where he lived until his death, July 12, 1877. His widow survived until December 16, 1895, dying at Redkey, Indiana, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Gray. Politically, Solomon Robbins was a Republican, and he was a man of influence in his community, and was one of our best farmers in his day and generation as well as one of the most skillful blacksmiths of that period. His family consisted of eight children, two dying in infancy, three sons and three daughters living to maturity, namely: Rosanna, who married John Elwood, died in Grundy county, Missouri; William S. lives in Chico, California; Ruth V married Thomas Gray, of Redkey, Indiana; George W., of this sketch; Elizabeth S. is the wife of William Collins, of Chico, California; Enos R., of Indianapolis.

George W. Robbins was reared on the various farms owned by his father and in Farmland, and was educated in the public schools. He began learning the blacksmith's trade under his father in 1864. He worked with James Rice in Greenville, Ohio, one year, then returned to Farmland and finished learning the trade with his brother. In 1868 he opened a shop of his own in Farmland, which he operated until 1869, when he added the implement business to his blacksmithing, and was soon doing a large business.

Mr. Robbins discontinued the blacksmithing business in 1873, but continued the implement business until 1889 with ever increasing success. On March 1, 1890, he moved to Winchester and has since resided here. He has engaged in the live stock business. He has traveled extensively for Altman-Miller & Company, The Buckeye Reaper Company, of Akron, Ohio. In 1891 he resigned his position with the Buckeye Reaper Company and became general agent for Indiana for the Ohio Rake Company, of Dayton, which position he still holds. In 1900 this company sent him to Europe in the interest of the firm and again, in 1901, he went to Europe for the company, traveling in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Denmark, Austria and Italy, firmly establishing the company's business in all those countries. He has given eminent satisfaction to the above-named firms, being regarded as among their most efficient, reliable and trustworthy employees. He has had other business interests. He owns a splendid farm in Randolph county, and has valuable land in other counties. He and his wife have traveled extensively in the United States, especially to the Pacific Coast, California, Yellow Stone Park and most places of interest, and, both being keen observers and excellent conversationalists it is pleasant to spend a few hours in their commodious and attractive home on South Main street, listening to their instructive discourse on their travels.

Mr. Robbins was married November 19, 1871, to Henrietta Shaw, who

was born September 13, 1852. She was a daughter of Aaron Shaw, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, June 28, 1816. Her mother was Betsey Ann Jenkins, born August 4, 1816, in Jefferson county, Virginia. To our subject and wife only one child was born, Lola, whose birth occurred September 20, 1872. She married on December 26, 1895, John C. Kelch, of Mt. Carmel, Illinois. He is engaged in the lumber business there, and is also an extensive farmer. They had two children, one died in infancy, and Henrietta.

Politically, Mr. Robbins has always been a Republican and more or less active in public matters. In 1892 he was a candidate for sheriff of Randolph county but was defeated by a small majority. In the fall of 1904 he was elected treasurer of this county, but he did not take office until July 1, 1906. He served one term of two years in a manner entirely satisfactory to his constituents. He was not a candidate for re-election. But Harry Jack, who had been elected to succeed him, died and Mr. Robbins continued in the office until a successor was elected, in the fall of 1909, thus serving three years in all. Fraternally, Mr. Robbins is a Mason, also belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife are regular attendants and supporters of the Presbyterian church.

The mother of Mrs. Robbins died in Farmland, Indiana, January 23, 1879, and Aaron Shaw, father of Mrs. Robbins, died in Hopkins, Missouri, June 8, 1892. They were the parents of six children, namely: Fremont died when about twenty years of age; he was the only son, the five daughters being Sarah, now the widow of David Hobbick, of Winchester; Mrs. Christian Williamson, of Youngstown, Ohio, both of whom are now deceased; Caroline, who married Edward Ritter, a captain in the Civil war, is deceased, as is also her husband; Mary, who married James Zachary, of Des Moines, Iowa, is living, but he is deceased; Henrietta S., wife of Mr. Robbins, of this sketch.

JAMES M. BROWNE.

As a painter and decorator James M. Browne, of Winchester, stands in the front rank in Randolph and adjoining counties. This position was not attained by him without persistent and long continued effort. Of course he had natural ability in that line but everyone knows that no matter how much Mother Nature may help us we must apply ourselves diligently if we would meet with more than mediocre success in any line of human endeavor. This was clearly understood by Mr. Browne at the outset, consequently he

left no stone unturned whereby he might ascend the ladder to the coveted goal.

Mr. Browne was born in Ridgeville, Randolph county, October 23, 1868. He is a son of George W. and Sarah (Sims) Browne. The father was born in this county also, being a representative of one of our well-known old families; but the mother's birth occurred in Parkersburg, West Virginia. George W. Browne grew to manhood in his native community and was educated in the common schools of his day, and when a young man he learned the carpenter's trade which he made his principal life work, becoming quite a skilled workman. He was active in Republican politics and at one time was trustee of White River township. He was a soldier in the Civil war, a member of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving gallantly for three years, part of the time with Sherman and took part in the sanguinary Atlanta campaign. He was never wounded or taken prisoner. His death occurred on June 6, 1906, his wife having preceded him to the grave on March 20, 1875. Mr. Browne was a member of the Nelson Trusler Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, filling all the chairs in the local lodge, was also a member of the Encampment. He was a member of the Christian church. Soon after the birth of our subject, the elder Browne moved to Winchester with his family where he worked at his trade.

James M. Browne was reared in Winchester and was educated in the local schools. When a young man he learned the painters' and decorators' trade and has followed this to the present time, having become widely known throughout this section of the state for his skill, conscientious and high-grade work and his promptness in turning out jobs, consequently his services have long been in great demand. Since 1893 he has been a contract painter and decorator. He maintains a well and carefully stocked store, carrying all kinds of paints, oils, wall paper of all grades, glass and decorative goods, also has a picture department and picture framing. His store is regarded by all of his many customers as one of the finest and best appointed stores of its kind in this part of the state, in fact, it would do credit to cities much larger than Winchester. He has built up a large and ever growing trade through his foresight, industry, honesty, and courteous dealings with his fellow men.

Mr. Browne was for four years a member of the city council, a member-at-large since 1909. Politically he is a Republican and has always remained faithful to its precepts, and is always active in local public affairs, having done much to encourage the general upbuilding of his town and county. He is a man whose counsel in public matters is always regarded as valuable and

reliable. He belongs to the Business Men's Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen, also Camp of the Old Forty-four Sons of Veterans.

Mr. Browne was married August 12, 1892 to Dollie Cranor, a daughter of Joseph C. and Mary (Hunt) Cranor. The father is deceased, but the mother is living at Richmond, Indiana. To our subject and wife five children have been born, namely: Mary, born November 2, 1893; Doris, born July 20, 1895; Reva, born August 3, 1896; Joe Donald, born June 1, 1898; and Juanita, born February 14, 1904. They are all at home.

Mr. Browne and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a member of the official board since 1907, and is financial secretary of the board. His place of business is at 111 West Franklin street.

ARLA M. BROWN.

There is always satisfaction in writing, even briefly, of men of the type of Arla M. Brown, secretary of the National Poland-China Record Company and an extensive stock raiser, breeder and farmer, of Winchester, and one of the valued citizens of Randolph county; for it is a record of triumph after hard climbing up the steps of life, often in the face of obstacles and with little or no encouragement. It shows, in a word, what one may accomplish with the attributes of grit, perseverance and honorable impulses, when rightly directed. There is always a satisfaction, gained no other way, to the individual, who feels that his struggles have brought success, even if delayed.

Mr. Brown was born on January 24, 1872, in Washington township, Randolph county. He is a son of Edward I. and Melsena J. (Hinshaw) Brown. The father was born in Darke county, Ohio, and the mother in Randolph county, Indiana, both representing prominent pioneer families. The father is still engaged in farming in Washington township, where he is highly esteemed. The mother was called to her eternal rest on July 7, 1892.

Arla M. Brown was reared on the farm where he worked when growing to manhood, and he received his early education in the district schools and the Normal School at Danville, after which he began life for himself by teaching three years in the district schools of Randolph county. He was then deputy county treasurer under M. H. Rubey for some time, and deputy county auditor for over four years under Calvin S. Engle, giving very satisfactory service under both. In 1903 he became secretary of the National

Poland-China Record Company, with offices in Winchester. Prior to that he was secretary of the Ohio Poland-China Record Company at Dayton, Ohio, for a period of two years, then that association consolidated with the Poland-China Record Company of Indianapolis, becoming the National Poland-China Record Company, with international scope, including all the states of the Union, Canada, Argentine Republic and other countries. The general offices have been in Winchester since 1903. Mr. Brown has given eminent satisfaction as secretary, and although he is a very busy man he has found time to look after his farm, being extensively interested in general farming, feeding and breeding live stock, and he is regarded as one of the county's leading agriculturists and stock men. He is a stockholder in various banks and other interests and by his industry and good management has become one of our substantial citizens.

Fraternally, Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias, being grand chancellor of the latter in 1910 and a representative to the supreme lodge of the world in 1911, which is a term lasting four years. Politically, he is a Republican and is active in public affairs.

Mr. Brown was married on February 11, 1892, to Eva E. Price, a daughter of James and Lydia (Woofter) Price, a highly respected family of Randolph county.

Four children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Floyd H. is a student of osteopathy at the Sill school at Kirksville, Missouri; Norville E., Mary M. and Mabel are attending high school.

Mr. Brown and family are members of the Friends church, and he is superintendent of the Sabbath school and has long been active in church and Sunday school work.

SETH HINSHAW.

As a twentieth century business man Seth Hinshaw is deserving to rank among the forefront of this class in Winchester. He is one of the well-known and successful general contractors of the county and is at present doing a general insurance business. He has always looked to the good of Randolph county and did what he could toward its development in every way, and here he has been content to spend his life, having lived to note many momentous changes in the county and its towns, and it might be well to add here that he and his family have by no means been idle spectators of all this change.

Mr. Hinshaw was born May 30, 1853, in White River township, Ran-

dolph county. He is a son of Edmund and Irena (Hiatt) Hinshaw. The father was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, and the mother was born in Virginia. The Hinshaws came to Randolph county, Indiana, as early as 1833 and were therefore among the early settlers, and from that day to this the name has been prominent in the affairs of the county. The paternal grandfather, Benjamin Hinshaw, came with his family to Wayne county, this state, and his son, Edmund, father of our subject, came to Randolph county, where he became a leading farmer and land owner. His death occurred on December 14, 1883, and his wife died February 7, 1870. Their family consisted of three sons and three daughters, namely: Seth, subject of this review; Mary, who is the wife of Cornelius Rouch, of Jay county, Indiana; Edmund is deceased; Anna has remained single; Benjamin E., who lives in Winchester, and Rachel A., who died February 25, 1870. By a former marriage, Edmund, Sr., had three sons and one daughter: Abner and William were both soldiers in the Civil war and died during the service; Jesse died in Winchester August 5, 1898; Phoebe is the wife of James E. Huston, a Civil war veteran. The father of the above named children was a Democrat in the early part of his life, but later became a Republican. He and his wife were members of the Friends church. He was a man of sterling integrity and prompt in all his business obligations, and he instilled this principle into the family.

Seth Hinshaw was reared on the home farm and he attended the common schools, remaining with his parents on the farm until he was married on December 13, 1877, to Mary Owens, a daughter of Peter and Rachel (Davis) Owens, of Randolph county. This union resulted in the birth of two children, namely: Bessie, who married Wilbur Grow, of Ward township, Logan married Bonnie James and lives on his father's farm in Ward township.

After his marriage, our subject farmed successfully in Ward township until 1906, when he moved to Winchester and here he has been engaged in contracting road work and bridge building in this county and has built up an extensive business. His work gives satisfaction always, for it is honestly and skillfully done. He also conducts an insurance and loan office and has built up a large and growing business in this line.

Politically, he is a Republican, and has long been actively interested in public matters, and for a number of years has been on the drainage commission of Randolph county, an office appointed by the court. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his family belong to

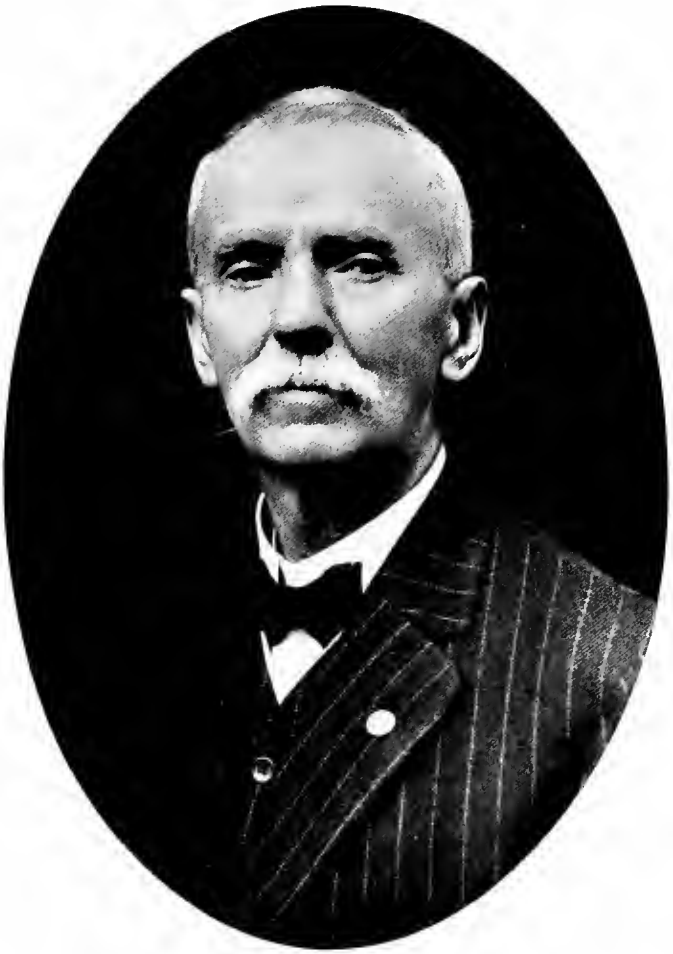
the Christian church, of which he is a trustee. He is a stockholder in the Ridgeville State bank. He is one of the county's substantial, broad, liberal and energetic business men. His office is at 120½ West Washington street, and his residence at 551 North Main street.

JOSEPH WATTS.

The career of Joseph Watts, of Winchester, Randolph county, has been a varied and interesting one. Faithfulness to duty, public-spirit, and perseverance have been some of his most noted characteristics all his life. He was formerly engaged in agricultural pursuits, but for a period of over thirty years has been in the railway mail service. He is one of our honored veterans of the great Civil war and a man highly esteemed by his wide acquaintance. He first came to Winchester nearly half a century ago, and his conversation, relating to the many changes during that period, is very interesting. He was much impressed with the future possibilities of the place upon his first arrival and has been deeply interested in its general development ever since, although living away from here part of the time.

Mr. Watts was born November 18, 1843 in Richland county, Ohio. He is a son of Samuel and Martha Ann (Paxson) Watts, and a brother of Isaiah P. Watts, a sketch of whom appears in another part of this volume, in which an account of the family history will also be found. Suffice it to say here that this is a sterling old family of the Buckeye state, and that in 1847 they left their ancestral halls in Richland county and removed to Wells county, Indiana, and established their home there since which time the Watts have remained in the Hoosier state.

Joseph Watts was reared in Wells county and attended the public schools. He proved his patriotism and courage during the Civil war by enlisting on September 25, 1861 in Company A, Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but after four months' service was discharged for disability, and after recovering his health, he again enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry for one hundred days which he served, and on October 19, 1864 enlisted a third time, selecting Company E, Seventh Regiment, Indiana Cavalry, in which he served his term of enlistment of one year. He showed a most admirable desire and unflagging determination to serve his country in its greatest hour of need. He has testimonials relative to his faithful and gallant service from his commanding officers.



JOSEPH WATTS.

After his career in the army, Mr. Watts returned to his home in Wells county, Indiana where he remained until 1867 when he came to Winchester, Randolph county and worked in a saw-mill, returning to Wells county two years later, where, on October 10, 1869 he married Matilda A. Irey, a daughter of Jonah Irey, of Jay county, Indiana, and to this union five children were born, namely: Clyde M., of Cheyenne, Wyoming; Herbert I. lives in Winchester; Fred J. died July 31, 1904; Floy W. is now the wife of O. O. Fraze, of Union City, Indiana; Chester B. is in the Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C.

After his marriage Mr. Watts settled at Fiat, Jay county, where he remained until 1871 when he moved to Winchester. In the spring of 1872 he went to Rice county, Kansas and entered a homestead, where he remained until 1877 when he returned to Winchester. In December of that year, he was appointed in the railway mail service, and with the exception of three years, has thus been continuously engaged to the present time, his long-continued service of over three decades being, it would seem, sufficient criterion of his high-grade service and fidelity to duty.

Mr. Watts has always been loyal in his support of the Republican party. He is a member of the Nelson Trusler Post, No. 60, Grand Army of the Republic.

He has been twice married, first to Matilda A. Irey, whose death occurred on August 22, 1900. On September 4, 1901 he married Martha J. Hiatt, daughter of Alvin M. and Rebecca (Jackson) Owens, of Hartford, formerly of Winchester.

Mr. Watts is a member of the Christian church and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and is active in church work, she being president of the Ladies' Aid Society.

BENJAMIN F. GREEN.

In all that constitutes true manhood and good citizenship, Benjamin F. Green, farmer of Randolph county, is one of our conspicuous examples and none stands higher than he in the confidence of the community. His career has been characterized by duty faithfully done and by industry, and wisely-directed efforts he is receiving his just share of this world's goods, besides earning a reputation, like the rest of the Green family, that has never been clouded by the commission of a single unworthy act as far as his neighbors and those who have been closely associated with him have discovered. He is

known to be a man of good judgment and pronounced views and while keeping himself informed upon current events and taking a lively interest in all public affairs of his township and county, he has never expressed so much as the faintest desire to exchange the quiet and contented life of the farm for the distractions and cares which usually come to the man who fills official positions and aspires to some exalted station among his fellow men. He is to be commended in this attitude, for such as he constitute our best citizens.

Mr. Green was born July 29, 1863, on a farm about three miles southwest of Winchester, in White River township. He is a son of William S. and Christina (Bowers) Green. Grandfather Jesse Green came with his family overland in wagons from North Carolina as early as 1818, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in the woods of Randolph county, Indiana, having for neighbors Indians and many kindreds of the wild. He located not far from where our subject now lives, there erected a log cabin and began clearing the dense woods that surrounded it and in a few years he had a good farm under cultivation and became one of the influential citizens in the early days of the county. The elder Green and family was one of seven families that came to this vicinity about the same time. The white children played with the children of the red men, and Mr. Green often traded corn to the Indians for venison. He lived to an advanced age, and his good wife died when nearly one hundred and two years old. This sterling old couple sleeps the peaceful sleep of the just in the quiet Dunkirk cemetery.

William S. Green, father of our subject, grew to manhood on the homestead, where he worked hard when a boy, sharing the hardships incident to such an environment. He never had any school advantages and never learned to read or write or count money, but nevertheless this somewhat remarkable man became very successful and left a large estate, comprising some four hundred acres of valuable land, besides other properties. He learned much about woodcraft, hunting and the habits of the denizens of earth, water and air from his Indian playmates when a child. He was a man of rugged physique and unswerving honesty, and he did what he could toward the early development of his community. His death occurred May 12, 1887, at the age of eighty-one years. His wife, a woman of kind heart and helpful impulses, preceded him to the grave in 1871. They were buried in Maxville cemetery. To them fourteen children were born. The father married a second time, his last wife being Sylvania Hiatt, by whom two children were born. Of the first family only four are now living, namely: Sarah, who married William Y. Puckett, resides in Winchester; Alva C., farmer of

White River township, this county, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work; Benjamin F., of this review; and George, who lives in White River township.

Benjamin F. Green grew to manhood on the home farm and worked there when growing up, and he obtained his education in the district schools of his neighborhood. He remained under his parental roof-tree until 1884.

Mr. Green has been three times married, first, on July 12, 1884, to Mattie Williams, a daughter of Joshua and Sarah Williams, and to this union three children were born, all of whom died in early childhood, and the wife and mother died September 21, 1894, at the early age of twenty-eight years. The children were named Archie, born in May, 1885, died May 11, 1892; Julia, born September, 1888, died September 21, 1890; and an infant died unnamed, December 26, 1893. Mr. Green's second marriage was on October 22, 1896, to Lillie Kayser, a daughter of Henry and Rachel Kayser, of Randolph county. This union was without issue. The second wife died December 23, 1902. Mr. Green's last marriage took place June 20, 1903, when he espoused Ida Morrical, a daughter of Floyd and Nancy Ellen (Brown) Morrical, of Winchester, both parents being now deceased. Two children have been born to this last union, namely: Everett C., born March 14, 1906; and Mary F., born January 17, 1911.

Mr. Green has lived on the farm where he now resides since he left home, forty acres of land and two thousand dollars being his marriage portion from his father. He has a well-improved place, and carries on general farming and stock raising. He has a pleasant home. He does not farm on as extensive a scale as some of his neighbors but does his work well and makes a good living.

Politically, Mr. Green is a Republican. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was reared in the Quaker faith, from which he has never departed. He is giving his children proper educational advantages.

DANIEL WALTER CALLAHAN.

Perhaps no agency in all the world has done so much for public progress as the press, and an enterprising, well-edited journal is a most important factor in promoting the welfare and prosperity of any community. It adds to the intelligence of any people through its transmission of foreign and domestic news and through its discussion of the leading questions and issues of the day, and more than that, it makes the town or city which it represents

known outside of the immediate locality, as it is sent each day or week into other districts, carrying with it an account of the events transpiring in its home locality, the advancement and progress there being made, and the advantages which it offers to its residents along moral, educational, social and commercial lines. Randolph county is certainly indebted to its wide-awake journals in no small degree, and one of the men who are doing a commendable work in the local newspaper field is Daniel Walter Callahan, editor and publisher of *The Winchester Democrat*. He has long been connected with newspaper work in various localities, however, only recently in this. But his power as a writer and editor, as well as a business man is largely acknowledged among contemporary journalists and the public in general.

Mr. Callahan was born October 5, 1872, in Urbana, Ohio. He is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Flynn) Callahan. The father was born in Ireland and the mother in the state of New York. Daniel Callahan spent his boyhood in the Emerald Isle and was educated there, emigrating to America when a young man, locating in Ohio, where the Flynn family had also located, coming from the East, and there the parents of our subject were married and settled on a farm near Urbana. There the death of the father occurred when Daniel W., of this sketch, was eight years old. The mother died October 4, 1913, at her home in Urbana.

Daniel W. Callahan was reared in Urbana and there received a common school education. As a lad he began learning the printer's trade in the office of *The Champaign County Democrat*, at Urbana. He continued the same in various places in Ohio and in the year 1894 he purchased *The Jeffersonville Citizen*, in Fayette county, that state, which he conducted successfully for a period of seven years. He subsequently published a paper in West Alexandria, Preble county, Ohio, for five years, and one at New Vienna, Clinton county, that state, for some time prior to coming to Winchester, Indiana, in July, 1911. Here he purchased *The Democrat*, which he has since published, proving himself to be an able and aggressive editor, fearless in his advocacy of the right and in his condemnation of the wrong. He has made this one of the very best weekly newspapers in Indiana, has greatly improved its mechanical appearance, made it a modern news dispenser and its learned and timely editorials moulders of local public opinion. It has increased greatly in subscription and much advertising matter is finding its way into its pages.

Mr. Callahan is a Democrat of pronounced principles. For a time during the administration of Governor Harmon, of Ohio, he was superintendent of the printing plant at the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Xenia, the duties of which he discharged most acceptably to all concerned.

Mr. Callahan was married August 18, 1898, to Leota Core, daughter of Dr. W. D. Core, a prominent family of London, Madison county, Ohio. This union has been without issue.

ROBERT H. LUMPKIN.

One of the owners of extensive farming interests in Nettle Creek township, Randolph county, is the gentleman whose name initiates this sketch. His valuable property has been acquired, for the most part, through his own efforts, his persistency of purpose and his determination, and the prosperity which is the legitimate reward of all earnest efforts is today his. Mr. Lumpkin is easily the peer of any of his fellows in the qualities that constitute correct manhood and good citizenship. He is one of the highly esteemed and useful men of this section of the county, and eminently entitled to special mention.

Robert H. Lumpkin was born in Wayne county, Indiana, July 2, 1865, and is the eldest son of Rufus and Rachel (Jordan) Lumpkin. Robert Lumpkin, his great grandfather, was born in Virginia, from which state he moved to Tennessee in 1799, with his wife, who was Elizabeth Forrest, prior to her marriage. The Lumpkins were of Scotch descent, and the Forrests of Welsh extraction. James L. Lumpkin, grandfather of our subject, was born in 1791 in Virginia, and he moved to Tennessee with his parents. In 1818 the family removed to Indiana and settled near Economy, Wayne county, later moved to Dalton township. His death occurred in 1870. He married Sarah Thornburg, who was of Irish descent. Her death occurred in 1875 in Dalton township, Wayne county. Rufus Lumpkin, father of our subject, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, April 15, 1835, and died August 2, 1907. His wife, who was also a native of the vicinity in which he first saw the light of day, was born March 16, 1842, and died April 3, 1909. She was a daughter of John W. and Catherine (Davis) Jordan, natives of Ireland. Rufus Lumpkin remained on the farm of his father until he reached his majority. He received such educational advantages as the early-day schools afforded. When twenty-one years old he went to Iowa, where he entered eighty acres of land, which he improved and on which he lived three years, then sold out and returned to Wayne county, Indiana, where he was married in 1858. Six sons and three daughters were born to our subject's parents, namely: Mary C., wife of Nelson Weaver, of Wayne county; America J., wife of Wallace Cheesman, of Wayne county; Robert H., of

this sketch; Florence M., wife of Frank Waltz, of Hagerstown, Indiana; Charles died in infancy; John C. lives in Wayne county; Orin died when young; James and William E. are on the old home farm. After his marriage Rufus Lumpkin located in Wayne county, where he owned a farm of seventy acres, selling the same nine years later and purchased one hundred and sixty acres nearby. After remaining there three years he purchased the old Lumpkin homestead of four hundred acres, on which he and his good wife spent the rest of their lives, engaged successfully in general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale, and were among the most influential and highly respected people of the township. Mr. Lumpkin was a member of the Baptist church, while his wife belonged to the Methodist church. Politically, he was a Republican.

Robert H. Lumpkin, of this review, was reared on the home farm and received a good practical education in the common schools. He remained with his parents until his marriage, December 20, 1888, to Nora Maulsby, a daughter of Martin V. and Sarah M. (Bookout) Maulsby. She was born in Randolph county, October 18, 1870, and her father was also a native of this county. Her mother was born in Henry county, Indiana. The parents of both were born in Tennessee. Mrs. Lumpkin grew to womanhood in her native community and received a common school education.

To our subject and wife three children were born, namely: Arthur W., born January 2, 1893; Marie, born August 11, 1894; and Marguerite, born April 3, 1907, all at home. The two eldest are teaching school in this county with much success.

In June, 1889, Mr. Lumpkin purchased the beautiful homestead of the grandfather of his wife, consisting of one hundred and fifty-nine acres, and on this he still lives, having greatly improved the place. Later he purchased seventy-two acres, and now owns two hundred and thirty-one acres of as fine farming land as can be found in the county, and here he carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. He has a commodious home in the midst of attractive surroundings, and has many substantial outbuildings and such modern farming implements as his needs require.

Mr. Lumpkin is one of the representative men of Nettle Creek township and is highly respected by all who know him. The fact that he has been appointed guardian of several valuable estates indicates the implicit confidence which is reposed in him by his fellow citizens. He was elected trustee of his township in 1908 to serve six years, and is giving eminent satisfaction in the same. He is a loyal Republican, a faithful Mason, and his wife is a worthy Baptist.

DR. WILLIAM ANDREW MEREDITH, D. V. S.

The science of veterinary surgery has an able exponent in Randolph county in the person of Dr. William Andrew Meredith, of Lynn, a man whose services are in great demand over the county, partly because he has established a solid reputation for skill in his chosen profession and partly because he is a genial and well-liked gentleman that makes and retains friends easily.

Dr. Meredith was born in Williamsburg, Indiana, March 26, 1871. He is a son of John W. and Malissa C. (Cox) Meredith. The father was born near Williamsburg, January 31, 18—, and is a son of Andrew and Mary Meredith. Andrew Meredith was a native of South Carolina and a pioneer of Wayne county, Indiana, making the long overland journey from the far South when traveling was a hazardous undertaking for many reasons, such as bad roads, unbridged streams and few settlers, to say nothing of lurking Indians and white highwaymen, who frequently waylaid those who pushed to the frontiers of civilization. He began life in the woods in Wayne county and worked hard to get a start in the new country.

John W. Meredith, the father, grew up amid pioneer environment and he worked hard when a boy on the home farm. He received a meager schooling in the early-day schools. He has devoted his life to active farming and stock raising and is at this writing still living in the town of Williamsburg. His wife passed away April 31, 1913, at an advanced age. Politically, John W. Meredith is a Democrat, and religiously a Quaker. He has served as trustee of his township. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Encampment, being prominent in each and holding high offices in all three.

Doctor Meredith grew to manhood on his father's farm, where he made himself useful during the crop seasons, and he received a common school education in the schools of his native locality. When a young man he decided to take up veterinary surgery and with that end in view he entered the Toronto College of Veterinary Surgery at Toronto, Canada, and there made a splendid record, graduating with the class of 1894. He began the practice of his profession at Williamsburg, Indiana, where he remained two years, being successful from the start, then moved to Lynn, Randolph county, where he has remained to the present time. enjoying an ever-increasing and lucrative practice, which extends throughout this locality, and he has met with a high degree of success in all his practice. He has remained a deep student and has kept well abreast of the times in all that pertains to his work.

Politically, Doctor Meredith is a Republican, and fraternally, he belongs

to the Masonic Order, having held all offices in the local lodge except that of Worshipful Master. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, being Past Chancellor of the lodge at Lynn. In religious matters, he belongs to the Christian church.

Doctor Meredith was married on April 6, 1898, to Cynthia A. Newton, of Lynn, and to this union one child was born, Margaret. The wife and mother passed to her rest on October 10, 1904. The Doctor was again married on September 10, 1912, to Mrs. Daisy Mills, of Farmland.

WILLIAM H. ROBY.

In nearly every community are to be found individuals who, by innate ability and sheer force of character, rise above their fellowmen and win for themselves conspicuous places in public esteem. Such a one is the well-known manufacturer of fertilizer, William H. Roby, of Winchester, Randolph county, a man who has been identified with the material growth and development of this locality for many years, wielding a potent influence in business circles, while his career as a progressive man of affairs has been synonymous with all that is honorable.

Mr. Roby was born May 23, 1857 in Huntington county, Indiana. He is a son of Jacob H. and Sarah (Griffith) Roby. The father was born in Ohio and the mother was a native of Virginia. Both removed from their respective communities with their parents in early pioneer days and spent their earlier years in Indiana. Jacob H. Roby engaged in farm work when young, later learning the plasterer's trade which he followed until his death in Huntington county.

William H. Roby lived in Hartford City, this state until he was twelve years of age, at which time his mother died and he was thrown on his own resources, consequently, his education in the public schools was meager; but this has been made up in after years by miscellaneous home reading and by actual contact with the business world. He first learned the plasterer's trade, but about the time he became a skilled workman his eyes became so badly affected that he abandoned this field and learned to be a millwright, which trade he followed for a number of years, also followed railroad bridge building until the year 1900, doing an extensive business, and becoming known as one of the best men in this line of endeavor in this section of the Middle West. During that period he made his home at Mt. Carmel, Illinois. He

W H Raby

was an extensive builder of mill properties. In May, 1904, he came to Winchester, Indiana. In December, 1907, he located two miles west of this city on a farm and became engaged in the farm fertilizer business, which was a success from the start and it has now grown to very large proportions, there being a great demand for his product, owing to its superior quality and it is shipped to remote parts of the country. He has a substantial, modernly equipped and well managed plant, with a capacity of five hundred tons per year. It is the only plant of its kind in Randolph county and is one of sixty-six such plants in the state. A large number of men are employed here.

Mr. Roby's attention is divided between the factory and his fine farm of two hundred and ten acres, which, owing to his close proximity to the county-seat and its exceptionally well-improved condition, is one of the most valuable farms of the county. On it is to be found an attractive dwelling and substantial and convenient outbuildings. Here general farming and stock raising are carried on extensively, particular attention being paid to raising and feeding a fine breed of English York hogs, the finest on the market, as well as in Randolph county, and they are greatly admired by all who see them. He also breeds for breeding purposes, and ships his hogs all over the country, always obtaining high prices. His cattle are of the finest Durham breed and, like his hogs, find a very ready market at fancy prices. Mr. Roby is a great corn grower. His home is modern in all its appointments, like a city home.

Mr. Roby was married on September 11, 1882 to Maggie N. Fischer, a daughter of Adam and Catherine Fischer. The parents were born, reared and educated in Germany and married there, finally emigrating to America and settling at Mt. Carmel, Illinois, where Mrs. Roby was born.

To our subject and wife three sons have been born, namely: Harry B., Roscoe D., and Adrian J., all at home and assisting their father in business. Pearl H. is an adopted daughter.

Politically, Mr. Roby is independent and he is always encouraging public improvements of all kinds. Fraternally, he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Tribe of Ben-Hur.

Mr. Roby was one of the promoters of the Farmers Telephone Company and is one of the largest stockholders of the same. He is much devoted to his home and family and is regarded as one of our worthiest citizens in every respect.

G. WILLIAM MILLS.

One of the progressive farmers and stock raisers of Randolph county is G. William Mills, at present county commissioner and a scion of one of our sterling old families. He is a man who has always known how to appreciate the true dignity of labor and to place a correct estimate upon the value of money and he has worked hard for what he now possesses. Nevertheless, he is liberal in his benefactions and stands ever ready to support with his influence and means all measures for the material and moral welfare of the community in which he has so long resided.

Mr. Mills was born in Washington township, Randolph county, March 24, 1859. He is a son of Joel and Cynthia (Beard) Mills. Joel Mills was born in Wayne county, Indiana, January 6, 1833. He was a son of Aaron and Rebecca (Small) Mills. He grew up on the farm in his native county and received a fairly good education in the common schools. When sixteen years old he began learning the carpenter's trade, receiving thirty-seven and one-half cents per day for his labor, and he spent practically his entire life in the contracting business, covering almost the entire county of Randolph and much of Wayne county, and was known as a skilled and honest workman. Politically, he was a Republican and was trustee of Washington township for two terms, was also county commissioner for one term, filling both offices exceptionally well. In 1895 he retired to the farm he had acquired, his health having induced him to give up the more exacting business of contracting, and his death occurred on April 7, 1898. He and Cynthia Beard were married November 10, 1855. She was born May 19, 1840, and was therefore but fifteen years old when she married. She was a daughter of William and Lydia (Cox) Beard. William Beard was born in North Carolina about 1812 and he came to Randolph county, Indiana, August 9, 1815, with his parents, who were thus among the earliest settlers here. His parents were Paul and Hannah Beard. William Beard devoted his life to farming and died in 1857, his wife preceding him to the grave in 1847. Both these families were very active and useful in the Friends church. Doctor Cox, grandfather of Mrs. Mills, was a minister in that church. Mrs. Mills is still living and is an acknowledged minister in the Friends church. Six children were born to Joel Mills and wife, namely: Caroline E.; G. William (our subject); Dr. Cassius C., born September 24, 1861, is practicing medicine at Muncie; Martin Luther, born April 24, 1864, is a merchant at Winchester; Rose Alma, born December 31, 1867, is the wife of William Edwards, a farmer of Washington township, this county; Eva Nora, born February 22, 1874, is at home.

G. William Mills worked on the farm in his boyhood and received a common school education. In 1880 he branched out for himself and farmed with success until 1900, when he moved to Lynn. In 1905 he was elected county commissioner on the Republican ticket, and he made such a commendable record that he was re-elected in 1908 and is now serving his second term to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. He still manages a farm of several hundred acres, where general farming and stock raising are carried on extensively. He is a worthy member of the Friends church.

Mr. Mills was married March 27, 1880, to Mary E. Meredith, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, April 10, 1859. To this union one child has been born, Cynthia May, now the wife of Frank M. Johnson, a farmer of Washington township. They have two children, viz.: Joel Mills Johnson and Helen M. Johnson.

ADAM R. HIATT.

One would find it necessary to search long and far to find a farm kept in better condition or managed under more up-to-date methods than that of Adam R. Hiatt, a progressive and honored citizen of Washington township, Randolph county, for he has not only worked hard and persistent in keeping everything in its proper place, but has been a student of local conditions and has widely read much literature as pertains to advanced methods of husbandry, so that he has been enabled to reap just rewards for his pains and labors from year to year, and, owing to the superb system of his operations, he accomplishes more at a less expenditure of labor than do most men. When he first began his career he learned that "haste makes waste" very frequently, and while he has endeavored to do everything with dispatch and neatness, he has always realized that there are times when rushing methods are not the best, when patience must be exercised. Himself a pioneer, he is a scion of one of the early-day Hoosier families, members of which have sought to do their full duty in the affairs of the communities where they have dispersed.

Mr. Hiatt was born January 9, 1837, on a farm near Bethel, Wayne county, Indiana. He is a son of Enos and Nancy (Miller) Hiatt. The father was born August 28, 1805, in Guilford county, North Carolina, and from there the family removed to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1810, and settled on a farm when that locality was practically a wilderness and they endured the usual hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. The Mil-

ler family originally lived near Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky, being among the earliest families in the "dark and bloody ground" country. Grandmother Miller often told interesting stories of the Indians, who were numerous in that country when she was a girl. Once they made an attack on the Miller cabin and her mother was seized by an Indian who raised his tomahawk to brain her, when she wrenched loose, seized an axe and killed the red man. His tribesmen later retaliated by killing her husband the first time they ran onto him in the woods. Eleven children were born to Enos Hiatt and wife, namely: William, Adam R. (subject of this sketch), Rachel, Sallie, Elizabeth, Cornelius, Harrison T., Jabez, Martha A., Mary C., and George V.

Adam R. Hiatt grew up amid pioneer environments and he was compelled to work hard on the home farm when a boy. The advantages for an education in those days were very limited and he received little more than the knowledge of how to read and write, but in after life he has become a well informed man by wide home reading and contact with the world. Early in his youth he took up farming for a livelihood and this he has continued to the present time with ever-increasing success, remaining many years in Wayne county, finally removing to Randolph county and locating in Washington township, where he now owns a large, well-improved and productive farm, on which stands a substantial and convenient set of buildings and where an excellent grade of livestock may always be found, everything about his place denoting good management and thrift. He has worked hard and in his earlier years was a man of exceptional physical strength, and although he is now seventy-seven years of age he is still hale and hearty, as a result, very largely of his clean personal habits and methods of high thinking.

Mr. Hiatt was married May 27, 1855, at Bethel, Indiana, to Lucinda Wolf, who was born July 5, 1837, on a farm near Bethel, Wayne county, where she grew to womanhood and received a meagre education in the old-time rural schools. She has proved to be a faithful and genial helpmeet, and has borne her husband seven children, named as follows: Mary F., who married John D. Flatter; Cassius F., who married Cora Fulghum; Alvin I., who married Cora V. Chenoweth; Elmer P is deceased; Harrison, who married Grace Anderson, who is deceased; Carrie C., who married Elmer E. Chenoweth; Ida Maud, who married Frank Chamness. These children were all given proper educational advantages and are all well situated in life and well liked wherever they are known. Two of the sons conduct a large hardware and furniture store in the town of Lynn, Indiana.

Mr. Hiatt was reared in the faith of the Christian church, from which

he has never departed, and has been an elder in the church of this denomination for over twenty-five years, and he and his family are faithful in their support of the church. Politically, he is a Progressive. He is a man of public spirit and has done much for the general upbuilding of his township and county. He was a member of the board of commissioners of Randolph county from 1885 to 1890, was justice of the peace four years, and was assessor four years. As a public servant he proved most faithful and efficient, winning the hearty approval of all concerned, irrespective of party alignment. Fraternally, he has been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons since boyhood and his every-day life would indicate that he has made an effort to live up to its sublime precepts. He is a man of progressive ideas, ready to adopt new methods of agriculture when he sees they are practical. He was one of the first to purchase the self-binder in this locality, also among the first to secure other improved farming machinery. Mr. Hiatt was one of the first men of Randolph county to advocate the building of macadamized roads and to help build the first one. His home is known as a place of old-time hospitality, and, as a result of his numerous estimable characteristics he is held in highest esteem by a very wide circle of acquaintances and friends.

CHARLES F. HALLIDAY.

If there is one thing which distinguishes the American business man from those of any other country it is the faculty with which any and all occupations are readily taken up by him and made successful. In the older countries it was customary for the son to follow the father's pursuit. It is in such countries as the United States that full swing can be given to the energies of the individual. A man may choose any business or profession he desires, and he is limited only by competition. He must meet the skill of others and give as good service as they or he will not get the position, or business, as the case may be. Such adaptation to any work or business is well shown in the career of Charles F. Halliday, one of the substantial and influential men of affairs of Randolph county, a banker of Parker.

Mr. Halliday was born in Randolph county January 11, 1862. He is a son of Elias F. and M. Jane (Ringo) Halliday, whose family consisted of five sons and one daughter, namely: William R., a druggist at Lynn, Indiana, married Ella F. Stafford, and they have three daughters, Olive G., Ada F. and Bernda; Waldo M., who lives at Long Beach, California, married Elizabeth Neal, of Randolph county, and they have one son, Herbert

Garfield; Flora R., of Farmland, married Philip M. Bly, a banker, and they have two children; J. Garver, a banker of Farmland, married Minnie Edwards, and they have one child, Geraldine; Charles F., of this sketch; George Lincoln, of Indianapolis, is state agent for the Ohio Cultivator Company; he married Laurel M. McKenzie, of Bellevue, Ohio, and they have one child, Justine.

Charles F. Halliday grew to manhood in his native county, and in Farmland he received a good education in the public schools, later attending a commercial college in Dayton, Ohio, from which he was graduated. His father was a farmer and he remained with him on the home place until he was twenty-three years old, then worked in a claim office for two years, then was employed in the State Bank at Farmland for seven years, after which he was employed by the Ohio Cultivator Company, of Bellevue, Ohio, for a period of five years. In all three positions he gave eminent satisfaction, winning the confidence and trust of his employers and showing himself eminently capable in every way. Upon invitation he came to Parker, Randolph county, after leaving the Ohio concern mentioned above, and organized the now popular and well-known Parker Banking Company in December, 1899, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, and his wise counsel and able assistance made it a pronounced success from the first and its growth has been rapid and constant. On March 15, 1913, this sound and safe institution was re-organized as a state bank, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, but retaining its former name. Mr. Halliday has been cashier of this institution since it was first organized, and his service of fifteen years in this connecton has been eminently satisfactory to the patrons and stockholders of the bank. For a number of years he has been a director of the Parker Telephone Company, and did much to make it a pronounced success.

Politically, Mr. Halliday is a Republican, but he has never been specially active in political matters. His father was county commissioner for a period of six years, and was incumbent of that office when the court-house and jail were built. He did much for the general good of the county. He also served as treasurer of Randolph county for four years, during the Civil war period, from 1861 to 1865.

Charles F. Halliday was married to Sarah L. Jones, of Delaware county, a daughter of William W. and Rebecca Jones, who spent their lives engaged in farming. Their family consisted of five children. Mrs. Halliday grew to womanhood in her native community and was educated in the common schools. She is purely a home woman, devoted to her family.

The union of our subject and wife has been blessed by the birth of three children, namely: Rebecca Jane, born June 19, 1894, was educated in the local schools and DePauw University, and is employed under her father in the bank at Parker; Adah Florence, born May 24, 1900; Helen Elizabeth, born September 6, 1911.

Mr. Halliday is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

THOMAS CLARENCE LOVE.

One of the native young men of Randolph county who has been wise in deciding to spend his life in his own locality is Thomas Clarence Love, now engaged in the feed business in the town of Lynn. He seems to be the possessor of those characteristics that make a definite degree of success wherever found, for he is not only industrious, believing in keeping his shoulder to the wheel, but is broad-minded and honorable, knowing that while one may beat his fellow men successfully for a time, in the end it does not pay and he is sure to be found out, thus ruining his reputation among his acquaintances which prevents to a large extent the successful carrying on of any large business, especially in a small town where everybody knows intimately everybody else.

Mr. Love was born in Greensfork township, Randolph county, October 8, 1886. He is a son of Thomas A. Love, who was born in 1860, and is a son of Lindsey and Mary Love. Thomas A. Love received a fairly good education and he grew to manhood on the home farm and worked there until his marriage, in 1881, when he espoused Clara Moody, who died in 1886, after which he went to Kansas and engaged in farming until 1896, when he left the Sunflower state and returned to Randolph county and resumed farming, which he continued with success until his death, in 1907. Politically, he was a Republican, but was never an office seeker, preferring to lead a quiet life on his farm. He was a member of the Friends church, and fraternally he belonged to the Knights of Pythias.

The mother of Thomas C. Love died when he was two weeks old, and he was reared by his grandparents, the Moodys. He worked on the farm of Grandfather Moody when a boy during the summer months and in the winter time attended the common schools of Lynn, graduating from the grade schools in 1904, after which he continued to work on his grandfather's farm until 1913, when he left the farm and took up well drilling until August

21st of that year, when he purchased the feed exchange in Lynn, which he is now successfully conducting, and is building up a large and lucrative trade. He handles all kinds of feed, and has a modern grist mill, where he grinds feed in any manner desired. He handles the following brands of flour, both in wholesale and retail lots: "Gold Medal," "Richmond Fancy," "Carpenter," and "I-Am-Boss." He handles all kinds of coal and has quite a large trade in coal as well as feed and flour. He keeps at all times oats, grasses, salt and stock foods. He also has an automobile agency.

Politically, Mr. Love is a Progressive, and religiously, he belongs to the Friends church.

Mr. Love was married December 25, 1907, to Edna May Chenoweth, who was born in Randolph county, December 20, 1889. She is a daughter of Benjamin F. and Hannah Chenoweth, a well-known family of this county. She grew to womanhood and was educated in her native community.

To our subject and wife two children have been born, namely: Alice E., born February 12, 1909; and Idris L., born May 8, 1911.

STEPHEN CLEVENGER.

During the sixty-six years that Stephen Clevenger has passed in Randolph county momentous changes have taken place, and in these he has not by any means been an idle spectator, but has done much as an enterprising business man and public-spirited citizen to encourage the general progress of the same. He is the scion of a worthy old pioneer family, the name Clevenger having been a familiar one throughout this locality since the early forties and it has always stood for industry and good character. After a long and successful career as a business man and farmer our subject is now living in honorable retirement in his pleasant home in Winchester. He is one of our honored veterans of the Civil war and one of our worthiest native sons.

Mr. Clevenger was born on October 27, 1847, in Greensfork township, Randolph county. He is a son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Clanin) Clevenger. These parents were both natives of Ohio, the father of Warren county, and they grew to maturity and were married in their native state; shortly after their marriage they removed to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1844, and here established the permanent home of the family on the farm, which they developed by hard work. In this county they spent the rest of their lives, the father dying on December 1, 1889, and the mother joined him

STEPHEN CLEVENGER.

in the spirit-land on August 3, 1892. They had, however moved in 1863 to a farm four miles east of Winchester in White River township. Thomas Clevenger became one of the largest land owners and most prosperous farmers in this vicinity. His family consisted of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity.

Stephen Clevenger grew up on the home farm where he did the usual chores assigned to a boy. He was educated in the district schools. When only seventeen years of age he proved his courage by enlisting in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry in which he served very faithfully until the close of the war in the famous Army of the Potomac, also served in the Shenandoah valley. He bore the hard service he saw without a murmur and was honorably discharged on August 15, 1865. After the war he returned home and continued farming in White River township until 1881 when he moved to Winchester and engaged in the coal and building material business. Through the exercise of good judgment, industry and honest dealings he prospered and continued in this business for a period of thirty years, during which period he ranked among the leading business men of the county-seat. Accumulating a competency he retired from active life in 1911, however he supervises his fine farm of two hundred and sixty acres in White River township. It is well improved and on it stands an excellent group of buildings, and here general farming and stock raising are carried on extensively.

Mr. Clevenger has been twice married, first, on September 23, 1873 to Julia A. Jobes, daughter of Dr. George O. and Evaline Jobes. The father was a prominent physician of Farmland for many years, later in life moving to Indianapolis where he engaged in the drug business, and where his death occurred a few years ago. The death of Mrs. Clevenger occurred on May 8, 1883, and on November 10, 1893 our subject was united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah Ellen Gebhard, a daughter of Simon P. Hewett, of Miamisburg, Ohio, of an early pioneer family of that state. To this second union one son was born, Thomas Reed Clevenger, whose birth occurred on August 13, 1894. He was graduated from the Winchester high school.

Politically, Mr. Clevenger is a Republican and has long been very active in public matters. He served as a member of the city council for twelve consecutive years and many of the important public improvements were consummated during that period. He has also served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee at various times. He is a member of Nelson Trusler Post, No. 60, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a

delegate to the state encampment in 1913. He is a member of the Masonic order, and all intermediate degrees up to the thirty-second degree. He is a charter member of Winchester Commandery, No. 53, in which he has filled all the chairs. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Encampment and has filled all the chairs in the same. He has represented this lodge to the Grand Lodge and also the Encampment to the Grand Encampment. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is one of the most popular lodge men in the county, and this speaks much for his standing and character as a citizen and neighbor.

THOMAS H. CONDON.

One of the men who has stamped the impress of his strong individuality upon the minds of the people of Randolph county is Thomas H. Condon, well known grain and coal dealer of Parker. He has so ordered his career since taking up his abode in our midst that he has become one of the conspicuous characters of this locality. Faithfulness to duty and a strict adherence to a fixed purpose, which always do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous circumstances, have been dominating factors in his life, which has been replete with honor and success worthily attained. He is a scion of a sterling old Irish family, and many of the strong characteristics of his progenitors have been revealed in him, and he has been most vigilant in keeping unsmirched the good name of the Condons, who have always been noted for their unswerving honesty, their readiness to assist in all worthy enterprises for the good of their neighbors and the community in general in which they resided.

Mr. Condon, of this review, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, May 26, 1856. He is a son of David and Margaret (Hayes) Condon, and is one of eleven children, being the eldest; the others were named Dennis, who lives in Chicago and is on the police force there; John, who is engaged in merchandising at Momence, Illinois, married Margaret McGraw, and they have seven children; Katherine married Richard Dwyer, who had charge of a power house in connection with the street railways of Chicago, was killed by a live wire, leaving a widow and five children; James, who was in the employ of the United States Express Company, died in Chicago some time ago, leaving a widow; Johanna married William McGraw, a farmer of Benton county, Indiana, and they have three children; Mary married James E.

Garvin, a teacher by profession, but now employed in the Chicago postoffice; Elizabeth, wife of John Garrity, a merchant of Chicago for some time, has three children; Margaret married J. C. Eman, and they live in Los Angeles, California; Michael lives in Chicago; David, a merchant of Des Moines, Iowa, married Sadie Stack.

David Condon, father of the above named children, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, and when only thirteen years old he emigrated to the United States, the voyage requiring three months, in an old-fashioned sailing vessel. He found employment in a woolen mill in Webster, New York. He subsequently went to Springfield, Massachusetts, and there he met and married Margaret Hayes and established the family home there. She was born in the same locality in Ireland from which he came, and had emigrated to America in her girlhood. The father eventually moved his family to Illinois, and in 1868, when his children were still small, he removed to Benton county, Indiana, and bought a farm, spending the rest of his life engaged in farming. His death occurred in 1900, his widow surviving until 1910. They were an honest, kind, hard-working couple who did all in their power to give their large family an education and get them properly started in life, and they are now well situated and highly respected wherever they reside.

Thomas H. Condon was married December 16, 1886, to Florence A. Mott, a daughter of a farmer of White county, Indiana, and one of three children. To this union two children were born, Cecil died at Fowler, Indiana, when eight years of age; Ray I., born June 14, 1891, graduated from the high school at Parker, later studied at Purdue University, is now associated with his father in the grain and coal business; he married Helen Arbogast, of Parker.

Thomas H. Condon farmed on the home place until he was twenty-one years of age, then took a position with the Buckeye Harvesting Machine Company, with which he remained for a period of seven years, giving his employers eminent satisfaction, proving to be one of their most trusted and faithful employees. He then came to Parker and went into the gas and oil business, and here he developed the Parker City oil field and thereby incidentally did much for the general upbuilding of Parker and vicinity. He then went to Goldfield, Nevada, where he engaged in mining for a period of four years with gratifying results. He was prominently identified with the interests of Goldfield during the strike of the mining district there in 1906-7. He then returned to Parker and has since been successfully engaged in the grain and coal business, building up a large and ever-growing trade which

extends over a wide territory. He is also still engaged in the oil business. By his close application, wise foresight, sound judgment and ability to grasp large opportunities readily he has accumulated a handsome competency, becoming one of the substantial men of the county. He owns a modern and commodious home at Parker.

Fraternally, Mr. Condon is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a faithful member and liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, he is a Republican, and has been active and influential in local political and public affairs. For a period of ten years he was president of the city council of Parker, during which he did much for the general upbuilding of the city. He helped to organize the first fire department here; in fact, no man has done so much toward the material growth of Parker as he. He has also been prominent in educational affairs, and appointed the school boards for years while a member of the council. He studied law and has been a member of the Winchester bar for the past fifteen years. Personally, he is a pleasant gentleman to meet, courteous, high-minded, genial and a man who at once impresses you as being of superior attributes.

JOHN T. BURROWS.

It is an unquestionable fact that biographies of enterprising men, especially of good men, are instructive as guides and incentives to others. The examples they furnish of patient purpose and steadfast endeavor and integrity cannot help but influence others who are thrown in their company. Some men seem to belong to no exclusive class; apparently insurmountable obstacles have in many instances awakened their dormant faculties and served as a stimulus to carry them to ultimate renown. The instances of success in the face of adverse circumstances and unkind fate would seem to justify the conclusion that self-reliance with so much as a half chance can accomplish any reasonable object.

One of the enterprising citizens of Nettle Creek township, Randolph county, who has overcome the obstacles that led to the successful goals which he coveted when starting out in life, is John T. Burrows, the present popular postmaster at the village of Losantville. He was born December 9, 1852, in Nettle Creek township, this county, and is a son of Franklin and Anna (Medesker) Burrows, both natives of this township also. The paternal grandparents were born in Virginia, and the maternal grandparents were

natives of Pennsylvania, and they came to Randolph county, Indiana, in the early days of the nineteenth century. The paternal great-grandparents were Scotch-Irish, and the maternal great-grandparents were of German blood. Franklin Burrows was brought up on the home farm and he continued general farming all his life. His death occurred September 11, 1910. The death of the mother of our subject occurred in 1885. Six children were born to these parents, three of whom died in infancy; one sister, Catherine B., who married a Mr. Hunt, died in 1886, and another sister, Mrs. Amanda Wiggins, lived at Losantville until her death in 1914.

John T. Burrows grew up on the home farm and there he worked in summer, and attended the common schools in winter. He remained on the farm until he was twenty years of age, then ran a huckster wagon for Daniel Wiggins, beginning in 1874, after which he worked on Mr. Wiggins' farm until 1876, in which year his employer sold out to Lemuel Wiggins, for whom he farmed a year, then clerked for him in his store until 1885, when he commenced dealing in agricultural implements, especially reapers and mowers, and again engaged in farming. In 1890 he was elected township trustee for a term of five years. He was appointed postmaster at Losantville during President McKinley's administration, having been recommended for the place by C. L. Henry, at that time Congressman from the Eighth district of Indiana. Mr. Burrows has continued in office to the present time, holding the same over sixteen years. As a public servant his record has been marked by fidelity and honesty, courtesy and carefulness and he has ever given the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. He owns a good farm in Randolph county, consisting of over two hundred acres of fine land.

Mr. Burrows was married March 17, 1877, to Emma J. Wiggins, who was born, reared and educated in Nettle Creek township, this county. The date of her birth is November 26, 1862. She is a daughter of Lemuel and Mary Wiggins. To this union four children have been born, namely: Nellie E., the eldest, is still at home; Boyden O. is married to Bertha Burroughs, and is living on the farm belonging to our subject, and he has four sons, Ivan, Norrice. Sharon and Clois. Delia O., third child of our subject, married Cal. C. Lamb, of New Castle, and they have one daughter, Bernice J. The youngest of our subject's children, Franklin Chase, is at home with his parents.

Mrs. Burrows is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and stands high in the congregation. Politically, Mr. Burrows is a loyal Republican and is active and influential in the ranks and is a man well informed on present day public matters.

FRED RETTER.

As one reviews the history of Randolph county and looks into the past to see what people were prominent in its early development, it will be found that for the past three-quarters of a century the Germans have been closely connected with the progress and general advancement of this secton of the Hoosier state. Wild was the region into which they came. Its forests stood in their primeval strength, the swampy land was still undrained, and the Indians still roamed through the dense woods, seeking deer, bear and lesser game which were in abundance. The Retter family, while not so early as some, yet figured in the latter-day development of this section of the state, and Fred Retter, a farmer of Washington township, although born in the Fatherland, has spent his active life within our borders, ever manifesting the characteristic thrift of the emigrant from the great empire of northern Europe.

Mr. Retter was born in Wittenburg, Germany, on December 9, 1846. He is a son of Fred and Eliza (Kasper) Retter. The father was born in the same city and country as our subject and there he grew to manhood, learned the shoemaker's trade, married and resided until 1852, when he brought his family across the Atlantic to the United States, our subject being then six years old. The family located near Eaton, Ohio, where the father worked at his trade a short time, then removed to Eldorado, that state, but remained there only a short while, when he moved to New Hope, Ohio, then to Jay county, Indiana, where he purchased ten acres of land, which he cleared and on which he built a house. In a short time he sold out, removed to Randolph county, and purchased one hundred and two acres near the village of Ridgeville, and there lived until his death.

Fred Retter, of this sketch, assisted his father with the hard work of establishing a new home in a strange land, and he received a limited education at a subscription school, taught in a log school house near the home farm. He remained with his parents until he was seventeen years old, then began working on the Pennsylvania railroad, which was then being built in this locality. He then worked on a farm and with a threshing machine for six months; then hired out by the month for seven years; then rented one hundred acres of land, which he eventually purchased and which he now owns. He worked hard, managed well and saved his earnings, and added to his original purchase until he was the owner of valuable, productive and well-cultivated land of ten hundred and fifty acres; he has deeded to his children all but five hundred and fifty-eight acres. It is well drained and

otherwise well improved and he has a substantial dwelling and good outbuildings. He carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale and is one of the best and foremost farmers in the county. He annually markets large numbers of livestock.

Mr. Retter takes an abiding interest in local public affairs, and politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Retter was married to Mary Smith, to which union two children were born, Laura, who is now the wife of Grant Wright, and James, who is farming in Washington township, this county. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Retter married Sarah Jane Stegall, and to this union six children have been born, namely: Otis and Otho, who are assisting in operating our subject's large farm; Louisa married Alden Miller; William married Louisa Gessey; Roxanna is the wife of Guy Marker; Arnold married Edith Hinshaw.

JOHN L. DOWNING.

There is always valuable lessons to be gained in pursuing the life histories of such men as the late John L. Downing, one of Randolph county's well-known and highly-respected citizens of a past generation, whose life forcibly illustrated what energy, integrity and a fixed purpose can accomplish when animated by noble aims and correct ideals. During the years of his residence in this locality he held the unequivocal confidence of those with whom he came into contact, for he was a man whom to know was to trust and admire owing to his many commendable attributes of head and heart. When the "reaper whose name is death" gathered him in his sheaves while in the fulness of his strength and prime of life, his loss to the community was keenly felt.

Mr. Downing was born November 29, 1862, in Randolph county. He was a son of Dennis and Emiline (Lenington) Downing. The father was born in Henry county, Indiana, and soon after his marriage moved to Randolph county, where he died when our subject was a small boy. The mother was also a native of Henry county. Her death occurred in August, 1891. Dennis Downing devoted his life to farming, and politically he was a Republican. His family consisted of four children, namely: Frank is living; Mary and Jennie A. are both deceased, and John L., of this memoir.

John L. Downing grew to manhood on the home farm and he received his education in the common schools. On March 17, 1887, he married Maggie C. Gettle, who was born in Randolph county, June 25, 1870, and she

is a daughter of John N. and Caroline (Maurer) Gettle. She was reared in her native community and was educated in the public schools. Her father was born in Germany, from which country he emigrated to the United States when a boy, first locating near Winchester, Ohio. He came on to White River township, Randolph county, Indiana, fifty-eight years ago, being among the early settlers here, and, being a man of thrift he soon had a good home established. He was born September 2, 1822, and his death occurred June 6, 1897. The mother of Mrs. Downing was born in France, October 30, 1833, and when fourteen years of age she emigrated to the United States, being forty-one days on the Atlantic ocean; her death occurred June 12, 1912.

To John L. Downing and wife thirteen children were born, ten of whom are living at this writing, namely: John N. is living; Lena Eleanora is deceased; Dora and Ethel are both living; Jennie is deceased; Mary and Magdalene are both living; Frank is deceased; Alta, Agnes, Ardis, Adolph and Margaret are all living.

John L. Downing devoted his life successfully to general farming and stock raising. However, the last eight years he was in failing health and did little active work, keeping his farm rented. His place consisted of ninety-four and three-fourths acres, which is productive and well improved, including a good dwelling and numerous outbuildings. Here the widow and children still reside but the land is still rented.

Politically, Mr. Downing was a Republican, and was a member of the Methodist church. He was called to his eternal rest on October 15, 1913. He was an honest, upright man and liked by all who knew him. He bore his long sufferings patiently and with rare Christian courage.

DAVID E. PURSLEY.

It is known to all professional men and tradesmen that one of the chief essentials of success in life is thorough preparation. Realizing this at the outset of his career David E. Pursley, of Winchester, Randolph county, bent every possible effort in the direction of his chosen profession, with the result that he has become, while yet a young man, one of the most expert and best known embalmers in this section of the state. He has energy, persistence, and at the same time fortitude. These qualities, coupled with good personal habits, have rendered him popular with the people of this locality.

Mr. Pursley was born May 2, 1887, near Unionsport, Randolph county, Indiana. He is a son of James M. and Mary E. (Addington) Pursley, both

D. E. PURSLEY AND FAMILY.

natives of this county, where they grew to maturity, were educated and married, and established themselves on a farm. The death of the father occurred on November 24, 1912, but the mother survives. To them were born two sons and four daughters, namely: Nora B. is the wife of Andrew Jackson; Myrtle R. is the wife of Orla Amburn, of Winchester; Nellie is the wife of Jesse W. Jackson, of Randolph county; Mattie is the wife of J. C. Jackson, also of this county; Ernest is married and lives on the old home farm, and David E., of this review.

Our subject was reared on the home farm and he attended the common schools in his district. When but a boy he decided to enter the embalming field, and in order to properly equip himself he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and spent some time in the Cincinnati School of Embalming, and later attended Barnes' School of Anatomy, Sanitary Science and Embalming, of Chicago, then was a student at the Askin Training School for Embalming in Indianapolis. He made a splendid record in each of these and has a diploma from all three.

In the year 1907, Mr. Pursley became connected with C. L. Thornburg at Farmland, an undertaker, and there he remained a year, then went to Marion, Indiana, with C. M. Showley, completing his term in practice before entering in business for himself. In 1909 he came to Winchester and was associated with S. E. Fraze, until December, 1910, when he purchased the business of Mr. Fraze, and has since conducted the same with ever growing success, until he is today one of the busiest and best-known embalmers in Randolph county. Prompt and high-grade service are his watchwords, and his fair and courteous treatment of his patrons have won him the good will of all. He has an able assistant in the business in the person of his wife, a lady of talent and enterprise. They have a neat and well-equipped place of business at 130 North Main street, and all kinds of funeral equipment, caskets, cases, etc., are carried.

Mr. Pursley was married on January 19, 1907, to Opal Fodrea, daughter of Albert and Mary E. (Dick) Fodrea, of Randolph county. The death of the father occurred on May 13, 1907. The mother survives.

Mr. Pursley is a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men, also other organizations. Politically, he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pursley two sons have been born, Robert D. and Roger V.

SEWARD S. WATSON.

Journalism is a profession that has never been overcrowded—perhaps the only one—and we do not have to go far for an explanation. The journalist is born, the same as the poet, although, of course, not so favored of the gods, except in rare instances. The average newspaper man or publisher seems little different, if any, from the average man in any other walk of life, and yet there is a difference. Few men are gifted with the peculiar attributes that go to make up the successful editor or publisher, and unless Mother Nature has stamped her inscrutable approval on one he might as well never begin. Training and experience count for a great deal, it is true, but they count for nothing unless the capacity is there to begin with. Seward S. Watson, well-known editor and publisher of *The Winchester Herald,* is a typical newspaper man, both by nature and training, and he has therefore succeeded at his chosen vocation.

Mr. Watson was born in Winchester, Randolph county, January 29, 1857. He is a son of Enos L. and Mary (Judd) Watson, a prominent pioneer family of this locality.

Mr. Watson grew to manhood in his native city and here received a public school education, which has been greatly supplemented in later years by wide home reading and study and by actual contact with the world. As a lad he learned the printer's trade. Desiring to forge to the front in the field of journalism he assiduously applied himself to learning the ins and outs of every department, and he has filled every position in a country newspaper office, from "devil" to managing editor. In due course of time he became part owner of the paper mentioned above, and for a period of twenty-six years was associated with different individuals in its publication. In 1901 he became sole owner of *The Herald,* and has since conducted the same alone, making it one of the brightest, newiest and most influential papers of its type in the state. It is up-to-date in every respect in its mechanical appearance and method of handling news, and it has become a valuable advertising medium. It has a wide and constantly growing circulation and has ever been a most potent factor in the molding of local public opinion, especially as an organ of the Republican party, Mr. Watson having always been a staunch defender of its principles.

Mr. Watson is the present efficient and popular postmaster of the city of Winchester, having been appointed to this position in February, 1907, by President Roosevelt. At the expiration of his term of four years he was again appointed to the office by President Taft for another term of four

years. He is discharging the duties of the office in a manner that has reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of the people and the department.

Mr. Watson was married in November, 1880, to Nancy E. Deardoff, a daughter of Lafayette and Nancy (Rush) Deardoff, and to this union six children have been born, namely: Edith D. is the eldest; Mary Alice is now the wife of Charles R. Anderson, of Dodge City, Kansas; Amelia B. W., Margaret Jane, John Enos and Ralph Engle. John Enos has had charge of *The Herald* since the appointment of his father to the postmastership.

Mr. Watson is a member of the Masonic Order, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Knights of Pythias.

Enos L. Watson, father of our subject, died in Winchester in December, 1910. His widow survives at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Our subject is a brother of Hon. James E. Watson, of Rushville, Indiana, one of Indiana's leading politicians of the present generation.

WILLIAM A. ROSS.

The name of William A. Ross, the present popular postmaster at Modoc, needs no introduction to the people of Nettle Creek township, of which he is the oldest native born citizen and where his entire life has been spent. He has lived to see and take part in the great transformation of this township from the wilderness epoch to the present time when it ranks with the leading agricultural sections of the great Hoosier commonwealth. He talks most interestingly of the early days here and his mind is a storehouse for valuable historical facts. His life has been such that he has kept unsullied the good name of this worthy old family and he is highly respected by all who know him.

Mr. Ross was born three miles northwest of Modoc, in Nettle Creek township, Randolph county, September 17, 1848. He is a son of Thomas F. and Eunice (Brown) Ross. The mother was born and reared in Wayne county, Indiana. The father was a native of Kentucky and his father brought him to this locality in a very early day and here he grew to manhood. The family located near the present town of Huntsville. Thomas Ross worked hard assisting his father develop the home farm from the wilderness, and he spent his life successfully engaged in general farming, and at his death October 11, 1882, he owned two hundred and ten acres in Nettle Creek township. He was one of ten children, six sons and four daughters, all now

deceased, with the exception of Wesley D., of Dunkirk, Indiana; and Elijah P., of Greenville, Ohio. The death of Mrs. Eunice Ross occurred December 4, 1909.

William A. Ross was reared on the home farm and received his education in the rural schools. He has been a farmer the major portion of his life and has been successful in his work. Besides the common schools he attended high school at Bluntsville, Indiana, also at Indianapolis and the Normal school at Winchester. Thus well qualified for life's serious duties, he began teaching in 1869 and he followed teaching and farming for a period of twenty-one years, during which time his services were in great demand and he ranked among the county's most popular educators. Thus by farming in the summer and teaching in the winter time he was a very busy man in his earlier career. In 1882 he was elected township trustee for one term of two years and in 1894 was elected to the same office for a term of six years. On November 24, 1906, he was appointed postmaster at Modoc under President Roosevelt, which office he still holds. He has been township assessor and land appraiser at different times. As a public servant he has discharged every duty assigned him in a manner that has reflected much credit on himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned, being always very faithful in the trusts reposed in him.

Mr. Ross has been very successful in a business way and he now owns considerable valuable city property in Modoc, including the post office building, which is one of the best in the village.

In 1872 Mr. Ross was married to America Howell, who died in 1876, leaving one child, Francis Omer Ross, who is now in the wholesale business in Cleveland, Ohio. On December 2, 1882, our subject married Rhoda I. Lamb, of Randolph county, and a daughter of Restore and Mary Lamb, who established themselves on a farm here in an early day, but are now living in Kansas with their youngest son. Mrs. Ross was one of three children. To Mr. Ross and his second wife four children were born, namely: Mrs. Ethel Jordan, who lives two miles southwest of Modoc, has four children, Wilbur, Flava, Graydon and Crystal; Mrs. Mary Bessie Swain, of Modoc, has three children, Galen, Ruth and Albert; Willis A., in the wholesale business, lives in Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Nettie Victoria Hutchens, of Losantville, has one son, Charles. The second wife of William A. Ross died January 23, 1910, and for some time he has been making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Swain.

Politically, Mr. Ross is a Republican and has long been active in the

ranks. He is a member of the United Brethren church. Fraternally he holds membership with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is secretary of both the local lodges. He is also secretary of the Modoc Natural Gas & Oil Company, of which he is a large stockholder. Personally Mr. Ross is a pleasant gentleman to meet, enjoys exceptionally fine health for one of his years, and does not appear to be over fifty years of age. He is one of the leading citizens of Modoc and Nettle Creek township.

ERNEST MILTON DUNN.

There is no positive rule for achieving success, and yet in the life of the successful man there is always lessons which might well be followed. The man who gains prosperity is he who can see and utilize the opportunity that comes in his path, so he who succeeds in a professional career must have the tact and courage to grasp opportunities in an instant when they arise and know how to make the most of them. He must also be willing to work persistently and remain a deep student throughout his career, for there is so much to learn in any line that one must forever keep at it, be a fearless and independent thinker and have the courage of one's convictions. Such briefly describes Ernest Milton Dunn, a successful young lawyer of Union City, Randolph county.

Mr. Dunn was born November 10, 1878, in Randolph county, Indiana. He is a son of William H. and Delilah (Dailey) Dunn. The father is a retired farmer living in Union City. The mother is a daughter of Charles Dailey. John S. Dunn, the paternal grandfather, was among the well-known pioneers of Randolph county and here he lived and died. He married Elsie Sweet, who died many years ago. The Dunns have been among the prominent and influential families in this locality for several generations and have played well their parts in the general development of Randolph county.

Ernest M. Dunn grew to manhood on the home farm, where he assisted with the general work when he became of proper age, and during the winter months he attended the district schools. Early in life he began the study of law and he completed his law course in the University of Valparaiso, where he made a good record, and he was admitted to the bar during the May term of court, 1909, and soon thereafter formed a partnership with Bert E. Woodbury at Union City, under the firm name of Dunn & Woodbury, which con-

tinues at this writing. Their business is rapidly increasing and it is one of the best and most successful firms of the younger attorneys of the county. Mr. Dunn deserves a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished in a professional way, for he is purely a self-made man, starting at the bottom of the ladder and forging ahead without assistance. He taught school for five years and worked at the carpenter's trade for six years and in that manner acquired the means whereby he could educate himself in the law. He is a persistent and earnest worker, making all other interests subservient to those of his clients, who are rapidly increasing, in view of his ability as an attorney and his high standing as a citizen. He is at this writing deputy prosecuting attorney of Randolph county and is discharging his duties in a highly acceptable manner to all concerned. Politically he is a Progressive, and in religious matters he belongs to the Christian church. He is secretary of the Federal Club, of Union City.

Mr. Dunn was married on January 31, 1914, to Miss Doris L. Robinson of Indianapolis, a daughter of John Robinson. Mrs. Dunn is a graduate of the elocution department of the University of Valparaiso, Indiana, and was a successful high school teacher for a period of nine years at Bremen and Woodville, Ohio.

ELIHU S. GILLAM.

Conspicuous among the representative business men and public-spirited citizens of Randolph county is the well-known gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article. Mr. Gillam has made his influence felt for the good of his community at Modoc, being a man of sterling worth, the latter part of whose busy, useful and honorable life has been closely interwoven with the history of the locality in which he resides, and his efforts have always been for the material advancement of the same, since removing here several years ago, as well as for the social and moral welfare of his fellowmen; and the well regulated life he has led has gained for him the respect and admiration of all with whom he has come in contact—thus for many reasons he is eminently entitled to representation in a biographical work of the scope intended in the present volume.

Elihu S. Gillam, who conducts an extensive mercantile establishment at the town of Modoc, was born in Fayette county, Indiana, August 13, 1852. He is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Case) Gillam, whose family consisted of eight children, namely: Henry, who died during the Civil war, while a soldier for the Union; Kate, who has been twice married, both husbands being

now deceased, had five children by the first marriage, which was to Joseph Beaver, her last marriage being to S. Murray, and she is now living in Colorado; Fannie, who lives at Anderson, Indiana, is the wife of John Vardaman, a mason by trade, and they have two children; Elihu S., of this review, was fourth in order of birth; Charles Alvin, who was engaged in farming in the West, died some time ago, leaving a widow and four children; John Franklin, a carpenter by trade, of Anderson, this state, has been twice married, first, to Naomi Price, and lastly to Lena Hale, and he and his last wife have two children; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Charles A. Morrison, who preceded her to the grave, leaving no children; the eighth child died in infancy.

The father, Benjamin Gillam, was born in Pennsylvania, where he spent his boyhood, finally coming to Fayette county, Indiana, where he remained some time, finally removing to Randolph county, in the fall of 1868, and here he spent the rest of his life, which was brief, his death occurring in 1869, at the age of fifty-six years. He devoted his life to farming, and after his death his widow remained on the home place until her death in 1887 at the age of sixty-eight years.

Elihu S. Gillam was reared on the farm and assisted with the general work about the place when growing up, and he received his education in the common schools. He has been twice married, first, to Rachael J. Howell, a daughter of Levi Howell, a farmer of Nettle Creek township, Randolph county, and to this first union two children were born, namely: Maud, who lives at Alexandria, Indiana, is the wife of Bert Jones, a minister of the Methodist church. and they have two children, Keith, born in November, 1906; and Robert, born in August, 1909. Edna, second daughter of our subject, married Morris Lee, a farmer of West River township, where his family have long been among the leading agriculturists. The second wife of Elihu S. Gillam was Pearl Holly, who had been previously married, and who has a son thirteen years old by that marriage. Her maiden name was Ballard, her family being from Henry county, Indiana. Mr. Gillam's first wife died on April 28, 1906, and his second marriage took place in September, 1911.

Mr. Gillam began life for himself by farming. He also learned the carpenter's trade and devoted many years to this work and to contracting and building, with pronounced success, being known as a skilled workman and reliable builder. In 1907 he began operating a general store at Modoc with Hunt & Jones, subsequently buying out Mr. Hunt, and they have since conducted the business alone under the firm name of Jones and Gillam, their trade gradually increasing, and he now ranks with the leading merchants of

the county, his large and well-selected stock of goods being a credit to the town, in fact, would not be out of place in cities of much larger population. He enjoys an extensive country trade, his neatly kept and comfortable store being a favorite stopping place for the families of farmers when in Modoc, for they know that here they will receive honest and courteous treatment.

Politically, Mr. Gillam is a Republican and religiously he attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES EUGENE BOWEN.

Few men of a past generation in Randolph county were held in higher esteem than the late Charles Eugene Bowen, who, now that life's fitful fever is over, is sleeping serenely "in the windowless palace of rest." His memory will long be revered by the vast host of people who knew him and admired him, for he was a man in whom all took a delight, owing to his sterling honesty, his charitable nature and his readiness to help in the furtherance of any movement looking to the general upbuilding of the community. He was a scion of one of our sterling pioneer families to whom we owe so much, for his grandfather came here when this country was a veritable wilderness, and, working long and hard, redeemed, with others, the fertile fields and the fine farms which we of today enjoy and which are now so valuable. We can never say too much regarding these brave and courageous pioneers, who literally took their own lives in their hands and, not counting the cost, cast their lots in the new country, away from the pleasant hearthstones of their childhood and the advantages of civilization. Both our subject and his father helped complete the work begun by the frontiersmen here a century ago, and to all much credit is due.

Mr. Bowen was born at Spartanburg, Greensfork township, this county, December 6, 1858. He was a son of James D. and Mary E. (Chenoweth) Bowen. James Dwiggins Bowen was a son of Squire and Elizabeth (Dwiggins) Bowen, and was born in Randolph county, Indiana, in 1832, and died August 20, 1899, in his sixty-seventh year. The scene of his birth and death was his farm in Greensfork township, which was entered in 1814 by the first Bowen who came to this section of Indiana. On September 13, 1855, James D. Bowen married Mary E. Chenoweth of Carroll county, Maryland, and to them three sons and six daughters were born. He united with the Methodist church in 1859 and remained a faithful member of the same until his death. During the Civil war he was appointed enrolling officer for his township, during which time he was actively engaged in looking after the sick and wounded soldiers of his district, besides aiding their families. He

CHAS. E. BOWEN (DECEASED).

was always very attentive to the welfare of his neighbors and friends, and was honest and courteous to all, carrying his religion into his every-day life. March 31, 1866, he joined the Free and Accepted Masons, Bethel Lodge No. 250, and later became a Master Mason. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows when a young man. He passed all the chairs in the order and was Past Grand. He was said to be a man absolutely without enemies, having lived so exemplary a life. His wife, Mary Etta Bowen, was a daughter of John Baxter Chenoweth and Sarah (Murray) Chenoweth. She was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1836, and died August 3, 1902. She united with the Methodist church early in life and remained a constant member until the end. She bore her sufferings with rare fortitude and enjoyed the friendship of all who knew her well.

Charles E. Bowen grew to manhood on the old homestead in his native community and he received a common school education, later spending one year in the Valparaiso Normal. Early in life, he took up merchandising and for over twenty years he conducted general stores at Crete, Carlos City and Spartanburg, building up a large and lucrative business with the surrounding country, owing to his honesty and thrift. At the time of his death he owned the farm which his grandfather settled in 1814, a century ago. This place has never been out of the possession of the family and is now owned by our subject's widow and children. It has been well cultivated and kept highly improved so that it has not lost its original strength of soil, the Bowens having always been noted as skilful agriculturists.

Mr. Bowen was married on the anniversary of his birth, December 6, 1890, to Josie Nelson, who was born in Virginia in May, 1871. She is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Nossette) Nelson. The father was born in Virginia and died January 18, 1875. The mother was also a native of Virginia and her death occurred March 16, 1874. To our subject and wife two children were born, namely: Ephraim M., born in 1891, was graduated from the Spartanburg high school in 1907, then spent one term at the State Normal at Terre Haute, then a year in Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, specializing in history; he is now teaching history in the Spartanburg high school with much success. John M., second child of our subject, was born in 1897 and is now attending the Lynn high school.

Charles E. Bowen was a faithful member of the Christian church. He was entering upon his second year as county commissioner and had fulfilled his duties in such a manner in this important office as to be honored with the nomination to succeed himself for a second term. He had all the qualities

which combine to make a worthy citizen, a neighborly gentleman, a true friend and devoted husband, a gentle and indulgent father.

The death of Mr. Bowen occurred suddenly and without warning on June 10, 1910, at the age of fifty-one years, six months and four days. His fellow commissioners, William Mills and John E. Cheesman, and Mack Pohue, county auditor, passed the following resolutions of respect on his death, at Winchester, Indiana, June 13, 1910:

"It is with profound sorrow that the board of commissioners of Randolph county, State of Indiana, record the loss of one of its members—Charles E. Bowen, commissioner of the eastern district, who passed away at his home in Greensfork township last Friday, in the prime of his usefulness as a servant of the people of this county, as a member of this board. During his year and almost a half as such official we found him to be a conscientious, careful, punctual, efficient and honest official and as such we learned to admire him, as a man and companion we learned to love him.

Quiet, modest, unassuming, but never shirking, ever ready to bear his portion of the responsibilities and burdens of this board, we feel that it is no fulsome praise, but his just merits, when we record that in his death the people of Randolph county have lost the service and counsel of a faithful servant, one who always did his duty as he saw it, and always for the greatest good for the greatest number. We feel that we can speak no greater eulogy to him than to recommend to his successor and to all other public officials the emulation of his official life.

While we sorrow in our personal loss of the benefit of his counsel and companionship, we realize that the public has lost a faithful servant, but the greatest loss is to those he loved best, his wife and sons, and to them we express our sympathy and with it the assurance that to us, as well as to them, his clean, upright life will be an inspiration.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the auditor of the county be authorized to spread this memento of record, in the proceedings of this day's business and that he furnish the family with a careful copy thereof."

ALONZO MERRILL ANDERSON.

History and biography for the most part record the lives of those only who have attained military, political or literary distinction or who in any other career have passed through extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune. But the names of men who have distinguished themselves in their day and generation for the possession of those qualities of character which mainly con-

tribute to the success of private life and to the public stability—of men who, without brilliant talents, have been exemplary in all their personal and social relations, and enjoyed the esteem, respect and confidence of those around them—ought not to be allowed to perish; for all are benefited by the delineation of those traits of character which find scope and exercise in the common walks of life. Among the individuals of this class of a past generation in Randolph county was the late Alonzo Merrill Anderson, for many years a well-known agriculturist and business man in Lynn and vicinity. He had the interests of his locality at heart and sought to promote the same whenever possible. His life history was distinguished by the most substantial qualities of character and exhibited a long and virtuous career of private industry, performed with moderation and crowned with success, and his memory will long be revered by the people of this locality.

Mr. Anderson was born February 20, 1859, in Bethel, Wayne county, Indiana. He was a son of Wilson and Ann (Ellis) Anderson, an excellent old family, a complete sketch of which appears on another page of this work, hence will not be repeated here.

Alonzo Anderson received a common school education and at an early age began buying and selling live stock. He lived on the home farm two years after starting out for himself, on the farm east of Spartanburg, then lived eight years on a farm west of that town, and fed large numbers of live stock for the market and at the same time superintended the general work of the farm. Then lived one year in Spartanburg, after which he moved to a farm east of Lynn, where he lived five years, after which he moved to Lynn and spent two years there, then lived in Mooreland two years, where he engaged in the grain and elevator business. In 1911 he moved back to Lynn. All the while he had been engaged in the stock business, and, being a hustler and an exceptionally good judge of live stock of all kinds, he was very successful; in fact, he made everything pay that he turned his attention to, for he was a man of keen discernment and good management, and, being honest in all his transactions, he had the confidence of the people. His health finally failed in 1911, and he was summoned to his eternal rest on April 18, 1913.

Politically, Mr. Anderson was a Republican, but was not ambitious to become a political leader. On August 1, 1891, he married Mary Welsh, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, July 16, 1872. She is a daughter of John and Ellen (Cavanaugh) Welsh. They came to Randolph county about 1875 and settled in Greensfork township. John Welsh was born in Ireland

in 1841 and he emigrated to America in 1858. He devoted his life successfully to farming, dying in 1890. His wife, Ellen Cavanaugh, was also a native of the Emerald Isle, born in 1842. Her death occurred in 1894. They were industrious, honest and highly-respected people.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, namely: Ursulla M., who married G. S. Bowen, lives in Fountain City, Indiana; and Theresa, who is at home.

ALBERT E. FUDGE.

It is always a delight to look over such a farm as that owned by Albert E. Fudge, which lies just outside the corporate limits of the city of Winchester and which may well be described as one of the show farms of Randolph county. Such a place would be the envy of many a city man who has tired long ago of the grind, the dust and the heat, the endless strife that shrivel the soul and bend the body. Indeed, many a man who now is weary of the toil and bondage of the metropolis, which he eagerly entered when a youth, fresh from the farm—not being able to see clearly what awaited him in the oncoming years—would be delighted to be able to leave it all and establish himself on this fine farm, with all its picturesqueness, comfort and freedom. Mr. Fudge has been wise enough to stay away from the city and build up a splendid home like this where he can spend his life satisfactorily.

He was born November 5, 1863, on a farm, five miles south of Winchester, Indiana. He is a son of Francis M. and Margaret (Hall) Fudge. The father was born in Preble county, Ohio, while the mother is a native of Randolph county, Indiana. The elder Fudge was a farmer, and his death occurred on September 3, 1888, his wife having preceded him to the grave in March, 1864.

Albert E. Fudge was reared on a farm and he received his education in the district schools, doing general farm work during the summer time, however, his months of school were few and far between. He remained with his father until he was twenty years of age when he began working out at farm work by the month which he followed until his marriage on October 10, 1888, to Geneva Diggs, a daughter of Jesse and Julia (Hobbick) Diggs, of Randolph county. One child was born to this union, Edna, now the wife of Claude Wilson, of Winchester. The wife and mother passed away on August 26, 1893, and Mr. Fudge married for a second wife, Louise Hormel, on January 21, 1896. She is a daughter of Jarvis Hormel, of Wayne county, Indiana. Both parents of Mrs. Fudge died when she was quite young. Two

ALBERT E. FUDGE.

sons have been born to this last union, namely: Frank C., born November 6, 1896, and Walter H., born July 3, 1900.

After his first marriage Mr. Fudge rented the home farm, which lies one and one-half miles northeast of Winchester, which his father had bought and had moved to some years previously. The place consists of one hundred and twenty acres of valuable and productive land. Here Mr. Fudge, of this review, has resided continuously to the present time. He has managed well and has prospered with advancing years, adding to the original place, until he now has two hundred and eighty-two acres, all in one body, and extending to the corporate limits of the city of Winchester. It is well-improved in every respect, and on it stands an excellent set of buildings. General farming is carried on, together with stock raising, on an extensive scale. Mr. Fudge feeds stock and buys and ships in large numbers, handling both hogs and cattle. He ships to the Indianapolis market, also Cleveland.

Politically, Mr. Fudge is a Democrat, and has been actively interested in public affairs for many years, but has never been an office seeker. He is a member of the Winchester Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Fudge has been exceptionally successful as a business man and his place shows thrift. He has one of the most attractive modern residences in the township. He has an automobile and, in fact, every modern comfort and convenience. He keeps his fine farm up to the highest point of productiveness, making a careful study of soils, crop rotation, fertilizers and everything necessary to success.

EMMETT B. HARRIS.

It is no very rare thing for a poor boy in our country to become a prosperous man and occupy a commanding position in the business world, but many who have fought their way from poverty to wealth, from obscurity to prominence, retain some marks and scars of the conflict. They are apt to be narrow and grasping, even if not sordid and unscrupulous. Emmett B. Harris, the able and popular cashier of The Citizens Banking Company, of Modoc, Randolph county, although he did not come up from the ranks of the poverty stricken and has not reached the affluence of the rich, yet he has worked his way from a modest beginning to a comfortable station in the world of affairs, being an instance of a man who has achieved success without paying the price at which it is so often bought. His success has not removed him further from his fellow men, but has brought him into nearer and more

intimate relations with them, and, although he has led a busy life, he has yet found time to devote to those interests which develop the intellectual and moral nature of man, living not to himself alone, but showing a desire all the while to aid his fellow men.

Mr. Harris was born July 12, 1876, in Farmland, Randolph county. He is a son of David T. and Mary V. (Botkin) Harris. The father was born in Hagerstown, Indiana, and was a son of John G. Harris, a native of Lynchburg, Virginia, from which place he emigrated to Indiana in pioneer times and spent the rest of his life engaged in farming near Hagerstown, and there also the father of our subject engaged in farming. The mother of our subject was born on the old Botkin homestead, which has come down through three generations from the great-grandfather, who was one of the earliest settlers in this part of the state, and from that early day to the present the Botkins have been influential citizens in Randolph county, where Mrs. Harris grew to womanhood and was educated in the early schools. She is still living, being now sixty years of age. The death of David T. Harris occurred November 27, 1908. To these parents four children were born, two sons and two daughters, namely: Emmett B., of this sketch; Chester R., who is employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company in New York City, married Mabelle Skeele, and they have one child, Franklin; Jennie G. married C. A. Davis of the Western Electric Company, of East Orange, New Jersey, and they have one daughter, Mabel Marie; Mabel N., who was graduated from a high school, and is a successful teacher in Modoc, was born September 20, 1889.

Emmett B. Harris grew to manhood in his native locality and he received a good practical education in the local schools, later was graduated from a commercial college, after which he worked for some time as bookkeeper for the Strawboard Company at Yorktown, Indiana. He gave eminent satisfaction in this position, and since 1904 he has been cashier of The Citizens Banking Company, of Modoc, Indiana, and has done much to increase the prestige and high standing of this solid and popular institution. It was established in March, 1903, with a capital of ten thousand dollars and has made a gratifying growth ever since, doing a general banking business in a safe and conservative way, thereby gaining the confidence of the people. Their surplus and undivided profits have now grown to over ten thousand dollars. Its president is John Christopher, of whom a sketch appears on another page of this work. The directors are W. T. Farquhar, H. A. Gaddis, B. C. Mendenhall, Arthur R. Moore, M. V. Maulsby, J. C. Cropper and John Christopher.

Mr. Harris was married July 14, 1907, to Inez Porterfield, of Richmond, Indiana, a daughter of M. C. Porterfield, a well-known citizen of that city, where Mrs. Harris was born, reared and educated. To Mr. and Mrs. Harris one child has been born, Freeman, whose birth occurred July 25, 1909.

Mr. Harris is Independent politically, but has never been active as an office seeker, but has been town treasurer of Modoc for some time. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

ISAIAH W. KEMP.

As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity and accomplishment, its evening of completed and successful efforts, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of the late Isaiah W. Kemp. His career was a long, useful and busy one, fraught with much good to himself, his family and to humanity, and his memory will long be revered by those who had occasion to come into contact with him on life's highway. His activities in a material way added to his individual prosperity and to the locality of his residence. Devoting the major part of his time and attention to the development of his general agricultural interests in Randolph county, he never allowed the pursuit of wealth to warp his kindly nature, but preserved his faculties and the warmth of his heart for the broadening and helpful influence of human life, being to the end a kindly, genial friend and gentleman whom it was a pleasure to meet.

Mr. Kemp was born on January 1, 1840, at Dayton, Ohio. He was a son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Boyer) Kemp, whose family consisted of eight children, five of whom survive at this writing. The father was a native of Pennsylvania where his earlier years were spent and from which state he removed to Ohio, thence to Indiana, his son, Isaiah W., being four years old when the family settled in the Hoosier state. They located in Randolph county where a good farm was developed through hard work and good management and here the father spent the rest of his life, and the son, our subject, also devoted his active life to general farming and stock raising with much success, eventually becoming one of the leading farmers in the community, having remained in the same vicinity where he had spent his boyhood and received his education. The mother of our subject was a native of Maryland, and was a good woman and faithful helpmeet.

Isaiah W. Kemp was twice married, first, to Mary J. Wysong, of Ran-

dolph county. Her death occurred in 1874, and Mr. Kemp subsequently married Mary E. Hippenhimer, a daughter of Jacob Hippenhimer, a native of Pennsylvania. His wife was born in Maryland. The date of our subject's second marriage was January 5, 1876. To this union three sons were born, namely: Harry, who is farming on the old homestead, married Ethel Peacock, and they have one child, Ronald, born February 23, 1908; Troy W., a machinist in Muncie, Indiana, married Mary E. Thornburg, and they have two children, Edith, born May 23, 1905, and Alice, born September 23, 1908; George married Florence Kratzer, June 22, 1913.

The death of Isaiah W. Kemp occurred on April 8, 1909, having nearly attained his three-score and ten.

Mr. Kemp was a gallant soldier in the Civil war, serving four years in all, three of which were in the Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was a Republican in politics.

ALVA C. GREEN.

It is proper that the descendants of the old settlers, those who cleared the land of its primitive woods, should see that the doings of the earlier years are fittingly remembered and recorded. It was said by one of the greatest historians that those who take no interest in the deeds of their ancestors are not likely to do anything worthy to be remembered by their descendants. Alva C. Green, successful farmer of Randolph county, is a scion of two of the earliest families of this locality, many of whose worthy characteristics he seems to have inherited, for he believes in keeping busy and in doing what he can in furthering the interests of his community, at the same time so guarding his conduct as to merit the confidence and respect of his neighbors and friends. He was formerly a famous livestock breeder and raiser.

Mr. Green was born March 3, 1857, on a farm in White River township, four miles southwest of Winchester. He is a son of William S. and Christina (Bowers) Green. The father was born in Ohio and he came with his parents, Jesse Green and wife, in 1818 to Randolph county, Indiana, locating in the woods which were still the haunts of Indians and wild beasts and here the family erected a log cabin, began clearing and developing a farm, experiencing the hardships and privations incident to a life on the frontier. The Bowers family came in 1819 and settled in the same vicinity, having made the long overland journey in wagons from their former home in Pennsylvania, and here William S. Green and Christina Bowers grew up and were married.

MR. AND MRS. ALVA C. GREEN.

The mother of our subject was one of the first school teachers in this locality. The father became a large land owner and was one of the leading farmers of the community. These early settlers were all Quakers or Friends and they founded the old Dunkirk church. The New Dunkirk church stands on a corner of Mr. Green's farm on land donated by him for that purpose. Our subject's paternal grandparents, Jesse Green and wife, reared a family of eleven children, all of whom grew to maturity. These parents reached very advanced ages, Jesse Green dying a few years prior to his wife, who reached the age of one hundred and two years. A remarkable fact is that although they reared a large family they never had a doctor to enter their home. They were an exceptionally robust family. William S. Green, father of our subject, became a successful farmer in his community and was a man of industry, honesty and influence. His death occurred May 1, 1887, at the age of eighty-five years, his wife having preceded him to the grave February 1, 1871. They were buried in Macksville cemetery. They, too, had a large family—fourteen children, only four of whom, three sons and a daughter, are living at this writing, namely: Sarah Jane, now Mrs. W. Y. Puckett, of Winchester; Alva C., subject of this sketch; Benjamin F., of Winchester, and George W., of White River township.

Alva C. Green was reared on the home farm, where he worked when a boy, and he received his education in the country district schools. He remained with his father until his marriage on January 13, 1876, to Louticia Wright, daughter of William and Catherine (Davidson) Wright, of Randolph county. The father was a soldier in the Civil War and he died soon after the war, his wife dying in 1867, leaving five small orphan children, all of whom are now deceased except Mrs. Green and Mrs. Dora E. Pursley of Farmland.

To Alva C. Green and wife have been born three sons and one daughter, namely: William T. is married and lives in Winchester; Dora E. is the wife of Carl Huffman, of White River township; Clyde E. lives in Winchester, and Ollie B., who lives at home, is attending high school.

Since his marriage Mr. Green has lived on his present farm, which adjoins the old home farm four miles southwest of Winchester. He has a well-improved and productive place of one hundred and twenty acres, where he carries on general farming and stock raising. For a number of years he was a breeder of fine stock, Dutch belted registered cattle, owning the first herd in Randolph county; also bred the Essex and Suffolk hogs. He exhibited at all state fairs and at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, where he took twelve premiums. He exhibited at state fairs from Kansas to New York

and was always a premium taker. He has two quilts and a flag made from premium ribbons taken at various fairs. He raised these animals for breeding purposes, and shipped to all the states in the Union and to Cuba and several South American countries. He won world-wide renown through his exceptionally fine livestock which were greatly admired by all who saw them, and which he sold at fancy prices, no small portion of his substantial fortune having been made in this manner. He is one of the best judges of all kinds of live stock that could be found in the state of Indiana today. He was for many years a member of the American Dutch Breeders' Association, the American Essex Breeders' Association and was president of the latter for a period of four years, discharging the important duties of the same in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned, doing much to increase the prestige and good work of the association during that period. He is also a poultry fancier and a raiser of White Wyandotte chickens and Buff turkeys, and is an extensive shipper of eggs for hatching purposes to all parts of the country, including every state and Canada. He is still a large producer in the poultry business, but has not been actively engaged in the livestock business for several years.

Mr. Green has been a Republican in politics all his mature years, but has never been active in public matters. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Encampment, a charter member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and also a charter member of the Tribe of Ben-Hur. He and his family belong to the Friends church, in which he and his wife are active workers and overseers. They stand high in the best circles in the community and are pleasant, neighborly and obliging and number their friends by the scores.

HERBERT M. KABEL.

Herbert M. Kabel, of Winchester, was born in Randolph county, September 27, 1880, and is the son of Frederick and Mary Florence (Mercer) Kabel. He was educated at Normal School at Muncie and at the Central Normal College. He thereupon adopted the profession of teacher, for which he had patiently and thoroughly equipped himself. This profession he followed for thirteen years and made a reputation in educational circles to be envied by even the most successful. To large natural capacity he added the most careful and efficient training, and thus became in the highest sense of the word a scientific instructor. It is to the ability and labor of such teachers as Mr. Kabel that the schools of Indiana owe their enviable reputa-

tion. He mastered the principles and details of his profession, and his achievements in the mental training of his pupils is evidence of his mastery.

The present occupation of Mr. Kabel is that of cabinet maker, which he pursues quite as ardently and successfully as he did that of instructor. In this line he is an extensive manufacturer and is one of the most reliable and enterprising in the state. Mr. Kabel has five sisters and had one brother, who died in his youth. Mary Florence of Wayne county is the wife of Clyde Miller, a farmer. They have one child. A former husband was Bruce Keever, also a farmer, and one child was the result of this union. Iva B., of Randolph county, married Percy G. Stump, a farmer, and has two children. Philip Ray, the only brother, died at the age of sixteen. Clara married Henry Johnson, now dead, and of this marriage there was no issue. Ella and Elfie are single.

Mr. Kabel's ancestry is historic, and reaches back to association with the great Napoleon. That is something worth remembering, for surely no other man ever so revolutionized the world and created consternation in the hearts of kings as did Napoleon. The father of Mr. Kabel was a Randolph county farmer. His grandfather was from Frankfort, Germany. He was a tailor for a number of years, then joined the French army and came to the United States from France. His great grandfather furnished foodstuffs for the army of Napoleon. That was something of a regular occupation for the men who engaged in it, for Napoleon was always recruiting his ranks. Mr. Kabel had the distinction of seeing the Corsican in his amicable and also his frowning moods, and his reminiscences of the world's greatest strategist had the lively interest of recitals by an eyewitness. The mother of Herbert M. Kabel was born in Randolph county and survives at the age of fifty-four. His father is living at the age of sixty. His grandmother came to Indiana from Ohio and was ninety-six at the time of her death.

September 4, 1901, Mr. Kabel married Alma Gwin of Randolph county. She is one of three children and her mother still survives. Roger Harold, born July 10, 1902, and Virginia Florence, born September 7, 1908, are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Kabel, and two sprightlier, healthier and happier young Hoosiers would be difficult to find. Each is a reigning sensation in the home, and neither father nor mother plays a favorite. They look upon the children as the sunbeams of the household and cultivate their association as an inspiration to love and cheerfulness. Ronald, the youngest child, died in infancy.

In the matter of church affiliation, Mr. Kabel is a Methodist and in

politics a Republican. He takes a broad and profound view of politics and indorses the policy of his party for what he esteems its achievements for half a century in the promotion of popular government. He has the distinction of being the first man in Indiana to receive a certificate for manual training. And now when manual instruction has become so popular and familiar, this is quite a remarkable distinction.

VOLNEY H. HUSTON.

Few present day business men of Winchester are better known or more highly esteemed than Volney H. Huston, for he seems to be the possessor of that peculiar combination of attributes which results in the attainment of much that is worth while in this world. He has ever aimed to be progressive in what he does, is always in sympathy with enterprises having for their object the common good, and his influence is invariably exerted on the right side of every moral issue. Like all men of positive character and independence of mind, he is outspoken in what he considers right, and his convictions are such that those who have come into close contact with him know well his position on all questions. His private life has always been exemplary, and his genial and obliging nature makes him popular with all classes.

Mr. Huston was born May 2, 1857, in White River township, Randolph county, on a farm, two and one-half miles southwest of Winchester. He is a son of David M. and Rebecca (Miller) Huston. The father was born in Preble county, Ohio, where he remained until about 1840, when he was seventeen years old, when he came with his father, John Huston, and the rest of the family to Randolph county and settled in the woods on the farm where the subject of this sketch was born. There they erected a log cabin, cleared and developed a farm like the rest of the pioneers. David M. Huston devoted his life to general farming in this county and became an influential man in his neighborhood. He left the farm in 1874 and moved to Winchester, where he engaged in small fruit growing and gardening, later establishing the first coal and wood yard in Winchester, which he operated for several years and was succeeded by Stephen Clevenger. He spent the rest of his life in retirement. Politically, he was a Republican and was active in public affairs as affecting the community in which he lived. He and his wife were members of the United Brethren church. His death occurred January 31, 1896, at the age of seventy-three years, his widow surviving until April, 1901. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Volney H. is next to the youngest. One of the children is deceased.

V. H. HUSTON.

Volney H. Huston was reared on the farm until he was seventeen years old, and he received his early education in the district schools. At the age mentioned above he moved with the family to Winchester and here attended high school, and assisted his father meanwhile in gardening and fruit growing. In the fall of 1878 he went to Moultrie county, Illinois, where he taught school, but boarded just across the line in Piatt county with his sister, and received his mail in Douglass county. He taught one term, during which he formed the acquaintance of Joe Cannon, formerly Congressman from that state, who was at that time a budding politician. Returning to Randolph county, Mr. Huston taught in the district schools for seven years, all in White River township but one when he taught in Green township. He gave splendid satisfaction as a teacher, being popular with both pupils and patrons. On March 18, 1886, the evening of the last day of his last school, Mr. Huston married Kathryn Miller, a daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Troup) Miller, a highly respected family of Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio, where she was reared and educated. This union has been without issue.

April 1, 1886, a few days after his marriage, Mr. Huston began clerking in the store of W. E. Miller in Winchester. As a salesman he remained for three years, at the end of which time Mr. Miller's bookkeeper resigned and Mr. Huston was promoted to that position which he filled with much credit for a period of twenty years. When the W. E. Miller Company was incorporated our subject became a stockholder and director in the company and secretary of the corporation, which position he still holds. As the business grew he became head bookkeeper with assistants. In October, 1908, on account of trouble with his eyes, he gave up office work and became head of the carpet department, succeeding John A. Barnes, who died after eighteen years of service there. Mr. Huston still has charge of this department and does the buying and also has general supervision of the office. He has done much toward making this one of the leading department stores of Indiana outside of the larger cities, and it would be a credit to cities much larger than Winchester. It is up-to-date in every respect and an enormous annual business is carried on with the surrounding country.

March 25, 1889, Mr. Huston assisted in organizing the Winchester Home and Savings Association, and became a member of the board of directors, and has served as president of the board for fifteen consecutive years. His wise counsel has been responsible for the large success of this concern in no small degree. It is a solid institution and is thriving. One remarkable feature of the record of the company is that it has never foreclosed a mortgage given to secure a loan. Mr. Huston also took an active part in organiz-

ing the Eastern Indiana Telephone Company, and assisted in building the first independent toll line in the county, connecting all the towns in the county with the county-seat. He was a member of the first board of directors and served one year as secretary of the same. Owing to the rapid increase of the telephone business he was compelled to resign as secretary because of lack of time to give it proper attention together with his other numerous duties. He continued a member of the board for a few years and was a member of the building committee which constructed lines through Randolph and all toll lines beyond the county limits. In a few years he resigned from the board on account of the growing business to which he did not have time to give proper attention. He has other business interests in Winchester and elsewhere, and has been very successful in a financial way.

Politically, Mr. Huston is a Republican and has long been active in public affairs. He has frequently been urged to accept public office, but has declined. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and for many years was active in its affairs. He was a member of the building committee which constructed the magnificent new home of this lodge in Winchester. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member of the official board and is at this writing superintendent of the Sunday school. He has a beautiful home on South Main street and he and Mrs. Huston are popular in the best social circles of the city.

FERNANDIS B. MULLIN.

One of the most extensive and reputable lumber dealers of the state is Fernandis B. Mullin, of Winchester. Most of the mature life of Mr. Mullin has been devoted to the lumber business, and it would be hard to find one more expert in its details than he. For the last nine years he has been manager for the Greer-Wilkinson Lumber Company, one of the big concerns of the country. Mr. Mullin knows the lumber traffic from the invasion of the forest to the disposition of the finished product. There is no process through which the tree goes that he is not thoroughly familiar with. This intimate knowledge enables him to figure with the greatest accuracy and to close contracts with a surety and rapidity that are quite surprising. The reputation of a community, it is said, rests chiefly with its leading citizens, and Mr. Mullin is one of those who have made Winchester famous among the towns of the state.

F. B. Mullin was born in Winchester, December 9, 1856, and is the son

of Elihu Mullin and Mahala (Edwards) Mullin. He is one of seven children. Lewis Mullin, a brother, of Washington, married Flo Canfield, and is by occupation an architect. They have one child. Calvin, also of Washington, married Hattie Canfield, a sister of Flo, and is a farmer. They have three children living. Minnie, of Chadburn, North Carolina, married W. H. Hunt, a farmer, and has a family of eight children. George, of Muncie, who is a builder by occupation, married Flora Wysong, and has two boys. May, the wife of Ed. Heaston, of Randolph county, a farmer, has three boys and one girl living, and one died in infancy. Mary died in infancy. Mr. Mullin's father, of Irish stock, went originally to Wayne county and was for thirty years a carpenter and builder in Winchester. He died at the age of sixty-eight from a fall off the roof of a building he was erecting. His wife, a native of Randolph county, sruvives, at the age of seventy-nine.

Mr. Mullin was married December 31, 1882, to Adella B. Naftzger, of Ohio, a daughter of Ephraim Naftzger, a miller. Two girls and one boy were the fruit of this union. Grace, the eldest, was born in Minnesota, January 4, 1885, and married John Bishop, agent of the Big Four at Winchester. She taught school five years with success. Cecil, who was born in Minnesota, February 17, 1887, died at the age of two years.

Vera K., the youngest, was born August 31, 1891, in Winchester, and has a national reputation as a platform entertainer. She has made a feature of vocalism and is directed by the Central Lyceum Bureau. Nothing is more difficult in the realm of art than voice culture. Its secrets are harder to acquire and master than those involved in the vibration of musical instruments. There is that in the cultivation of the vocal cords which taxes the genius of the most intellectual speakers and singers, and probably no one has ever confessed to a complete understanding of their mysteries. Sarah Bernhardt and Nazimova, among dramatic artists, and Mary Garden and Tetrazzini, among lyric artists, are considered the greatest living exponents of vocal culture. And certainly no instrumentalists rank above them. Vera Mullin is one of the younger aspirants in the supreme art of vocalization and has not yet attained the maturity of her powers. She has range and timbre, the essential qualities of great voices, and has that extraordinary faculty of cultivation that makes control seem perfect. Miss Mullin belongs to the higher order of artists who have that rarest of combinations, genius and cultivation. Her reputation grows from season to season, and in the list of Lyceum Bureau entertainers she ranks with the top notchers. She is an ardent devotee of her art and claims that no great achievement comes easily. Besides her remarkable attainments in voice culture, Miss Mullin is

eminent as a whistling soloist, rivaling in this peculiar department of art the renowned Alice Shaw. She is one of the most constantly employed and highest priced artists under lyceum direction.

Fernandis B. Mullin has been trustee and is a member of Masonic lodge No. 56, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows No. 121, both of Winchester. He was educated in the public schools and attends the Methodist church. He is a member of the Republican party.

CHARLES D. WYSONG.

It is a great privilege to be able to spend our lives on the old home place. "The roof that heard our earliest cry," in the language of the poet Tennyson, has a charm and fascination for us which we can not find elsewhere, and no matter where on earth our restless footsteps may wander we ever long to be back under the old roof-tree of our parents. However, this is not always the privilege of man. For many reasons, often through necessity, we leave our childhood home and seek our fortune in other countries, and seldom revisit the hearthstone around which we played as a child. So those who, like Charles D. Wysong, one of Randolph county's most successful and extensive farmers, are fortunate enough to spend, if not all, the major portion of their lives at their birthplace, are to be envied, and, no doubt, being a fair-minded man, he fully appreciated the privilege and he has labored hard to keep the old place well tilled and well improved, so that it has retained, rather than lost, its original strength of soil, and the home has been carefully looked after and tastily kept.

Mr. Wysong was born May 27, 1875, on a farm three miles south of Winchester, where he now lives. He is a scion of one of our worthiest and most prominent pioneer families, being a son of Harvey and Mary (Summers) Wysong. The mother died when our subject was only five days old and he was reared by relatives, being taken by an uncle when fifteen months old. He grew up, therefore, in the home of John D. Summers and wife, remaining with them until he was about eighteen years of age, assisting Mr. Summers on his garden farm, his uncle having been a gardener. During that period our subject attended the Winchester public schools. The death of his father occurred on September 6, 1893, and, he being the only heir to the homestead and his father's entire estate, moved to the home farm, which consisted of three hundred and ninety acres. He went to work with a will and prospered with the advancing years, adding to his original holding until he is

C. D. Wyrong

now owner of five hundred and twenty acres in one tract, and also one hundred and forty acres in West River township. His land ranks with the best in Randolph county, and he has placed it under modern improvements and a high state of cultivation. It is nearly all tillable. It is all well fenced and well drained. He carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale, and was formerly one of our best known fancy stock breeders, but has abandoned that department. He is one of the most substantial farmers of his township and one of the best posted on farming and livestock.

Mr. Wysong was married October 12, 1898, to Margaret T. Anderson, a daughter of Edmund L. and Lydia (Paxson) Anderson, who lived at Union City, Indiana, at the time of our subject's marriage. They are now residents of Anderson, this state. Four children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Mary Lydia, born December 17, 1900; John Harvey, born August 12, 1902; James Edmund, born February 21, 1907; Robert Anderson, born June 21, 1909.

Politically, Mr. Wysong is a Democrat and he has always given his support to such measures as make for the public weal. He belongs to the Masonic Order, including the Blue Lodge, No. 638, Chapter No. 35, Council No. 20, Commandery, also belongs to the Knights of Pythias No. 91. Mrs. Wysong is a member of the Eastern Star. He and his family are members of the Main Street Church of Christ. The family is prominent in the social life of the community, and the picturesque Wysong home is frequently the gathering place for their many friends, the best people of the county.

JOHN FLETCHER MIDDLETON.

Specific mention is made within these pages of many of the worthy citizens who have honored Randolph county with their residence, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored section of the Hoosier state, and whose interests are or have been identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of activity to the well being of the community which he selected for the arena of his life labors and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this worthy number none have been more influential in Greensfork township, at least, than John Fletcher Middleton, who, now that he has passed his three score and ten mile-post and has accumulated a comfortable competency through a long life of close application to general farming, is

living in retirement in the hamlet of Spartanburg. Practically all of his busy and useful life has been spent in this locality where he has seen and taken part in many great changes, he being one of our venerable native sons and one who has come down to us from the pioneer epoch. There is added interest in his record in that he is a veteran of the Union army.

Mr. Middleton was born in the township and county named in the preceding paragraph, November 26, 1842. He is a son of Thomas A. and Sarah (Borders) Middleton, the former of whom was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, November 5, 1799, and the latter in Greenbrier county. Thomas A. Middleton was a son of Benedict and Hannah (Harrison) Middleton. Benedict Middleton was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, but most of his life was spent in Guilford county, North Carolina where his death occurred, and there his wife also died. In 1827 Thomas A. Middleton and his brother, Samuel, came from North Carolina to Randolph county, Indiana, making the long overland journey in a wagon. Thomas A. Middleton first married Margaret Webb, in 1825, and to this union four children were born, namely: Minerva, Calvin, Caroline and Sidney. In 1830 he settled in Greensfork township, entering from the government eighty acres which our subject now owns, and here he cleared and developed a farm and spent the rest of his life, dying November 14, 1883. Politically, he was a Republican, and religiously a member of the Methodist church, in which he was a trustee. His wife died in 1836. Two years later he married Sarah Borders, and to this union three children were born, namely; Wesley, deceased; Sarah A., who married Thomas Reagan; and John F., of this sketch. The father passed the remainder of his life on the eighty acres mentioned above. The death of Mrs. Sarah Middleton occurred December 28, 1862, at the advanced age of fifty-eight years.

John F. Middleton was reared on the home farm and he received his education in the common schools, and in the Industrial Academy in Wayne county which he attended three terms. On August 18, 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and saw much active and hard service in the south. He took part in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, where he was taken prisoner and after three days was paroled and sent to Camp Wayne, at Richmond, Indiana, where he remained for two months. At the expiration of that time he was exchanged and sent to the department of the Cumberland under General Grant. He was in the battle of Chickasaw Bluff, where he was stunned by a shell. He was also in the engagement at Arkansas Post, then went into winter quarters at Young's Point. During the campaign of 1863 he took part in numerous

battles, including Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, the siege of Vicksburg and others. He was transferred to the Gulf department in the fall of 1863, and spent the following winter at Indianola, Texas. From there he was sent to assist Banks in the Red River expedition, and with a marine corps detailed to guard the river between New Orleans and Vicksburg until November 1, 1864, then he was sent to Mobile Bay, in the vicinity of which he spent the following winter. From there he was sent to Florida, thence to the siege of Fort Blakely in Alabama, after which he returned to Mobile, where he spent the summer. Mr. Middleton was a crackshot and served as a sharpshooter in a faithful manner. At the battle of Chickasaw Bluff he was disabled, his gun broken and his blanket cut from his shoulders, and his comrades on either side killed, but he remained on the field. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of service July 5, 1865.

He returned home immediately after his discharge from the army and settled on the old homestead, and, with the exception of one year he farmed thereon with much success until 1911 when he retired and is now living quietly in his cozy home in Spartanburg. When his father retired from active life he purchased the home place, and he added to it as he prospered until he became owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he keeps highly improved.

Politically, Mr. Middleton is a Republican. In 1880 he was elected trustee of his township and served two terms satisfactorily. He subsequently served five years as township assessor, and also two years as county assessor, giving eminent satisfaction to all concerned. He also served three terms as member of the county council, a period of twelve years. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for a period of forty-five years, and has passed all the chairs. He was one of the first members initiated in the local lodge. He is also a member of the Encampment in which he has held a number of officers. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a charter member, in fact, of the post at Spartanburg, and has filled all the offices in the same. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and have long been active in the work of the same. In view of the fact that he was a strong man, prior to the war, and that he contracted an ailment which has ever since left him somewhat disabled, he is remembered by the government with a substantial monthly pension. He comes of a fighting stock, and it might not be amiss to mention here that his maternal grandfather, Christopher Borders, who was a native of Germany, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, fighting

on the side of the Colonists, and two of his sons served in the War of 1812. His wife was known in her maidenhood as Sarah Blizzard.

Mr. Middleton was married August 20, 1865, to Serena Alexander, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, April 21, 1847, near the city of New Paris. She is a daughter of Clement F. and Rebecca (Parks) Alexander, the former born in Ohio, May 2, 1817, and the latter in Indiana, December 18, 1816. They moved to Randolph county, Indiana in 1849, locating near Spartanburg, where he became a successful farmer; at one time owning two hundred and seventy-five acres of land. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement in Spartanburg, dying in October, 1892. His widow survived until October 19, 1900. She was a daughter of George and Catherine (Reed) Parks. Her father was a native of Virginia and in early life emigrated to North Carolina and from there to Indiana and lived to a very old age. Her brother, James Parks, lived to the great age of one hundred and one and one-half years and was an active man until the very end of his life. Mrs. Alexander was reared in the earliest days of Indiana and was one of the pioneer women of the state and in her early life passed through the struggles and hardships of the backwoods days of Indiana. She and Mr. Alexander were married September 10, 1840, and to them six daughters, all of whom grew to womanhood, were born, namely: Mary, born in 1842, married A. M. Rubey; Martha J., born October 29, 1843, married John Kelly; Nancy A., born April 25, 1845, married Pat Trammel; Serena who is the wife of our subject; Sarah J., born June 11, 1850; Lizzie, born May 7, 1855, married Ambrose Rubey. Mrs. Kelley and Mrs. Trammel died many years ago. From the date of their marriage, the parents of the above named children, resided near New Paris, Preble county, Ohio, until 1848 when they moved to Randolph county, Indiana, to the farm near Spartanburg where they lived until 1890 when they located in Spartanburg, there they lived until the death of Mr. Alexander, October 27th, two years after his retirement. Then for about two years his widow lived in Lynn then came back to the old homestead where she remained with her daughter, Mrs. Ambrose Rubey and her daughter, Julietta, until death. She joined the Christian church in her earlier years and with her husband remained faithful to its precepts until the end of life. Her field of labor was her home where she exemplified all the sweet Christian graces for which she was noted, being always active in her labors of love and tenderness, never sparing herself when she could do something to assist her family. She was a model housewife as well as mother, and her

home was a typical house of the olden days when hospitality was the crowning virtue of the Christian home. Her fifty-two years of married life were passed in harmony, no discord ever marring the joy of their long union. After she became a widow her life and love were devoted to her children. She was patient in all her sufferings and when the time came for her to cease from earthly labors she was fully prepared for the change, and left behind her an example worthy of emulation. Clement F. Alexander was county commissioner for six years, was a notary public for two terms, was an elder, deacon and trustee in the Christian church and was a good and useful man.

To Mr. and Mrs. John F. Middleton were born two children, namely: Ida May, who married Ephraim Anderson, was born May 18, 1866, and they live in Hagerstown, Indiana. By this marriage two children have been born, Effie R., born August 15, 1886, and Earnest, born April 10, 1891; Thomas A., born February 14, 1871, married Elnora Hunt, who died October 23, 1893, leaving one child, Frances Edna, who died November 29, 1911. Mr. Middleton's second marriage occurred March 30, 1895, with Miss Emma Goudy. They have four children: Harold, born March 12, 1886; Maurine, born March 21, 1898; and Albert and Alma, twins, born December 22, 1900. He is operating the home farm, since the retirement of the subject of this sketch, and is one of the progressive and up-to-date farmers. Socially, he and his wife stand in the front rank.

Mr. Middleton is a pleasant gentleman to all whom he meets, his word is that of a man of a high sense of honor and he is worthy in every respect of the esteem of his fellow citizens.

CURTIS K. WRIGHT.

By a life consistent in motive and action and because of his many fine personal qualities, Curtis K. Wright of Union City, Randolph county, has earned the confidence and respect of the people of this locality, and in his home, which is the center of a large social circle, there is always in evidence a spirit of generosity. He was in his earlier years engaged in various pursuits, but the latter years have found him one of the leading undertakers of this section of the state. He has been content to maintain his home here most of his life, where he has not only attained a high degree of success in his business ventures but also established a reputation for uprightness in all the relations of life.

Mr. Wright was born in Wayne township, Randolph county, December 4, 1850. He is a son of William Wright, a contractor, and during the last year of his business life he was engaged in the furniture business in Union City. His death occurred in 1909 at the age of seventy-seven years. He married Margaret Jane Kerlinger, who was born in Maryland, and her death occurred in March, 1905, at the age of seventy-six years. These parents were members of the Disciple church and were loyal to its teachings. John Wright, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania. In early life he followed farming, later conducting a hotel. His death occurred in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1874, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife was Elizabeth Stewart. She was a Disciple and she died in the early eighties. The maternal great-grandfather was James Stewart, who was born in northern Ireland, from which country he came to America when a young man and settled in Pennsylvania. The mother of our subject was known in her maidenhood as Margaret Jane Kerlinger, and was of German ancestry; she was but three years old when her parents both died, and she was brought up in the home of an uncle who lived in Baltimore, Maryland. When she was about eighteen years old she came to Wayne county, Indiana, where she met William Wright and they were afterwards married.

Curtis K. Wright was educated in the common and high schools, graduating from the latter at Union City in 1868. When a boy he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until he went into the grocery business as a clerk with B. F. Stewart, continuing in the same ten years, enjoying a good trade and then returned to carpentering. In 1883 he went to Muncie, Indiana, and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, which he continued there with very gratifying results for a period of nine years, then sold out and removed to Union City and again followed the grocery business for two years, then formed a company, under the firm name of Wright & Snell, in the undertaking business, which they conducted four years, then our subject resumed carpentering for eighteen months, then bought out the undertaking firm of J. M. Campbell, changing the name to C. K. Wright & Worth, and for a period of sixteen years they continued doing a large business in Union City, Mr. Worth selling his interest in 1911 to Gerald S. Van Dyke, and the firm is now Wright & Van Dyke. They are modernly equipped in every respect for their work and have well-kept parlors, and high grade and prompt service is their aim. This is one of the most popular and best firms of its kind in this section of the state.

Politically, Mr. Wright is a Republican. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and Rebekahs.

Mr. Wright was married March 23, 1871, to Sarah M. Polly, who was born in South Salem, Indiana, January 9, 1849. She is a daughter of David Polly, who died several years ago. His wife, Anna Spencer, is also deceased. Mr. Wright has one brother, John T. Wright, a merchant in Kansas City, Kansas, and a sister, Mrs. Katherine O. Headington, died in Toledo, Ohio, in 1904.

Mr. Wright was graduated July 1, 1901, from the Indiana State Board of Embalmers. He took a post-graduate course October 17, 1900, at the Chicago College of Embalming; also received diploma from Clark's School of Embalming at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24, 1899, also received diplomas signed by Auguste Renouard March 18, 1897, at the Renouard Training School of Embalming, also a diploma from the Indianapolis School of Embalming, in May, 1892. He is thus exceptionally well qualified for the successful carrying on of his chosen business. He is a close student and is constantly on the research for improved methods in this field.

To Curtis K. Wright and wife one child has been born: Harry H., born January 26, 1873, in Union City and was educated in the schools of Muncie, finishing in the high school in Union City; he married Emily Grooms, who was born in Flint, Michigan, in 1881, and was graduated from the high school there; three sons have been born to them, namely, Curtis G., was born in Pontiac, Michigan, July 5, 1903; Frederick, born in Flint, Michigan, April 5, 1906; William J., born April 5, 1911, at Orellia, Ontario, Canada. Harry H. Wright had full charge of the painting department of the Standard Vehicle Company, of Pontiac, Michigan, from 1902 to 1906, and in 1907 he had charge of the body department there, where automobiles are finished, and one hundred men under his direction. From 1907 to 1909 he had charge of the Buick painting department, and from 1909 to 1913 he had full charge of the painting department for the Tudhope Carriage and Automobile factory at Orellia, Ontario, Canada. He is regarded as being one of the best in his line of business and is known in every important factory of automobiles and vehicles in the Union and Canada and his services are in great demand. He has a method of preparing paints which is superior to any yet devised and it is known only to himself and many factories are offering him handsome sums for it, but he prefers to keep the same under his own control.

ELMER E. FRANKLIN.

Elmer E. Franklin, is one of Randolph county's prosperous farmers who has become so by close application and the exercise of sound judgment, rather than by inheritance and by depending upon others to do what he deemed best for him to do with his own hands and brain. While each succeeding year has found him further advanced in a business way it also has found him a better and more public-spirited citizen, for he takes an abiding interest in the general progress of Winchester and Randolph county.

Mr. Franklin was born December 6, 1862, on a farm two and one-half miles south of Sulphur Springs, Henry county, Indiana. He is a son of John M. and Elizabeth (Denny) Franklin, both parents having been natives of Henry county, this state. They grew to maturity there, were educated and married, and there the father became a well-known miller, and also farmed some. It was in 1868 that the family removed to Richland county, Illinois, where the father followed his trade of miller, with the exception of the first year, which he devoted to farming. The family remained in the Prairie state for about fifteen years, when they returned to Indiana, locating at Newcastle, Henry county, in which city John M. Franklin soon devoted himself to milling, and there the family continued to reside. The death of his wife occurred in the spring of 1882. He then removed to Montpelier, Blackford county, Indiana, where he continued his trade for three years, then followed it two years in Pennville. We next find him in Yorktown, Delaware county, where he built a mill, then in partnership with a Mr. Maloney, continuing to engage in the milling business there until his death in July, 1906.

Elmer E. Franklin left home when ten years old and came to Randolph county, making his home with his half-brother, William H. Snyder. During his boyhood he attended the public schools in the various localities, where the family lived. After coming to this county he attended school during the winters, for two or three years. During this time he was employed at farm work, continuing thus until he was married, July 29, 1887, to Ada Ruble, daughter of Walter and Catherine (Harmon) Ruble, of this county. Mr. Ruble was born in Randolph county, Indiana, but his wife was a native of Ohio. To our subject and wife was born one daughter, Lola, a graduate of the Winchester high school with the class of 1909; she also attended the State Normal at Terre Haute, completing the training course preparatory to teaching; however, desiring to further equip herself she then went to the Valparaiso University for five months. She has since been a successful teacher in the primary grade at the Lincoln school in White River township. She attended the summer school at Winona, Indiana, in 1913.

MR. AND MRS. E. E. FRANKLIN.

After his marriage Mr. Franklin settled on the Steven Moorman farm, just south of where he now lives, remaining there four years, during which time he got a good start; then he moved to a farm near Maxville cemetery, where he lived for four years. In 1895 the family moved to their present fine farm, four miles west of Winchester, on the Muncie road, the place consisting of sixty acres. On it stands one of the most modern country homes in the county. It is equipped with electric lights, telephone, etc., and an interurban line is at the door, a stop being just in front of the house. Mr. Franklin has always followed farming, with the exception of two years, being engaged in the farm implement business in 1909 and 1910, in Winchester. He returned to the farm in 1911, preferring the country life to that of town, although he was making a success as a merchant. At present he is not as active as formerly, gradually retiring from active life. His farm is well improved and he keeps a good grade of livestock.

Mr. Franklin has always been a Republican and he says he always will be, and he has been deeply interested in public matters. He takes an especial interest in educational affairs. He is a well read man, familiar with the world's best literature in all branches, having a large and well selected library, where he spends a great deal of time. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Encampment and his wife and daughter belong to the Rebeccas; the two latter also are members of the Economics Club, an organization of White River township for the study of economic questions. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are prominent in the social life of the community.

JOHN HAWKINS.

Standing for upright manhood and progressive citizenship, John Hawkins, long one of Randolph county's active agriculturists has been an influential factor not only in the material welfare of his community but also the moral welfare of the same. He is one of the gallant "boys in blue," having fought for his country's honor in its hours of direst need in the great rebellion of the sixties. He comes of an old and highly esteemed Hoosier family, the genealogy of which is traceable to the earliest period in the history of this section of the Middle West, the Hawkinses having braved the wilds of the same a decade before the commonwealth was organized, for it was over a century ago that our subject's grandfather established his log cabin home in the wilderness here, amid wild beasts and scarcely less wild men, this country still being the undisputed domain of the Indians.

John Hawkins was born near Richmond, Indiana, September 18, 1836, and is thus past seventy-seven years of age. He is a son of Nathan and Sarah Hawkins. Nathan Hawkins was born in Wayne county, Indiana, April 15, 1808, and was a son of John and Lydia (Comer) Hawkins, who emigrated to Indiana in 1806. John Hawkins entered three hundred and twenty acres of land in Wayne county, and began the development of a farm. He also engaged in the saw mill business, and there he prospered and was a prominent man among the first settlers. His death occurred in 1859, at the age of eighty-two years. He at one time owned a large tract of land which he divided up among his children. He was a member of the Society of Friends, was an Abolitionist, afterwards a Whig and later a Republican. His children were Tamar, Sarah, Nathan and John.

Nathan Hawkins was reared in the usual manner of pioneer farmer lads and like his father followed agricultural pursuits in connection with the operation of a saw mill. He was successful in a business way, and the last years of his life were spent in retirement in the city of Richmond, where his death occurred July 14, 1890. He was married in 1829 to Sarah Wright, who was born in Wayne county, this state, in 1811, and was a daughter of Elijah and Susanna (Hoover) Wright, natives of North Carolina. The family numbered ten children, named as follows: William established his home on a farm in Illinois; Eliza, who married Daniel Comer, is deceased; Lydia married C. Terpening, of Arkansas; John, of this review, was next in order of birth; Henry became a leading citizen of Lynn, this county; Eli is deceased; Jennie married J. Burgoyne; Allen remained in Randolph county; Charles is deceased; George became a citizen of Richmond, Indiana. The mother of the above named children died October 10, 1867, and in 1873, Nathan Hawkins married Minnie Long, by whom he had two children, Belle, who married O. Quigg, of Lynn, Indiana; and Omer, of Richmond. The second wife died in 1884. Nathan Hawkins became owner of two hundred and fifty acres of land in this county and other valuable property. Politically, he was a Republican and he was a member of the Society of Friends.

John Hawkins grew up in his native community on his father's farm, and he received a meager education in the old-time schools. He enlisted in January, 1862 in Company I, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he saw much hard service and proved to be a faithful defender of the Union. He fought in the great battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga. In the last named battle he was wounded in the right arm and side and in the left breast by bullets and on top of the left foot by a shell. He was in the hospital two months, and was honorably dis-

charged from the service in September, 1864. He returned home and took up general farming and stock raising in which he was very successful and which he followed until he retired from active life in 1901. He lived many years in Darke county, Ohio where he still owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and he also owns forty acres in Randolph county, Indiana.

Mr. Hawkins is a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Religiously, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. He has filled all the offices in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Hawkins was married in January, 1865, to Martha Jessup, whose death occurred May 3, 1913. She was a woman of beautiful Christian character and proved to be a most faithful helpmeet. Five children were born to our subject and wife, named as follows: William H., of Bradford, Ohio; Sarah B. is at home; Charles N. lives on the home farm; John E. lives at Ashtabula, Ohio; and Oliver N. who lives in Lynn, this county.

ALVAH C. HINDSLEY.

Among the pioneer families of Randolph county, who, by act and deed have made for themselves a prominent place in the county's history is the Hindsley family. While not among the earliest settlers of this section, this family located in Jackson township in the early eighteen forties. They are of North Carolina stock, migrating from that state in the early part of the last century, and settling at New Madison, Darke county, Ohio, where many of them now reside. Some twenty years later several members of the family located in Jackson township, this county where they have since lived, and are well and favorably known.

Alvah C. Hindsley, the subject of this sketch, son of Rufus and Malinda Hindsley, was born in Jackson township, Randolph county, December 24, 1872, and is the oldest of a family of seven children. After acquiring the usual common school education, he took up the vocation of teaching. While following that vocation, he added to his educational training by taking a course of study in the Central Normal College, at Danville, Indiana, where he also began the study of law. He was admitted to the Randolph county bar in 1893, when but twenty-one years of age. After teaching school for several years he retired, to take up the practice of law, which profession he followed for a short period.

In 1898 Mr. Hindsley purchased *The Winchester Democrat*, at Winchester, Indiana and most successfully published that paper for nearly thirteen

years. By his tireless energy and aggressive policies, he made it not only a political organ of power and influence, but a newspaper second to none in the county. He was for years a member of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association, and at the time of his retirement from newspaper work, was treasurer of that association.

Mr. Hindsley is by nature, aggressively inclined in his political affiliations, and by reason of such has been often called by his party into positions of leadership. In 1896 and again in 1898, he was the candidate of his party for prosecuting attorney of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit. In 1904 he was nominated for joint representative for the counties of Randolph, Jay and Blackford, but his party being then hopelessly in the minority, was defeated as a matter of course. From 1900 to 1904 he was secretary of the Randolph County Democratic Central Committee, and in 1904 was made chairman, which position he continued to hold for a period of eight years.

In December, 1910, Mr. Hindsley was tendered the position of second assistant Secretary of State of the state of Indiana and accepted the appointment, which position he yet holds. In April, 1911, he sold his newspaper and soon thereafter, with his family, moved from Winchester to Indianapolis, where they now reside.

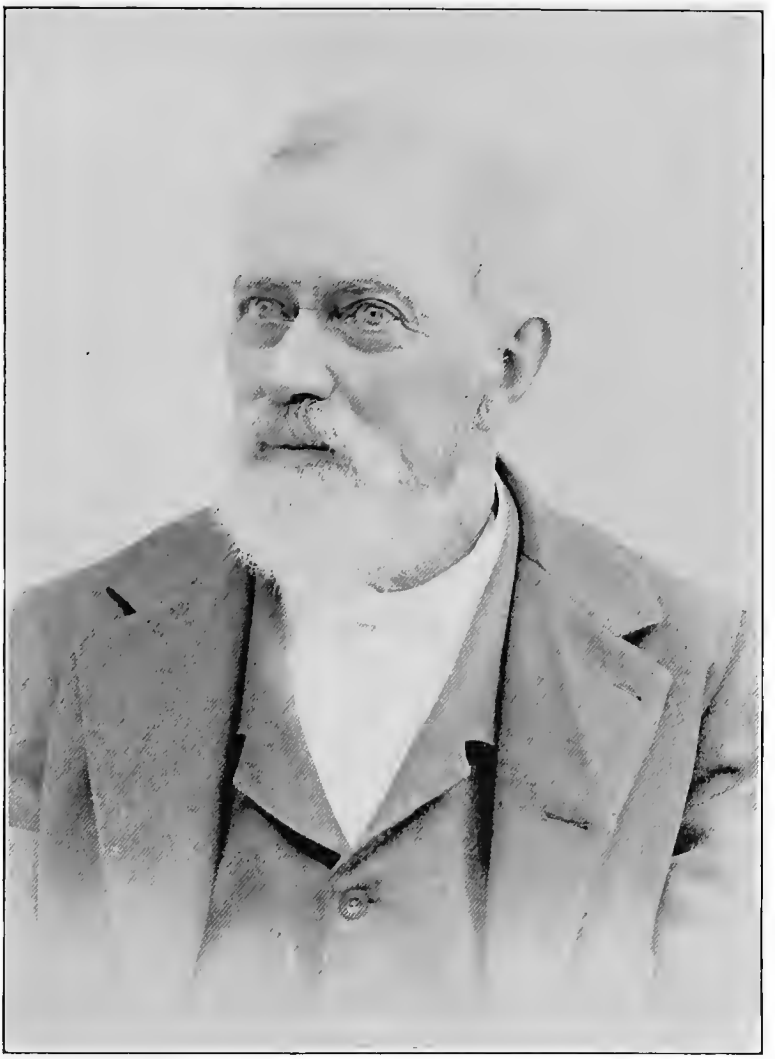
Mr. Hindsley was married in November, 1898 to Gracie Simmons, and they have one child, Forrest Hindsley, a boy now past ten years of age.

Mr. Hindsley has proven to be a most faithful and trustworthy public servant, uniformly courteous and affable and is popular with all with whom he comes in contact.

DANIEL E. HOFFMAN.

The fifty-five years which Daniel E. Hoffman, widely known marble worker of Winchester, has spent in Randolph county have brought to him not only proper financial rewards, but also the esteem of a very wide acquaintance. During that long period he has seen wonderful changes take place here and has not been by any means an idle spectator, doing a good citizen's part in it all, for he was impressed from the first with the future possibilities of the city and county and has manifested a heart-felt interest in them. He has led a life that might well be studied by the young man just starting on his career, for it has resulted in a comfortable living for himself and family, gained entirely by honorable means and in a way that has won and retained a host of friends and given offense to few.

Mr. Hoffman was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, November 2,



D. E. HOFFMAN.

1838, and is a son of John S. and Kate (Iba) Hoffman. The father died when our subject was ten years of age, and the latter was reared for the most part by strangers. After attending school until he was fourteen years of age he began learning his trade of marble cutting at Lebanon, but later moved to Philadelphia and thence to Baltimore, finally to Buffalo, New York. By the time he was twenty years old he was a most skilful workman. He came to Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1857, passing through Winchester, with which town he was so favorably impressed he returned a year later and established his permanent home, thus having lived here since 1858. He had but a little over one hundred dollars when he began business here, and soon after his arrival bought out his only business competitor in town, and in due course of time was doing an extensive and rapidly growing business, maintaining one of the finest, best equipped and largest yards in eastern Indiana and enjoying a reputation for high-grade work second to none. He manufactures marble, granite and all kinds of stone for structural purposes, or chisels them into objects of beauty for monuments and ornamental purposes in general. He has managed to keep out all competition, his being the only establishment of its kind in this section of the state, and by close application, strict attention, high-class workmanship and honest dealings, Mr. Hoffman has long enjoyed a prosperous business, amassing a handsome competency for his old age, and owns besides his valuable plant a splendid farm and attractive residence. All of this he has purchased with the proceeds of his own hands since coming to Winchester.

For many years Mr. Hoffman has manifested an abiding interest in the agricultural and horticultural development of Randolph county. For several years he served as secretary of the Agricultural Society of this county, and he has attended several meetings of the State Horticultural Society, as a delegate. He was a member of the executive committee of the society for several years, and one of its vice-presidents. He is an enthusiastic horticulturist, and has done as much perhaps, as any one in Randolph county to encourage improvement in orchards and awaken an interest in modern methods of this vocation.

Although active in the affairs of the Republican party he has preferred to devote his attention to his individual affairs rather than seek political preferment, however, he served as marshall of Winchester many years ago, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

Mr. Hoffman was married in Winchester, December 4, 1862, to Angie Carter, who was born in Randolph county in 1843, and is a daughter of Edmund and Polly (Diltz) Carter, a sterling pioneer family of this county.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, named as follows: Riley, formerly of Union City, is now connected with his father in the marble works at Winchester; Dora N., Katie and Abbie are all deceased; Nellie married Grant Clevenger and they live in Muncie, Indiana.

Mr. Hoffman is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Improved Order of Red Men, and he has filled all the chairs in both orders. He is a man of wonderful information on a wide range of topics and is a lover of good books, having a large collection of the best in his library. He is one of the best authorities on fruit growing in the county, and he is one of our most extensive fruit growers, his orchards being among the largest and most carefully selected varieties in the state. He is not only an enthusiastic horticulturist, but also a lover of fine livestock, a number of good horses and large herds of cattle and hogs being found on his fine farm at all seasons. It would be hard to find a better judge of livestock. His residence on South Meridian street is one of the interesting places in Winchester, the commodious, rambling, picturesque house being surrounded by a broad, shady, well-kept lawn, on which shrubbery, flowers and fruits grow in abundance. And in the grounds a fountain plays around which many varieties of birds gather, which are carefully guarded.

Personally, Mr. Hoffman is a gentleman of the old school and a pleasant man to meet, plain, unassuming, obliging and courteous, a Nature lover, something of a naturalist, a strong-minded, clean-living high-thinking man, whose example is worthy of emulation.

F MARION HARTER.

This gentleman is another of the old soldiers whom it is a delight to honor. They are getting fewer and fewer in number and their march is not as quick and full of meaning and fire as it was fifty years ago when they were fighting for the perpetuity of the Union. But it thrills one to see them in their old uniforms, with their tattered flags flying and their forms bent as they hobble along on their canes at reunions or on Memorial day or the Fourth of July. And how interesting it is to hear them tell the story of the dreadful hardships they endured in the hospitals or on the harassing marches, or in the battles and skirmishes, or in the prison hells of the Southern Confederacy. But their time is short now, so all persons should join in honoring them for the sacrifices they made when they were young and full of the love of life, but which was offered free and gladly on the altar of their country.

F. Marion Harter, for many years one of the successful agriculturists of Randolph county, who is spending his old age in quiet retirement in his cozy home in Winchester, was born in Union county, Indiana, near College Corner, Ohio, on May 20, 1833. He is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Adams) Harter. The father was born in Pennsylvania and the mother was a native of Butler county, Ohio. They grew up in their respective communities and received meager educations in the old-time schools. The father came to Ohio when a boy and there married and he and his wife came to Union county, Indiana with the early pioneers and traded a horse, saddle and bridle for one hundred and sixty acres of land in the woods. They were courageous and set to work with determination, clearing the land and erected thereon a log cabin. Their possessions increased with the years and they had a good home and farm there. In this log cabin the subject of this sketch was born, and, being a pioneer child, he found plenty of hard work to do when growing up. He received only a meager schooling, attending schools in his neighborhood for only three months a year for a few years. The parents spent the rest of their lives on this farm, the mother dying in 1837 when our subject was four years old. The father survived some twenty-six years, dying in 1863.

F. Marion Harter was married on September 3, 1857 to Mary Ellen Murphy, daughter of Eli J. and Mary (Booth) Murphy, both natives of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, and there also occurred the birth of Mrs. Harter. She received the usual common school training.

On August 13, 1862 Mr. Harter enlisted in Company H, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served very faithfully until August 12, 1865. He was never at home from the day of his enlistment until he was mustered out of the service. He was in the army in the Southwest and fought in twenty different battles, including the last battle of the war, some of which were among the most important of the war. He was under General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg. At Carion Crow, Louisiana, September 3, 1863, he was taken prisoner and confined in a prison camp on Red River at Alexandria not far from New Orleans. He was confined for six months and then exchanged and rejoined his regiment at Pensacola, Florida. With all his active service he was never wounded. His regiment traveled by rail over six hundred miles, by steamboat over seven thousand miles and marched over eighteen hundred miles before its mustering out at Galveston, Texas, on August 12, 1865. Mr. Harter immediately returned home and rejoined his family

in Oxford, Ohio, to which place his wife and two children had removed, and soon thereafter he removed with his family to Greensfork township, Randolph county, Indiana, and here engaged in farming until 1878 when he moved to White River township, near Winchester, and continued farming with his usual success, also was engineer at the pumping station of the Big Four Railroad until 1888. He continued general farming and stock raising until 1904, when, having accumulated a sufficient competency to insure his declining years from want, he retired from the active duties of life and moved to Winchester where he has since resided.

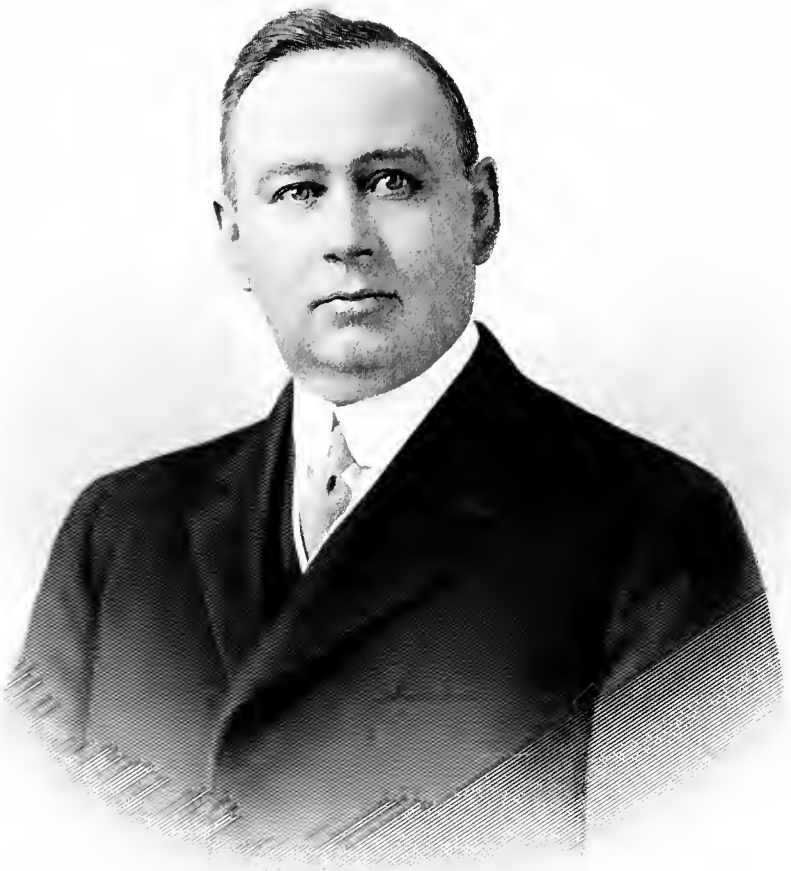
Four sons have been born to our subject and wife, also four daughters, named as follows: Joseph P., of Oklahoma; Sarah C., deceased; Franklin, deceased; Mary is at home; Emma is deceased; Catherine who married Lawrence Myers, lives in Texas; Howard lives in Wayne county, Indiana; Edward is deceased.

For many years Mr. Harter voted the Republican ticket, but in 1896 he turned Democrat and has since been loyal in the support of that party. He has always been active in public matters. He is a member of the Nelson Trusler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Winchester. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1856. He and his family affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is now eighty-one years of age, but is as well preserved as many men ten or fifteen years younger, having been a man of good habits all his life. He is widely known in Randolph county and highly respected.

HARRY E. BARRETT.

One of the best known business men of the younger generation in Union City, Randolph county is Harry E. Barrett, druggist and banker, a man who is deserving of the large success that he has achieved in view of the fact that his life has been above all idle cavil, both from a business and social viewpoint. He is a man of persistent industry, sound judgment and wise foresight and would have no doubt made a success wherever he might have desired to have cast his lot. He is a man of proper public spirit and has done much for the general upbuilding of the city of his residence, being a leader in all movements calculated to result in the general good.

Mr. Barrett hails from the great Prairie state, his birth having occurred in Hillsborough, Illinois, December 28, 1875. He is a son of Charles E.



Harry E Barrett

Barrett, who was born in 1848. He spent his early life in farming and is now living retired in Union City, having accumulated a handsome competency for his old age. He married Elmaretta S. Sipe, who was born in 1847. The paternal great grandfather, Elisha Barrett, was a pioneer farmer and a neighborhood preacher, going about among the frontiersmen doing such good as he could without thought of compensation. The maternal great grandfather was Henry Sipe, whose wife was Jane Nickey. The maternal grandparents were Alfred J. and Nancy Sipe.

Two children were born to Charles E. Barrett and wife, namely: Harry E., of this sketch; and Pearl, who married Robert Hill, at Saratoga, Indiana, and he is interested with his father in business.

Harry E. Barrett was educated in the high school at Ridgeville, Randolph county, Indiana, the family having moved from Illinois to this locality when he was young. After graduating from the high school he attended the Ridgeville College for three years, making a special study of languages and literature, also mathematics. After leaving college he entered the Atlas Bank of Union City as assistant cashier, and he has virtually spent his active life in the banking business, becoming one of the best known and most influential financiers in this section of the county. On January 1, 1913 he purchased the drug store of G. Adolph Rosenbush, who met his death in an automobile accident. Since taking over the drug store, he has devoted the major part of his attention to the same with the result that the business doubled the first six months, and he is enjoying a very large trade. He has a neatly kept and well stocked store that would be a credit to any city much larger than Union City. However, he still owns stock in the Atlas Bank and is director in the Permanent Savings & Loan Association of Union City, being treasurer of the same, and is also treasurer of the Federal Club, of which he is a member. He also belongs to the Hoosier Club, of Union City. Fraternally, he is a Mason and also holds membership with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically, he is a Democrat. He owns a fine and valuable farm in Wayne township.

Mr. Barrett was married December 12, 1900 to Myrtle S. Skiver, who was born in Winchester, Indiana, February 28, 1878. She is a daughter of David S. Skiver, an extensive farmer, who makes a specialty of feeding cattle.

To our subject and wife one child has been born, Richard A. Barrett, whose birth occurred September 6, 1906.

OZZIE O. FRAZE.

The essential conditions of human life are ever the same; the surroundings of individuals differ but slightly, and when one man passes another on the highway of life to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out in their careers before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. One of the leading business men of Union City, Randolph county, who seems to have had the sagacity to see readily and grasp instantly opportunities that led to success is Ozzie O. Fraze, widely known embalmer and funeral director, he having been engaged in this line of endeavor for a number of years.

Mr. Fraze was born in Randolph county, October 20, 1874. He is a son of W. H. and Etta (Fields) Fraze, for many years residents of this county, later moving to Van Buren county, Michigan, where the father was engaged in general agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in 1899. The mother is now living in Benton Harbor, Michigan. The paternal grandfather, John Fraze, was also a farmer all his life. He died at an advanced age in 1908. His widow, known in her maidenhood as Nancy Lasley, is now past eight-six years old.

Ozzie O. Fraze was reared on the farm and educated at Benton Harbor, Michigan. He was graduated from the Benton Harbor College with the class of 1896. He took up the study of embalming and received his Indiana license in 1908 and his Ohio license in 1911. He began life as a farmer, which he continued until he was was twenty-one years old, and after leaving the farm he engaged in the hotel business until 1902, when he moved to Winchester, Indiana, and entered the employ of S. E. Fraze in the undertaking business, remaining with him until 1909, when our subject moved to Lynn and established an undertaking business on his own account, conducting the same successfully until 1910, when he sold out and removed to Union City and bought out the business of D. W. Bickel, undertaker, and in July, 1911, he formed a partnership with his uncle, S. E. Fraze, under the firm name of S. E. & O. O. Fraze, and this is one of the best and busiest firms of funeral directors in Randolph county, enjoying a lucrative and rapidly increasing business. They are well equipped in every respect and maintain a neat and modernly appointed office and parlors. They understand every phase of the embalming and undertaking business. S. E. Fraze has been in the undertaking business about twenty-five years.

Ozzie O. Fraze was married June 8, 1904, to Floy Watts, a daughter

of Joseph Watts, of Winchester, Indiana. He is in the postal mail service. Mrs. Fraze grew to womanhood at Winchester and was educated in the common schools there. To our subject and wife one child has been born, Harry Watts Fraze, whose birth occurred in Winchester, March 16, 1909. The wife and mother was born in that city April 14, 1880.

Politically, Mr. Fraze is a Republican, and religiously he is a member of the Christian church. He belongs to the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Owls.

BERT E. WOODBURY.

While yet a young man Bert E. Woodbury, of the firm of Dunn & Woodbury, well known attorneys of Union City, has shown how energy, persistency and lofty aims win a definite degree of success early in one's career, and, judging from what he has already accomplished and from his evident innate ability, we predict for him a future replete with much larger things and fully gratified ambition. He seems to have inherited many of the attributes that win from his worthy progenitors, he being a scion of an excellent pioneer family of Randolph county. He is the present able and popular prosecuting attorney of the county.

Mr. Woodbury was born in Wayne township, Randolph county, Indiana, December 19, 1881, and is a fine example of the self-educated and self-made man. Early in life he worked on a farm and taught school one term in the country, and four terms in Union City, and by hard work, economy and self-denial he acquired means whereby he was enabled to get the professional education which he so ardently desired when a boy, and thus is deserving of much credit for making himself one of the leading lawyers of Randolph county while still quite young. He received his early education in the common schools of his native community and in 1907 attended the Indiana Normal School at Muncie, Indiana, and in 1908 commenced the study of law with Shockney Brothers. He took a three years' correspondence course in law, and was graduated from that school in 1910. He had been admitted to the bar in 1909, and began practicing his profession in 1910 in Union City, he and Ernest M. Dunn, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, formed a partnership on August 1, 1911, under the firm name of Dunn & Woodbury which still continues, having been very successful from the first, and these bright, determined young men are rapidly forging to the front rank of Randolph county lawyers, enjoying a lucrative and constantly growing

practice. Mr. Woodbury is a safe and earnest attorney as well as a forceful, logical speaker.

Mr. Woodbury is a loyal Democrat and active in the ranks of his party. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the twenty-fifth judicial circuit, which comprises Randolph county, in the fall of 1912. He won in the face of a large Republican majority, and has the distinction of being the only Democratic prosecuting attorney ever elected in Randolph county. This indicates that he is a man of exceptionally high standing among his constituents who place much faith in his ability and integrity. He is discharging the duties of this important office, with the assistance of Mr. Dunn, in a highly creditable manner and is winning just praise from all classes. He is not only profoundly versed in the basic principles of law and the statutes of Indiana but is stickler for rigid law enforcement.

He was married February 29, 1908 to Ethyl Belle Ward, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, December 26, 1885. She is a young lady of education and affable disposition which makes her a favorite with her many friends. They have one child, James Eugene Woodbury, born May 23, 1914.

JOSEPH M. SNODGRASS.

One of Randolph county's most scientific and progressive agriculturists, dairymen and stock raisers is Joseph M. Snodgrass whose fine farm lies near the city of Winchester. He is a man deserving much credit for what he has accomplished in a business way, having started in life under none too favorable auspices, and he has gained a position of comparative ease and prominence in his community through his own unaided efforts, by hard work, good management and sound common sense which always brings tangible results when properly exercised. Because of his industry, honesty of purpose and his public-spirit, coupled with his loyalty to all movements looking to the good of the locality where he lives, he is highly respected by all who know him.

Mr. Snodgrass was born in Clinton county, Indiana, on a farm. He is a son of Thomas and Anna (Coffman) Snodgrass. The father was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana and the mother was a native of Tennessee. She died when our subject was three years old, and the following year the father passed away, so Joseph M. was brought up by an aunt until he was twelve years of age when he began the battle of life for himself. He managed to get some education in the country schools, which has been greatly

MR. AND MRS. J. M. SNODGRASS.

supplemented in after life by wide and miscellaneous home reading and study. He worked as a farm hand until he was twenty-one years old, when he was married, November 11, 1886 to Josephine Holmes, a daughter of John W. and Rosanna (Calanbaugh) Holmes, of Franklin county, Indiana. To this union two sons and three daughters have been born, namely: Mary, Verne, Waldo, Carrie and May who are all at home.

After his marriage Mr. Snodgrass engaged in farming in Clinton county, Indiana for a period of eighteen years, then engaged in the nursery business in Clinton county for a period of ten years, building up a large and remunerative business. Meanwhile he gave his closest attention to the study of horticulture. While farming he experimented raising sugar beets and enjoys the distinction of being the first man in Indiana to make a successful demonstration of the practicability of the sugar beet. These experiments were under the instructions of the agricultural department of Purdue University. Mr. Snodgrass also experimented along horticultural lines while in the nursery business, especially in small fruits, berries and potatoes. His home and grounds near Kirklin, Indiana, were a delight to visitors, and were regarded as constituting the most beautiful country home in the state. It was visited by large numbers of people because of its combined natural and artificial beauty, the tastily kept grounds, artistically appointed residence and the panorama of the surrounding landscape being truly inspiring. While in the nursery business he also made a specialty of the hardy catalpa tree, and grew them by the millions, shipping them all over the United States. He carried a full and finely assorted line of all kinds of nursery stock, and became one of the most widely known men in this line of endeavor in the state.

In March, 1910, Mr. Snodgrass left Clinton county and bought a farm in Green township, Randolph county, where he lived one year, sold out and purchased his present valuable farm two miles south of Winchester. It consists of one hundred and sixty-six acres of well located and productive land, and it is Mr. Snodgrass' ambition to make this one of the model farms of this section of the state, and, judging from its present well-kept and attractive appearance and his past record there is no doubt but that he will succeed. It is his aim to specialize in dairy products. He has at this writing a fine herd of Jersey cows, one of the few registered herds in Randolph county. General farming will also claim much of his attention. He has long been regarded as one of the most influential and learned contributors to the agricultural and horticultural press of Indiana. His papers are always of high class workmanship from a literary standpoint and what he says

on any subject is regarded as authority and his articles have been watched for and eagerly read for years. He was formerly a member of the Indiana Horticultural Society, and is a regular correspondent of the *Farmer's Guide,* published at Huntington, Indiana, recognized as being one of the best agricultural papers in the country.

Politically, Mr. Snodgrass is a Prohibitionist and has long been active in the affairs of the party, and while a resident of Clinton county he was a candidate for county offices. He is a member of the Masonic Order, also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Randolph County Corn Growers' Association, and is secretary of the County Farmers' Institute and is doing much to arouse general interest in better methods of agriculture in this county. Religiously he is a member of the Church of God. His wife and members of his family are affiliated with the Missionary Baptist church.

JOHN H. LEE.

An illustration of skill as a farmer as well as of the ability to concentrate efforts along some special line until success is achieved in that undertaking is found in the case of John H. Lee, one of the progressive citizens of Randolph county, who is not only a successful tiller of the soil as the term is usually understood but has proven himself to be a standard authority on live-stock, giving special attention to that department of his work from which no small part of his annual income is derived. He has spent most of his life in this locality, well knowing that no better place could be found in this or any other state for general agricultural purposes, not only on account of good soil, but proper climatic conditions, easy access to large market centers and other minor reasons.

Mr. Lee was born in West River township, Randolph county, April 3, 1859, on a farm. He is a son of Ephraim and Elizabeth Jane (Ledbetter) Lee, both natives of Wayne county, Indiana, where they grew to maturity, were educated and married and from which locality they eventually moved to Randolph county, locating on a farm in West River township in the latter fifties, and here the father prospered, becoming one of the extensive land owners of this township.

John Lee, the great grandfather of our subject was a native of England where he spent his early life, finally emigrating to the United States, being shipwrecked when crossing the Atlantic, he and only two others escaping with their lives. He established a home in the east, and his son, Samuel Lee,

grandfather of our subject, finally settled in Wayne county, Indiana, and there his death occurred when his son Ephraim Lee, father of the gentleman whose name initiates this review, was only four years of age. Politically, Ephraim Lee was a Republican and was for many years active in public matters, but was never an office seeker. He and his family were members of the Friends church. His death occurred in 1906, his wife having preceded him to the grave in August, 1899. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Riley is a retired farmer of Modoc; Phoebe is deceased; Edward is a farmer of West River township; Minus lives in Muncie; Arminta is deceased; John H., of this review; Ruth is the wife of John Jones, of Modoc; Samuel is a carpenter and lives at Modoc; Liverna is the wife of Jacob Ross, a farmer and they live in Iowa.

John H. Lee was reared on the home farm and he attended the rural schools in his district, and he remained with his parents until his marriage on November 28, 1880, to Ellen Keever. She is a daughter of Solomon and Mary (Barner) Keever, of Randolph county, the father now deceased, but the mother is living in Modoc. Mrs. Lee grew to womanhood in her native community and received a common school education. To our subject and wife one son has been born, Boyden, whose marriage took place March 22, 1902, when he espoused Emma Miller, a daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Roadcapp) Miller, of White River township, and they have two children, Lura and Willard Woodrow.

When John H. Lee was first married he began farming for himself on a farm near Modoc. In the fall of 1891 he moved to Wells county, Indiana, where he lived five years engaged successfully in general farming, but in the fall of 1896 he returned to Randolph county and settled in White River township. In the fall of 1903 he moved to his present farm four miles southwest of Winchester, which place consists of eighty acres, well improved and under a high state of cultivation, and on which stands one of the most attractive and modern rural homes in the county. He also has substantial and convenient outbuildings, and he devotes much of his attention to stock raising and feeding for the markets. Mrs. Lee is a lady of decided artistic temperament, a lover of nature, especially flowers, and the spacious, shady and well-kept lawn bears evidence of her taste and work as a floriculturist.

Politically, Mr. Lee is a Democrat, having been loyal to the principles of this party since 1892, and has been an active party man. He has been precinct committeeman several years, but he has never been an office seeker.

He and his family are members of the German Baptist church and are active church workers, and influential in the various affairs of the community whether religious, educational, civic or material.

ALLEN R. HIATT.

One of the notable institutions of Randolph county is the James Moorman Orphans' Home, situated two miles west of Winchester in the midst of a beautiful tract of 174 acres. The institution was endowed by James Moorman October 8, 1888, and is in charge of Allen R. Hiatt, of Winchester. No better choice, it seems, could have been made of a superintendent, for under the fostering care of Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt the home has become everything that such a home should be. The children are healthy and happy, and that is the best evidence of the ability and devotion of the superintendent and his wife. The little orphans under their charge are treated as carefully and tenderly as they ever treated their own children. The home has become famous throughout the state, and that which has given it its reputation is the character of the children taken from it. The labors of Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt here proceed equally from the head and heart, and that is why they are so eminently successful.

Allen R. Hiatt, the son of Amos and Martha (Robertson) Hiatt, was born in Randolph county, April 30, 1860, and is therefore fifty-four years of age, just in the prime of his mature manhood. He is one of a family of seven children, the names of whom are Hannah C., the wife of William T. Roszell, a Randolph county farmer; James C., a builder of Winchester, who married Lizzie Ferman; Charles, a Minnesota farmer, who married Mary Cox; Rosa Elmeda, the wife of Nelson Culbertson, of Albany; Mary Elizabeth, who died at the age of eight years: our subject, Allen R.; and Ella, who died at thirty-seven. The latter was the wife of James Reitnour and left three children.

The ancestors of the Hiatt family in Indiana were the Van Hiatts of Wales. Four brothers came together to this country and from these the present family sprang. In the course of time the Van was dropped, the name assuming the simple form of Hiatt. The name is now quite common in the nomenclature of American cognomens. Amos Hiatt, the father of the subject of this review, was born on a farm in Guilford county, North Carolina, and has been a farmer all his life. He was married twice, and by his first wife, nee Bales, he had five children—John Wesley, who died in the army; Samuel Martin, Louisa, Melissa and Evaline.

MR. AND MRS. ALLEN R. HIATT.

February 10, 1883, Allen R. Hiatt was married to Emma E. Trueblood, daughter of Jonathan Trueblood, a farmer of Blackford county. Six children were born to them, only two of whom are living. The eldest, Edith May, married Ottis Hoskinson, an Adams county farmer, and has one child, Helen Louise, born May 16, 1913; the son, Lawrence Douglas, born ni October, 1892, is with his father on the farm. The other children died in infancy.

Mr. Hiatt took up the business of farming equipped with a liberal education of the local schools, and this he has enlarged by application in various branches of information. Anything pertaining to the advancement or more scientific treatment of his business he is especially interested in. It is by adopting the methods of such advanced farmers as Mr. Hiatt that farming has been brought up to its present great productive capacity. He believes in the application of scientific methods, making of farming a more intellectual occupation. To him it is something of an ideal, presenting equal advantages for both mental and physical culture. Mr. Hiatt is a member of the Christian church and is a Progressive in politics. And in both church and political matters he takes a deep interest. All beneficent and charitable enterprises of the church receive his hearty approval and assistance. He is not one of those confirmed pessimists who believe that the church has lost its spirituality and has declined into a mere practical and material organization, but that it has all the vigor of its palmy days and is growing in potentiality. The Progressive movement, Mr. Hiatt considers essential to the development of political and social conditions.

OLIVER PERRY MOTE.

The gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph is one of the worthy native sons of Randolph county and we are glad to give our readers a brief outline of his life record, for he is deemed eminently worthy of representation along with the industrious citizens of the locality embraced by this work, owing to the fact that he belongs to the energetic class that has contributed to the later-day progress of this favored section of the great Hoosier commonwealth. He enjoys the respect of all who know him for he has led an honorable life, and he is known to be a man of practical intelligence and mature judgment.

Oliver Perry Mote was born in Wayne township, Randolph county,

June 1, 1860. He is a son of Henry and Emilla (Mikesell) Mote. The father was born near New Madison, Ohio, June 7, 1816. He was a son of Jonathan and Mary Mote. Jonathan Mote was born in Georgia in January, 1788, and in 1810 he emigrated north to Ohio, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he cleared and farmed until 1860 when he sought another new country, removing to the state of Iowa where he bought six hundred acres of land, which he farmed on an extensive scale until his death in 1873. His wife died in early life in 1835. Henry Mote, our subject's father, grew to manhood amid pioneer conditions and assisted his father with the work on the farm. Owing to the newness of the locality where he lived when a boy he had little opportunity to obtain an education. In 1856 he moved to Randolph county, Indiana and located in Wayne township, where he purchased one hundred and seventy-six acres, which he cleared and farmed practically until his death on November 28, 1878. Politically, he was a Republican, and he was justice of the peace for a number of years. He was an influential man in his neighborhood and was respected by all who knew him. Fraternally, he belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and Emilla Mikesell were married in 1836. She was born February 14, 1818, near New Madison, Ohio, and her death occurred July 3, 1911, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. To the parents of our subject thirteen children were born.

Oliver P. Mote grew up on the home farm and received a common school education. In 1878 he began farming for himself on the home place. In 1892 he moved near the village of Crete. In 1902 he purchased seventy-five acres there which he has since farmed, making a specialty of tobacco raising.

Politically, Mr. Mote is a Progressive. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and religiously he belongs to the Christian church. He was township trustee from 1904 to 1908, filling this office to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Mote was married September 29, 1883 to Emma A. Thomas, who was born October 16, 1864 on the farm where she now lives. She is a daughter of Henry and Mary A. Thomas.

Nine children, one of whom is deceased, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mote, named as follows: Carl H. lives in Indianapolis; Grace L. is the wife of Roy H. Starbuck, of Winchester; Cleo is at home; Mary is the wife of O. L. Spahr, of Portland; Nellie is teaching school in Greensfork township; Rufus, Donald and Ray Dean are all at home.

JOHN WILLIAM CRIST.

It is the custom with many farmers, even in this day of known advantage of putting all corn and hay raised on a farm into stock, to sell the grain which they raise and only deal to a limited extent in livestock. Time has shown that this course is unwise, and those farmers who still stick to that obsolete custom are the losers. It is found that the best results are obtained from making the sale of live stock the first consideration, and it is not necessary to point out that most of the successful farmers have adopted long ago this practice. Aside from the improvement of the farm and perhaps the dealings in farms, it is probably the fact that the great majority of the wealthiest farmers have obtained the major portion of their wealth in the judicious handling of live stock.

One of the successful farmers and stock raisers of Randolph county is John William Crist, who was born near Spartanburg, Indiana, February 2, 1868. He is a son of Sanford and Mary A. (Corbett) Crist. The father was born in Hancock county, Ohio, November 17, 1842, and was a son of Charles and Mary (Flatter) Crist. Mary A. Corbett was born near Spartanburg, October 9, 1849. Charles Crist was born in Pennsylvania in 1809, where he lived until he came to Ohio and from that state he removed to Randolph county, Indiana in 1856, locating near Spartanburg, where he bought seventy acres of land, which he operated until his death in 1889. Politically, he was a Democrat, and in religious matters was a Universalist. Sanford Crist grew up on the home farm and received his education in the rural schools. He devoted most of his active life to farming, retiring in 1909 and moved to Spartanburg where his death occurred in June, 1913. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in August, 1863, in Company B, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment. He did guard duty at Indianapolis, where, six months later he took typhoid fever and was discharged. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonged to the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His widow is still living, making her home with their son, John W. Crist, of this sketch, their only child.

John W. Crist grew up on the home farm and received a common school education. He has remained on the home place and has followed farming and stock raising all his life. Being the only child he inherited the homestead of seventy-five acres which he has kept well improved and well cultivated. The farm is all tillable and it has a good set of buildings. He makes a specialty of raising Poland-China hogs.

Mr. Crist was married May 19, 1888 to Pearl Hill, and to them four children have been born, namely: Fae is the wife of Wendell Middleton, of Spartanburg; Roy is at home; Thomas died December 29, 1911 at the age of twelve years; Russell is at home.

Politically, Mr. Crist is a Democrat. He belongs to the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Encampment, having passed all the chairs in both local lodges, and is now secretary of the Odd Fellows and recorder of the Encampment. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. Religiously, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM H. MOTE.

The people who constitute the bone and sinew of this country are certainly not those who are unsettled and unstable; who change from one occupation to another; who take no interest in public affairs, never assist in establishing schools, churches and in encouraging the enforcement of laws. The backbone of this country is made up of the families who have made their homes; who are alive to the best interests of the community in which they reside; who are so honest that it is no trouble for their neighbors to know it; who attend to their own business and are too busy to attend to that of others; who work on steadily from day to day, taking the sunshine with the storm and who rear a family to a comfortable home and an honest life. Such people are always welcome in any community. They are wealth producers. Randolph county has been blessed with a goodly number of such, among whom is the subject of this sketch.

William H. Mote, the present popular and efficient postmaster at Union City was born June 7, 1869, in Wayne township, Randolph county. He is a son of Rufus G. and Elmira (Turner) Mote. The father was born in Darke county, Ohio, and is still living. The mother was born near Winchester, Indiana, and is also still living. Rufus G. Mote was a soldier in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Neff, having enlisted in 1863, from Randolph county, serving until the close of the war in a most creditable manner. He was with Sherman in the Atlanta compaign and was with Thomas at Nashville. He thus took part in many important battles and campaigns. He has devoted his active life to general farming but is now living retired in Union City.

W. H. MOTE.

His family consisted of only two children, William H., of this sketch, and Olive V., now deceased.

William H. Mote grew to manhood on the home farm where he worked hard when a boy and received a good education in the common schools, later was graduated from the Eastern Indiana Normal at Portland, also was graduated from Valparaiso College. He was clerk in the county treasurer's office under Turner and Harland Ruby. He then returned to the farm and successfully engaged in tilling the soil in this county until 1899, in which year he organized a business at Bartonia, now known as the Farm Supply Company, dealing in farm implements, hardware and a number of things used by all farmers. He got a very good start, but discontinued the business there in 1901, and moved the same to Union City. Mr. Mote was at that time head of the concern and his energy, sound judgment and honest dealings made it a pronounced success and it has steadily grown to the present time. He is now a stockholder in the same.

Mr. Mote has ever taken an abiding interest in public affairs. He served four years in the common council of Union City to which he was elected in 1906, his term expiring in 1910, and during that period he did much for the permanent good of the city. He is a loyal Republican and has been influential in local political affairs for some time. He was appointed postmaster at Union City February 16, 1911, under President Taft. His term expires in February, 1915. He is discharging the duties of the same in a highly acceptable manner to the people and the administration. He owns a pleasant home in Union City. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of the Golden Eagle at Bartonia, also is a member of the Masonic Order at Union City. He is a member of the Christian church and is chairman of the official board of the same.

Mr. Mote was married October 12, 1892, to Florence E. Woodbury, who was born south of Union City in Randolph county, June 18, 1874. She is a daughter of Samuel C. and Alice (Galloway) Woodbury, the father a native of Indiana and the mother of Ohio. Mrs. Mote received a common school education, was also graduated from the high school at Union City (on the Ohio side). She taught one term of school before her marriage.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mote, namely: Harriet A., born September 8, 1893, is now a student in Northwestern University; she is a talented musician and is studying both vocal and instrumental music. Seibert W., the son, was born July 1, 1898, and is now attending high school in Union City.

ALBERT C. HINSHAW.

It is a good sign when so many of the residents of a county are found to have been born within her borders. It indicates that they have found right at home all the opportunities necessary for the gratification of their ambitions in a business, political and social way, and it also indicates stability. One is reminded that "A rolling stone gathers no moss." That young man is evidently the wisest who, when conditions will permit, remains in his native locality and addresses himself to the improvement of conditions he finds there and to his personal advancement along such lines as he may choose, selecting those things for which he is best fitted by nature. One such is Albert C. Hinshaw, the present able superintendent of Fountain Park cemetery, at Winchester, Randolph county.

Mr. Hinshaw was born at Lynn, Randolph county, October 28, 1873. He is a son of Rev. Simpson S. and Rachael (Peele) Hinshaw. The father was born near Lynn, this county, but the mother was a native of North Carolina, from which state she came to Randolph county, Indiana, with her parents when about three years old. The father was an earnest minister in the Friends church and served various charges in Randolph county with much satisfaction to his congregations, and was pastor of the Winchester church of this denomination for about seven years. His death occurred June 26, 1901, in Winchester, in which city his widow still resides. To these parents three daughters and two sons were born who are still living and three children died in infancy, namely: Millie A., formerly Mrs. Grant Ward, of Muncie, Indiana, married second to John Best; Albert C., of this review; Myrtle, now Mrs. Charles Albright, of Winchester; Lillie is the wife of Porter Chenoweth, of Lynn, Indiana; and Dr. H. E., of Richmond, this state.

Albert C. Hinshaw was nine years old when he came with his parents to Winchester and here he has remained to the present time. He received a public school education. He began life for himself as clerk which occupation he followed several years. On November 21, 1893, he married Mary Weaver, who was born September 16, 1873. She is a daughter of John and Caroline (Henizer) Weaver, of Winchester, both parents still living here.

Three children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Merle R., Thelma C., and Ralph C., all at home with their parents.

Mr. Hinshaw learned the painter's trade, becoming quite an expert and for a period of ten years he was in the employ as painter of Knecht and Thomas, pump manufacturers, then became a house painter with the firm of Coats & Kem, of Winchester, with whom he remained for several years,

giving eminent satisfaction as he had his former employers. For awhile he was in business for himself, then, in 1912 he was elected superintendent of Fountain Park cemetery at Winchester and has since devoted his attention to this with fidelity and energy which have proven him to be a good man for the position. This cemetery is one of the most artistically platted and beautifully kept of all the cemeteries in the Middle West, and Mr. Hinshaw has a just pride in the tasty appearance of his charge.

Politically, he is a Republican, and while interested in public matters is not especially active. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family are members of the Friends church and are active in church and Sunday school work.

UNION B. HUNT.

No one perhaps in Randolph county is more widely known than Union B. Hunt, who was born in Nettle Creek township, September 2, 1864. He is a son of Joshua P. and Rachel Howell Hunt. Having been born during the Civil war and his father being a loyal supporter of the Federal Government, he was christened "Union". His paternal grandfather, John Hunt, was a native of Kentucky and was colonel of a regiment in the war of 1812.

The greater part of the life of Mr. Hunt has been spent in Randolph county, the early years of his boyhood having been spent in Vermilion county, Illinois. During his boyhood days, he worked on a farm, later clerked in a store and engaged in other occupations. He studied law in the office of Watson and Watson and was admitted to practice in 1889, forming a partnership with John R. Wright under the firm name of Wright and Hunt. This partnership continued for a number of years, when a new partnership was formed with C. L. and T. W. Hutchens under the firm name of Hutchens, Hunt and Hutchens, the latter partnership continuing up to 1898, when he was nominated by the Republican party for secretary of state of Indiana, to which position he was elected and re-elected in 1900. In 1892 he engaged in the newspaper business, buying a half interest in the *Winchester Herald,* one of the leading Republican newspapers in the state, assuming practically the entire editorial charge of the paper and continued in that work for about four years, in the meantime keeping in close touch with his law practice. At the expiration of his term as secretary of state, Mr. Hunt returned to Winchester and re-engaged in the practice of law with Hon. Enos L. Watson under the firm name of Watson and Hunt. This partnership continued until 1903,

when he was appointed a member of the Indiana Railroad Commission and was by his colleagues elected chairman of that Commission, which position he filled until December 1, 1908, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias Insurance Department, which position he now holds. This position is one of importance in the business world, as the institution of which he is president has a membership of 71,000, representing one hundred million dollars of insurance, the society having assets of more than six million dollars.

Mr. Hunt has occupied many prominent positions in the Order of Knights of Pythias, having served in various grand lodge offices in Indiana, first being appointed Grand Instructor, following which he was elected Grand Vice Chancellor and elected Grand Chancellor in 1897. He was chosen as Supreme Representative in 1901 and continued as such representative for ten years.

While Mr. Hunt does not at this time take an active part in politics, he is a Republican and was for many years active and influential in the work of that party, having made speeches in every county in the state except one and has spoken several times in a number of counties; not only has he addressed audiences in behalf of the political party he represents, but since he became identified with the Knights of Pythias, he has spoken before the grand lodges in every state in the Union and in many of the Canadian provinces in behalf of fraternal organizations and especially in behalf of the Insurance Department of which he is the president.

On November 1, 1891, he married Mary M. Hinshaw, who was the daughter of Absalom and Eliza Hinshaw. To them was born one child, Ethel, who is now the wife of K. R. Davis, of Indianapolis.

JAMES M. HAMILTON.

One of the best-known and highly respected citizens of Randolph county is James M. Hamilton, who, for over three continuous decades has been employed as railway mail clerk, his long retention being a criterion of his faithful and able service. He is a scion of one of our best old families, but he has attained his present high standing among his fellow-men almost solely through the impelling force of his personality. He possesses not only those powers which render men efficient in the material affairs of life, but also the gentler traits that mark genial and correct social intercourse. In his daily

JAS. M. HAMILTON AND FAMILY.

affairs he manifests a generous regard for his fellows, actuated by principles of altruism and honesty and no man in the county commands and merits more fully the good will of the people.

Mr. Hamilton was born at Waterloo, Fayette county, Indiana, September 2, 1845, and is the third son of Captain Robert Washington Hamilton and Malinda (Matthews) Hamilton. Captain Hamilton was a prominent man in his day and generation, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this section of the state. He was born in Montgomery county, West Virginia, March 4, 1818. He was a son of J. S. and Eliza (Courtney) Hamilton, and the third of a family of twelve children. His father was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 5, 1792, and his mother in Castle Dawson, Ireland, in 1796. When twelve years of age, she came with her parents to America, the family locating in Montgomery county, in what was then Virginia, and there she grew to womanhood, met and married Mr. Hamilton, and in that locality they resided until 1832 when they came west to Fayette county, Indiana, where they bought a farm on which they spent the rest of their lives, his death occurring in 1879, she having preceded him to the grave in 1875.

Robert W. Hamilton was fourteen years old when he accompanied his parents to the Hoosier state and here he grew to manhood, helping his father clear and develop the homestead, remaining there until he was eighteen years of age. He received his early education in the common schools of his native state and in Fayette county, this state. In 1837 he went to Richmond, Coles county, Illinois, and began life for himself by engaging in the grocery business which he conducted but a short time. While there he married, February 13, 1839, Mrs. Malinda Matthews, nee Lowell. Soon thereafter they came to Waterloo, Fayette county, Indiana, and there located. Four years later they removed to Hillsboro, Wayne county, Indiana; his wife's death occurring in Richmond on August 15, 1854. He subsequently married Mrs. Sarah (Stetler) Bascom, and they located in Lynn, Randolph county, 1855, and here Captain Hamilton engaged in the practice of medicine until his death, August 3, 1891. He was a successful and popular general family doctor, one of the leaders of his profession in his day and generation in this section of the state. His second wife had preceded him to the grave on May 1, 1881, and on May 4, 1882, he married Mrs. Eliza Laison. As before intimated, his union with his first wife resulted in the birth of three

sons, viz.: James Alexander, died in infancy; Wm. A., was a graduate of Ann Arbor. He was rapidly becoming a popular physician at Lynn, but died on October 13, 1874. He was also a soldier in Company C, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving three full years in the army of the Potomac; James M., subject.

Dr. Robert W. Hamilton began the study of medicine when seventeen years of age at Brownsville, Indiana, and he completed his studies at Waterloo. He began practice at Hillsboro, in 1848, and from that time until the end of his life, a period of forty-three years, he enjoyed an ever growing and lucrative practice, with the exception of a year and a half spent in the army during the Civil war. He had the remarkable record of never losing a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever. In July, 1861, he enlisted as a recruit in Company C, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was chosen captain of the same, being the first commissioned officer from Randolph county in the three years' service. Hon. W. E. Murray was the first man enlisted in the company. The doctor proved to be a gallant and efficient soldier for the Union, but after eighteen months he was compelled to resign on account of ill health, receiving a paralytic stroke in September, 1861, from which he never fully recovered. In addition to his duties of commanding officer he was registered as acting surgeon, and rendered a great deal of splendid service in that capacity. After resigning from the army he returned home and resumed practice. He also successfully engaged in the real estate and mercantile business and was a very busy man. He accumulated a handsome competency by his ability and industry. He was first a Whig, then a Republican and was active in public matters. Fraternally, he belonged to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and for nearly a quarter of a century was honored by the position of worshipful master. He was a public-spirited man and assisted in every way possible in the general improvement of his county and was one of the most influential and popular men in this locality.

James M. Hamilton was ten years of age when, in 1855, he came with his parents to Lynn, Randolph county, and here he has since made his home, his residence of fifty-eight years bringing to him ever greater esteem from his contemporaries. During that period he has seen great changes and has aided in many of them for the permanent improvement of the town and county. Since 1882 he has been connected with the railway mail service. He received a common school education in the rural schools and in the city of Winchester. When a boy he learned the printer's trade in the office of *The Randolph County Journal* and followed the same until July 15, 1861,

when, although but sixteen years of age, he proved his courage by enlisting in Company C, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but was rejected owing to his youth. Nothing daunted, however, he went to the front as an officer's servant where he remained nineteen months and was in the battle of Lewisville, Virginia, September 11, 1861. Returning home he went to Vicksburg, Mississippi with the state sanitary committee, to look after the sick and wounded soldiers of Indiana. November 3, 1863, he again enlisted, this time becoming a private in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Asa Teal, and served the union faithfully until the close of the struggle, seeing much hard service, including the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Altoona, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattanooga, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Columbia, Franklin, Goldsboro and Wise's Fork, North Carolina. He received a furlough at Raleigh, North Carolina, August 31, 1865, and started home. On going to Indianapolis to to be mustered out he was again called to Greensboro, North Carolina. He still has in his possession his description roll and marks thereon made by his captain, which contain the following: Sergeant James M. Hamilton took an active part in the Georgia campaign from Dalton to Jonesboro, was in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and took a very conspicuous part in the battle of Wise's Fork, North Carolina, March 8, 9, and 10, 1865. He possesses all the qualities of a good soldier. He also has a furlough pass in his possession, given May 3, until June 3, 1865. He was at the organization of the regiment, was commissioned orderly sergeant and held the commission all through his term of service.

After his military career, Mr. Hamilton worked at the printer's trade at Union City, Indiana, and read medicine in the office of Dr. Jayne, until December, 1866, when he came to Lynn, Randolph county, and engaged in reading medicine with his father. Although he would doubtless have made a successful and prominent physician, he finally abandoned the study of medicine and worked at various employments until November, 1884, when he took charge of *The Decatur Eagle,* at Decatur, Indiana, and continued as foreman of that paper until 1876. He was then variously employed until 1882, when he was given a position in the railway mail service, through the recommendation of General Thomas M. Browne, by Postmaster General Maynard, under President Arthur, on the Indiana Bloomington and Western railroad, now a branch of the Big Four. He has always been on this line and has been promoted from the probationary degree to the highest post in this branch of the service, in consequence has long received the high-

est salary. His continued retention in this service is evidence of his faithfulness to duty and promptness.

Mr. Hamilton was married in Union City, Indiana, November 11, 1866, to Catherine N. Ennis, who was born in Winchester, May 25, 1842, and is a daughter of James C. and Isabel (Page) Ennis. To this union four children were born, namely: Malinda I., who was married to Charles L. Heichert, November 30, 1893; Alpheus O., Robert C., and Edward G. These children were given good educational advantages and are well situated in life.

Politically, Mr. Hamilton raised the first pole and hoisted the first flag, bearing the names of Fremont and Dayton, in Randolph county, in 1856. He has ever been active and influential in public affairs. He served as president of the town board of Lynn one term, and took the census of Washington township in 1880. He was an active member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and led in the Murphy temperance movement in 1876, the organization numbering over three hundred members at Lynn. He became a member of Lynn Lodge, No. 223, Free and Accepted Masons, in November, 1867, and served two years as worshipful master. Also member of Randolph Chapter No. 35, and Council No. 20, at Winchester, Indiana. He joined Lynn Lodge No. 294, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at its organization in November, 1887, and served one year as noble grand of that lodge. He was a member of the original organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served three years as post commander of Joe Cook Post, No. 296. He was a charter member of Lynn Lodge, No. 119, Knights of Pythias, at its organization in 1884, and is also a member of the Captain R. W. Hamilton Camp, No. 292, Sons of Veterans. He has been an active and faithful member of all these organizations. He and his wife belong to the Methodist church.

Besides his valuable home property, Mr. Hamilton is owner of eighty acres of well improved and productive farming land in Randolph county. From 1870 to 1872, inclusive, he was engaged in the flouring mill, saw mill and planing mill business, and in 1876, in connection with J. L. P. Frist he established a tile factory, which they operated for two years. He has been very successful in a business way and is one of the substantial and public-spirited men of Lynn. He is kind, neighborly and charitably inclined. He enjoys the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who know him as a result of his exemplary life, and in every way he merits the high regard in which he is universally held.

FRANK B. PORTER.

This biographical memoir has to do with a character of unusual force, for Frank B. Porter, whose life chapter has been closed by the fate that awaits us all, was for a number of years one of the popular and successful business men of Parker, Randolph county. While he carried on a special line of business in such a manner as to gain a comfortable competency for himself, he also belonged to that class of representative citizens who promote the public welfare while advancing individual success. There were in him sterling traits which commanded uniform confidence and regard, and his memory is today honored by all who knew him and is enshrined in the hearts of his many friends.

Frank B. Porter, well-known druggist, was born in Decatur, Indiana, December 7, 1879. He was a son of John R. and Sarah I. (Davis) Porter, whose family consisted of seven children, namely: Frank B., subject of this sketch; Curtis died in infancy; Velma married H. H. McGill, a machinist, and they live in Ohio; Gertrude died in infancy; Chalmer O.; Leah Viola; Thurman E., born February 7, 1888, on the homestead where all the children were born; he was educated in the local schools and the high school, after which he taught school for two years, then entered the drug business in which he has remained.

Frank B. Porter grew to manhood on the home farm and worked there when a boy, and received a good public school education. He and Thurman E. took the prescribed drug course and became registered pharmacists. Our subject taught school very acceptably for three years, then turned his attention to the drug business which he followed the rest of his life. He and his brother Thurman E. worked in the same drug store for a period of four years. In 1906 Frank B. came to the town of Parker and purchased a drug store in partnership with M. T. Atwood, which continued for one year, when Mr. Porter bought his partner out. Then Thurman E. Porter purchased a half interest on January 1, 1910, and the brothers enjoyed a large and rapidly growing trade with the town and surrounding country, carrying a large and carefully selected stock of drugs and drug sundries—everything to be found in an up-to-date drug store, and, being honest and courteous in their treatment of their hundreds of customers, enjoyed the confidence and good will of every one. Their store was always a credit to the community and would have, in fact, been a credit to a much larger place. Thurman E. Porter still runs the business in the interest of himself and our subject's widow, who was known in her maidenhood as Lillian D. Blacka-

more and to whom he was married on July 20, 1905. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Blackamore.

Frank B. Porter was married first on December 25, 1899, to Miss Flora Frazier, of Decatur, Indiana. One child was born to them, Leah. Mrs. Porter died January, 1902.

Thurman E. Porter married Lettie Gates, a daughter of John Gates, the prominent stock buyer of this locality, Mrs. Porter being one of four children.

Frank B. Porter was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he was a Democrat. Thurman E. Porter is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic Order, being master of the Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons.

The death of Frank B. Porter occurred on June 11, 1912, caused by a runaway accident, and his untimely taking off was deeply deplored by the entire community where he was very popular and greatly beloved by all classes.

SIMON B. KECKLER.

Lumbering has been one of the chief industries of the section of the Middle West with which this history deals for many decades and the vast forests found here by the pioneers have furnished lumber for many states, employment for thousands of men and made a vast number of people wealthy. It has always been regarded as one of the most desirable lines of business, yet not everyone has succeeded who has essayed this precarious field of endeavor. Many things are necessary to insure success, not the least of which is perseverance, courage, keen foresight and indomitable industry. These and other necessary characteristics seem to be possessed by Simon B. Keckler, proprietor of the most extensive lumber yard in Randolph county, his place of business and residence being at the town of Parker.

Mr. Keckler was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, May 29, 1860. He is a son of John and Julia Ann (Dunaway) Keckler, and is one of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, namely: Ephraim who died at the age of forty-three years, married Fannie McCarthy; he was a commercial traveler, and his family consisted of four children; Elizabeth, of Weaver Station, Ohio, married David Dull, and they have two children, both grown and married; Marie A. is the wife of W. H. Scofield, of Eaton, Ohio, whose union has been without issue; Simon B., of this review; Will-

iam H., who died in 1906, was a lumber dealer, married Mary E. Lambertson and they had one child; John W., of Yorkshire, Ohio, married Emma Hall, of Pickaway county, that state, and they have one child, Cyril C.; Emma who married Wills E. Ayers, a school teacher and farmer, died some time ago and left nine children; James D., a farmer of Angola, Indiana, married Nora Rupel, and they have three children.

John Keckler, father of the above named children, was born July 11, 1826, near Bremen, Ohio, was a blacksmith by trade in his earlier years, but devoted most of his life to farming. He moved to Darke county, Ohio, in 1861, buying a farm near Greenville, on which he spent the rest of his life. His death occurred August 1, 1897. His wife was a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, born there January 1, 1828, and she was brought to Ohio when an infant by her parents who settled in Fairfield county. She was nine years old when her parents moved to Wells county, Indiana, where they purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all timber, so heavy that the father was compelled to clear a place before he could erect his log cabin. By hard work he cleared his land and established a good home there. Our subject's mother was twice married. First to George Reynolds, and after his death married on May 26, 1859 to John Keckler, our subject's father. Her death occurred June 15, 1900, at the age of nearly seventy-three years.

James Keckler, grandfather of our subject, was a cooper by trade, and he lived in Fairfield county, Ohio. Jacob Keckler, the great grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier under George Washington. The Dunaways, the mother's people, were of English descent and lived in Pennsylvania before coming to Ohio. The father of the subject of this sketch was left an orphan when four years old.

Simon B. Keckler was reared on the home farm and there he worked when a boy. He received his education in the public schools. On March 21, 1882, he married Susanna May Mote, a daughter of Elias Mote, a farmer of Ansonia, Ohio. To our subject and wife three sons were born, namely: Cleo Earl, who married Margaret Vineyard, of Eaton, Indiana, on August 24, 1910, is with his father in the lumber business, and owns a fine home opposite their yards in Parker; William Gale, born December 2, 1886, is connected with a house furnishing store in St. Paul, Minnesota; Paul E., born October 20, 1895, is also with his father in the lumber business. He is a graduate of the Parker High School with the class of 1914.

Simon B. Keckler came to Parker, Indiana, in October, 1904, and purchased the lumber yard here of A. Fletcher, which he has conducted to the

present time with great and ever increasing success, carrying one of the largest, most complete and carefully selected stocks of lumber at all seasons to be found in this section of the state, and he does a very extensive business over a large territory. He has a fine home in Parker and is one of the town's most substantial and popular citizens.

Mr. Keckler is a Democrat politically, and he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He attends the Methodist church.

FRANK E. WRIGHT.

One of the enterprising young publicists of northeastern Indiana who is deserving of commendation for what he is accomplishing in his special sphere of endeavor is Frank E. Wright, of *The Lynn Herald.* He has made good in the field of journalism because he has worked hard and persistently and because he has not permitted the usual obstacles that beset the lives of all who enter on the thorny path of the "wielder of the quill" to down him.

Mr. Wright was born in Lynn, Indiana, November 19, 1877. He is a son of H. T. and Mary E. Wright, the father born in Bethel, Indiana, in 1853, and the mother born in Arba, Indiana, in 1854. He was reared on the old home farm and was graduated from the Lynn common schools, leading his class, at the age of fourteen years. He subsequently attended Lynn high school and then took a two years' Normal course, expecting to teach, but after securing his license changed his plans and attended the Cincinnati Mohler Barber College and after graduating opened up a barber shop in his home town, enjoying an extensive trade for four years. Not seeing an advancement and a chance for intellectual growth in the business he sold out in the spring of 1902 and purchased a one-half interest in *The Lynn Herald,* which had been started in 1898 by S. H. Light & Son. In the short time of ten months Mr. Wright mastered the business sufficiently to warrant his purchasing the entire business, becoming sole proprietor, publisher and editor, on March 1, 1903.

The paper which had had a hard struggle to live underwent decided changes, becoming a strong factor in the community and county. The subscription list soon quadrupled itself, and the plant became a lucrative business, enabling the proprietor to bring to Lynn the first slug type casting machine ever brought into Randolph county, the first cylinder press ever run in Lynn, and also to purchase a substantial business home for the plant and one of the best residences on South Garfield street of his home town.

FRANK E. WRIGHT.

Mr. Wright was married January 14, 1903, to Lillian L. Fudge, who passed away in the year 1910, leaving two little sons, one of which was less than a week old at the time of his mother's death.

Mr. Wright was again married on May 16, 1912, his last wife being known in her maidenhood as Mabel R. Riddlebarger, an accomplished musician and talented school teacher of Ridgeville, Indiana. She has done much to aid in the success of the newspaper work of her husband, besides becoming a mother to the two little sons, J. Harold and Donald Lee.

Mr. Wright is a prominent member of the Friends church, and politically, is a loyal Republican, which party has honored him on various occasions as a delegate to Congressional conventions and a place on local tickets.

Mr. Wright has done considerable work on the lecture platform, receiving especially high press comment on his lecture, "Anchored to a Dead-head." As a speaker he is forceful, earnest and at times truly eloquent and never fails to both instruct and entertain his audience.

CLIFFORD C. FISHER.

Among the progressive and prominent business men of Randolph county is Clifford C. Fisher, of Union City, formerly cashier and now president of the Atlas State Bank, and is also engaged in the fire insurance business and is one of the best known men in this field of endeavor in this section of the state. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive ability enter very largely into his makeup and have been contributing elements to the material success which has come to him.

Mr. Fisher was born in the city and county named in the preceding paragraph, on October 21, 1874. He is a son of Robert S. Fisher, who was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1835. He was a banker during his business life, was cashier of the Commercial Bank, of Union City, and was the organizer of that bank, which was first known as the First National Bank, later being changed to the Commercial Bank. He was a well known financier and successful business man. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1880, he owned quite a little real estate. He married Rosalie A. Cottom, who was born in Williamsburg, Indiana, and she is still living, making her home in Union City, being now advanced in years. Our subject has a half-sister, Mrs. Cora F. McMaster, who is making her home in Chicago.

Clifford C. Fisher was educated in the public schools of Union City, later finishing his schooling at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. He first commenced his business career in 1906 as cashier of the Atlas State Bank, of Union City, which position he held for two years. Upon severing his connection with the bank in 1908 he engaged in the fire insurance business which he still continues with ever increasing success, having now the largest agency in the county by far. However, he is still connected with the Atlas State Bank, being president, and a director and stockholder in the same. He also owns an interest in the Pierce elevator, besides other outside investments, including the Randolph County Bank of Winchester and the Peoples Bank of Portland. He is also owner of two well-improved and valuable farms in Ohio, containing in all four hundred and seventeen acres. On these places general farming and stock raising are carried on extensively, a specialty being made of raising and feeding cattle in large numbers. At this writing there are one hundred and sixty-two head of principally high-grade cattle, many being registered thoroughbreds. Mr. Fisher has spent much time and money during the past year building up-to-date and adequate stock barns and sheds, his barns being of large dimensions, and he has also built convenient shelters for his hogs and other livestock. He is an excellent judge of all kinds of stock, especially cattle. He has been very successful in a business way through the exercise of sound judgment, persistent industry, honorable dealings and a close adherence to the Golden Rule.

Politically, Mr. Fisher is a Republican, but he has never made any efforts to become a leader in political affairs, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to his large business interests. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a liberal supporter of the same.

Mr. Fisher was married November 19, 1896, to Ada L. Lewis, who was born in Union City, Indiana, July 20, 1876. She is daughter of Oliver L. and Jessie F. Lewis, a highly esteemed family of Union City, for many years, but the mother died in 1911, and the father is now living at Springfield, Missouri, and is a conductor on the Frisco railroad. Mrs. Fisher grew to womanhood in Union City and here she received her education, being a graduate of the local high school. To the union of our subject and wife two children have been born, namely: Alice L., born September 27, 1906; and Robert L., born April 16, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have a pleasant home in Union City which is the mecca for their many friends who always find there genuine hospitality and good cheer.

GEORGE VANPELT.

The beginning of the career of the late George VanPelt, for many years one of the progressive farmers of Monroe township, Randolph county, was characterized by hard work and conscientious endeavor, and he owed his rise to no train of fortunate circumstances or fortuitous incidents. It was the reward of application of mental qualifications of a high order to the affairs of business, the combining with keen, mental activity that enabled him to grasp the opportunities that presented themselves. This he did with success and, what is more important, with honor. His integrity was ever unassailable, his honor unimpeachable, and he stood high with all who knew him.

George VanPelt was born in Highland county, Ohio, December 7, 1864. He was a son of John and Millicent (Morris) VanPelt. The great grandfather removed from Virginia to Belmont county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming and lived and died. The grandparents grew to maturity in Belmont county and remained there some time after their marriage, then moved to Clinton county, Ohio, and remained there until 1868, when they emigrated to Randolph county, Indiana, locating near Farmland, where the elder VanPelt purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-eight acres. He had owned two farms in Ohio aggregating two hundred and twenty acres. John VanPelt remained on his farm in this county until 1880 at which time he purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres near the city of Winchester, later purchasing forty acres more. He was very successful in a business way, and his dealings were always characterized by honesty and a high sense of justice. His death occurred in 1884, his wife surviving several years.

Our subject was one of four children, all boys, namely: William A., who is farming in Monroe township, married Elizabeth A. Wood, and they have one daughter living, Mabel, and Carrie, who married C. L. Shaffer, died April 14, 1914; David is farming near Winchester, is married and has two sons; George, subject of this memoir; James died at the age of sixteen years.

George VanPelt was three years old when brought by his parents to Randolph county. He grew up on the farm and received a common school education. On July 16,1887, he married Mary C. Kaugher, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Oswalt) Kaugher. Mr. Kaugher had been a prominent farmer in Stark county, Ohio, finally moving to Randolph county, Indiana, where he continued the same business. His family consisted of five children, namely: John, Sherman, Joseph, Angeline and Mary C. The mother died in 1881, after which the father removed to Winchester.

To George VanPelt and wife eight children were born, namely: Charles who died in infancy; James Orley, born November 10, 1889, is operating the home farm with his brother John, who was born April 20, 1893; Cressie, born August 23, 1891, is at home; Hazel died in infancy; Ruby, born March 1, 1897; Harry, born May 2, 1899; Ira, born May 14, 1902.

After George VanPelt's marriage he moved to a farm of one hundred acres in Monroe township where he spent the rest of his life, this fine land being a legacy of his father. He placed the farm under an excellent state of improvement, erecting, at considerable expense, a convenient and comfortable dwelling.

Politically, Mr. VanPelt was a Republican and took an abiding interest in public affairs. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was summoned to close his eyes on earthly scenes on December 1, 1910, and the community felt a distinct loss, for he was a good and useful man.

IRA C. PENERY.

In requires a peculiar combination of attributes to become a successful newspaper man. It is by no means everyone who can win his spurs in this precarious field, no matter how much courage and perseverance one may have. True, these are characteristics which are indispensible, but there must also be others of more importance, such as the indefinable "nose for news," the ability to discriminate clearly and quickly between local and general news, or what is and what is not news of any kind, the tact to understand the proper treatment of news when it is obtained, the knowledge of how to make a newspaper that will be pleasing to all classes of readers. These things seem to be clearly understood by Ira C. Penery, editor and publisher of *The Randolph County Enterprise* of Farmland, and *The Losantville Independent* of Losantville. Although a young man he stands in the front rank of journalists in this section of the Hoosier state and his paper is among the best of its type in the state.

Mr. Penery was born in Monroe township, Randolph county, May 1, 1880. He is a son of Hamilton L. and Sylvera B. (Shaw) Penery, whose family consisted of five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Nellie G., who lives near Farmland, is the wife of Samuel G. Goddard, a farmer, and they have two children, Jewell and Samuel Allen; Ira C., of this sketch; Ervin R., a farmer living near Farmland, married Minnie Dull, and they have two children, Lester and Mabel; Emory, a marble-worker of

I. C. PENERY.

Knoxville, Tennessee, married Mamie Presley and they have one child, Carl; Cora B., of Newark, Ohio, married Guy M. Taylor, a machinist.

Hamilton L. Penery is a native of Virginia, where he grew to manhood and was educated and from which state he emigrated to Indiana, when a young man, locating in Randolph county where he has continued to reside to the present time. He operated a saw mill, becoming one of the best known men in that line of business in the county, remaining in the same up to 1897, since which time he has owned and operated a good farm in the vicinity of Farmland, where he still lives, carrying on general farming and stock raising.

Our subject's mother, Sylvera B. Shaw, is the daughter of Reuben C. and Rebecca P. (Smith) Shaw. The father was a native of Massachusetts, son of David E. Shaw, who was born in Maine in 1801, to which state Reuben C. Shaw was taken when six years old, by his parents where he spent eight years. He received part of his education in Boston, and when a boy took a position as salesman in a china and glassware house in that city. Later he began working at the carpenter's trade which he followed about three years. Then he crossed the continent overland with the "forty-niners" to the gold fields of California where he mined for a time, returning to Boston in 1851, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and resumed his trade. He came to Ross county, Ohio, in 1852, where he remained until 1861, when he moved to Farmland, Randolph county, Indiana, and here established his permanent home, purchasing a farm, and became one of the successful agriculturists of the county, dividing most of his large farm among his children in 1890. He and Rebecca P. Smith were married in May, 1847. She was also a native of Massachusetts. To this union five children were born, namely: Walter C., who became a carpenter and established his home in Tennessee; Mrs. Sylvera B. Penery, mother of our subject; Josephine W., who married Oliver H. Warren; Frank L. and Fred P., both became prominent citizens of Monroe township, Randolph county. Besides farming Reuben C. Shaw became prominently identified with numerous business enterprises, such as an extensive poultry business which was started in 1873 and continued for many years; also he assisted in organizing the bank at Farmland in 1887, of which he was made vice-president and director. He filled the office of drainage commissioner for over three years. He was always a Republican, and he was active in the field of archaeological research, securing a valuable collection of historic relics, Indian curios, etc., regarded as one of the largest and most valuable of its

kind in the Middle West He also gave much attention to taxidermy, in which he was exceptionally skilful.

Ira C. Penery, of this sketch, grew to manhood on the home farm and he received a common school education and in the Tri-State Normal at Angola. He farmed for some time when starting out in life for himself, but determined to enter the newspaper field, so he purchased *The Randolph County Enterprise* in 1905, which he has since conducted most successfully, building up its circulation and rendering it a valuable advertising medium. Its mechanical appearance is all that could be desired and its columns teem with the latest and best news. Its editorials are convincing and it wields a potent influence in this locality.

Politically, Mr. Penery is a Republican and loyal in his support of the party. He attends the Friends church.

AMOS F. MEEKS.

It is a pleasure to anyone, whether a farmer or not, to look over a well improved and finely kept landed estate like that of Amos F. Meeks, of Monroe township, Randolph county, for he is a man who believes in keeping abreast of the times, in adopting, so far as practicable, the most approved twentieth century methods in general farming and stock raising. As a result of his long years of husbandry here he has about solved the question of scientific farming as we know and understand it today. He has always stood for progressiveness, not only in material things, but political, educational and moral matters, being always an advocate of wholesome living both in private and public life, and while laboring for his individual advancement he has never been found neglectful of his duties to his neighbors and the general public.

Mr. Meeks was born in Delaware county, Indiana, December 9, 1856. He is a son of Amos and Levina (Thomas) Meeks, and is one of a large family of seventeen children, only four of whom survive at this writing, namely: Jacob, who is farming near Parker; Matilda married Henry Wright, a farmer of near Paris, Illinois, and they have ten children; Isadore married John C. Huffman, a farmer of Delaware county, Indiana, and they have two sons; Amos F., of this sketch.

Amos Meeks, father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born in Virginia where he grew to manhood and received his education in the schools of the early days. His father lived and died in the Old Do-

minion. Amos Meeks and Levina Thomas were married in Virginia, she being from an old family of that state also, and there she spent her girlhood and received a similar education to that of her husband. He was a great student in his early life and prepared himself for a teacher which profession he followed successfully for a number of years. He finally brought his wife to Delaware county, Indiana, and later moved just across the line to Randolph county where his son, Amos F., now resides, his farm lying partly in each county, and here he became a substantial general farmer and stock raiser and spent the rest of his life, dying in 1877. Our subject who has always followed farming, has kept the home place well improved and well tilled and is carrying on general agricultural pursuits and stock raising successfully. He grew to manhood on the farm and received a common school education.

Mr. Meeks was married June 10, 1880, to Flora Minton, a lady of many commendable attributes of head and heart, who has been of great assistance to her husband in his life work, for she possesses rare business judgment and is talented along many lines, highly educated and keeps fully abreast of the times in all current matters. She is a wide reader of the world's best literature and is an excellent conversationalist. She often appears at public functions, and is a lecturer for Purdue, doing farmer's institute work, and has spoken at DePauw University and before other learned bodies, her addresses always being entertaining and instructive, forcefully and gracefully delivered, and her themes always vital and timely. She is a daughter of Harley C. Minton, a popular commercial traveler, and whose family consisted of but two daughters, Mrs. Flora Meeks, and Mrs. C. H. Mason, of Columbus, Ohio.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Meeks has been blessed by the birth of one child, Flora Ethel Meeks, born May 21, 1891. She is a young lady of culture, refinement and pleasing personality, a favorite with the best social circles wherever she is known. She was graduated from the Winchester High School, also DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, having made brilliant records in both for scholarship. She is at this writing teaching mathematics and English in Lincoln school, West Winchester, and is giving eminent satisfaction. Mrs. Meeks was reared in her native community and received excellent educational advantages, and she taught for a period of fifteen years in the schools of Randolph and Delaware counties with much success. She is now engaged in Purdue extension work—agricultural. Her great grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war, in the cavalry service and was a gallant fighter for the liberty of the colonists. He was a

minister in the Methodist church and under his ministry the late Bishop McCabe was converted. Two uncles of Mrs. Meeks were soldiers in the Civil war.

Mr. Meeks is a Republican, but has never been especially active in public affairs. He and his family are members of the Methodist church, and stand high in the local congregation.

NORMAN ANDERSON.

Among the men of sterling attributes of character who have impressed their personality upon the community of their residence and have borne their full share in the upbuilding and development of the locality, mention must not be omitted of Norman Anderson, successful grain and flour dealer of Lynn, and formerly one of Randolph county's enterprising agriculturists. He is not only industrious but a man of upright principles, and aids in the advancement of his town and county in every way possible.

Mr. Anderson was born at Bethel, Wayne county, Indiana, November 25, 1857. He is a son of Wilson and Ann (Ellis) Anderson. The father was also born in Wayne county, January 13, 1836. He was a son of Jonathan and Catherine (Hiatt) Anderson. Jonathan Anderson was born in Kentucky in 1796 and there he spent his boyhood, removing to Indiana when only seventeen years of age and entering a large tract of land from the government in Wayne county, which he cleared and developed and there spent the rest of his life, dying in 1868. His wife died in 1865. They were a fine old pioneer couple, hard working and hospitable. Wilson Anderson was brought up on the old homestead, and in 1860 he moved to Greensfork township, Randolph county where he lived and farmed until 1874, when he purchased one hundred and eighteen acres. As he prospered he added to his original holdings until he owned a fine farm of nearly two hundred and forty acres. He carried on general farming on an extensive scale and also dealt extensively in live stock. He was one of the leading farmers and stock men of his township for a number of years and was also influential in public matters. He was county commissioner for two terms from 1878 to 1884, and was also at one time township assessor. He gave eminent satisfaction in each office. He was a loyal Republican until 1884 when he turned Prohibitionist and did much thereafter for the cause of temperance. Wilson Anderson and Ann Ellis were married January 10, 1857. She was born in Wayne county, Indiana, October 4, 1840, and was a daughter of Peter M. and Lucinda (White) Ellis, who were pioneer settlers of Wayne county. The death of Mrs. Ann Anderson occurred November 1, 1898.

Norman Anderson

Norman Anderson grew up on the home farm and he received his education in the common schools and then spent one term in the Valparaiso Normal. He worked on the home farm until 1887 when he went to the village of Crete where he engaged in the grain business until 1901, when he purchased a farm of two hundred and seventy acres in Greensfork township and there carried on general farming and stock raising successfully until 1907 when he moved to Lynn where he resumed the grain business which he has continued to the present time, in partnership with his son-in-law, O. M. Downard. They operate a large elevator and mill, the capacity of the former being ten thousand bushels, and the mill has a capacity of six thousand bushels. They have built up a large, rapidly-growing and lucrative business. All grain except wheat is shipped. They handle the famous brand of "Bob White" flour, which is a great seller owing to its superior quality. They turn out sixty barrels daily and find a very ready market for the same. It is shipped all over the country.

Politically, Mr. Anderson is a Republican. He is a member of the Christian church, and fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand; and also belongs to the Encampment of which he is past chief patriarch.

Mr. Anderson was married October 4, 1879, to Belle Chenoweth. She was born in Randolph county, September 19, 1858, and here she grew to womanhood and received her education. She is a daughter of E. M. and Ruth (Bowen) Chenoweth. To our subject and wife five children have been born, namely: Ethel is the wife of O. M. Downard; Noral is on the home farm; Nione is the wife of Harry Johnson; Denzil M. is engaged in the shoe business in Lynn; Ruth is at home.

Mr. Anderson is at this writing a member of the town council, and was township trustee of Greensfork township for a period of five years.

DENZIL MERLE ANDERSON.

One must not expect to succeed in the mercantile business in a short time, neither do rewards come in this field of endeavor to the indolent and careless, but to those who plan well and are honest and persistent in the execution of their tasks neither can large returns be expected with no reverses. It takes years, as a rule, to do big things in any line, and one cannot build up an extensive and lucrative business in a few months. Realizing that it meant hard and consecutive endea-

vor to become a successful shoe dealer, Denzil Merle Anderson, of Lynn, Randolph county, has sought to utilize every moment and every opportunity in his chosen vocation and is therefore succeeding admirably and ranks among our most progressive young business men, and, judging from his splendid success so early, one must necessarily predict for him a bright future in the world of industry.

Mr. Anderson was born at Crete, Randolph county, October 18, 1892. He is a son of Norman and Belle (Chenoweth) Anderson, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Denzil M. Anderson received a common school education and spent one year in the Valparaiso Normal, after which he formed a partnership with E. M. Clark in the shoe business in Lynn, January 15, 1911. He bought his partner out and has since been conducting the store alone, enjoying a constantly growing and extensive business. He has the only exclusive shoe store in Lynn, and carries a large and up-to-date stock of footwear at all seasons; in fact, his store would be a credit to towns larger than Lynn. He draws his many customers from all over this section of the county, many coming from remote parts of the same, for they know that here they will receive fair and courteous treatment.

Politically, Mr. Anderson is a Progressive, and in religious matters is a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Anderson was married December 31, 1910, to Marie Hopkins, who was partly reared and educated at Lynn, and is a daughter of a highly respected family here. She was born at Portland, Indiana, October 8, 1891. She is a young lady of many charming characteristics.

NELSON B. HIATT.

It can not be other than interesting to note in the series of personal sketches appearing in this memorial and biographical history and varying conditions that have compassed those whose careers are outlined, and the effort has been made in each case to throw well-focused light onto the individuality and to bring into proper perspective the scheme of each character under consideration. Each man who strives to fulfill his part in connection with human life and human activities is deserving of recognition, whatever may be or have been the field of his endeavor, and it is the function of works of this nature to perpetuate for future generations an authentic record concerning those represented in its pages, and the value of such publication is

certain to be cumulative for all time to come, showing forth the individual and specific accomplishments of which generic history is ever engendered.

One of the citizens of a past generation in Randolph county who is eminently deserving of a conspicuous place in the pages of the present work was the late Nelson B. Hiatt, for more than three decades a well known and successful merchant and business man of Ridgeville, and a citizen of honor and public-spirit who was highly esteemed by a vast acquaintance. He was born in Jay county, Indiana, July 19, 1848, and was a son of Jonathan and Ruth Hiatt, whose family consisted of fifteen children. The mother of our subject died when he was seven years old and the father married a second time, but the last union was without issue. Of the large family only one son and two daughters survive, namely: Lavina, wife of Hamilton Heller, of Pennville, Jay county; he is a retired farmer; twelve children were born to them: Ruth Anna married Charles Briggs, a farmer in Jay county, and they have four children; Jasper C., of Indianapolis, is a widower and has four children.

Jonathan Hiatt, mentioned above, devoted his life to farming. He was a native of North Carolina from which state he came to Jay county, Indiana, when a young man and there located on a farm. His death occurred at the age of seventy-two years.

Nelson B. Hiatt grew up on the home farm in Jay county and there assisted with the general work when a boy. He received his education in the common schools of that community, also passing through Ridgeville college. When but a boy he determined upon a career as merchant and he began in that field of endeavor at Pennville, in his native county, where he remained four years, then moved to Ridgeville, and there continued to operate a general store for a period of thirty-four years, or up to the time of his death. He enjoyed a large and lucrative business with the town and surrounding country, always carrying a well-selected stock of goods which he sold at reasonable prices, and his honesty and courtesy won him the good will and friendship of his hundreds of customers.

Mr. Hiatt was married June 28, 1875, to Rebecca Janney, a daughter of Mahlon and Frances S. (Taylor) Janney, whose family consisted of eleven children, five of whom survive. Mr. Janney devoted his life to farming.

One daughter was born to our subject and wife, Irma Frances, who married John McFarland, of Ridgeville, who was a teacher for sixteen years, and who at this writing is in charge of the store left by our subject. He has three children, Frances E., born in 1902; Portia, born in 1905, and Joseph Howard, born October, 1907. Our subject and wife also reared and

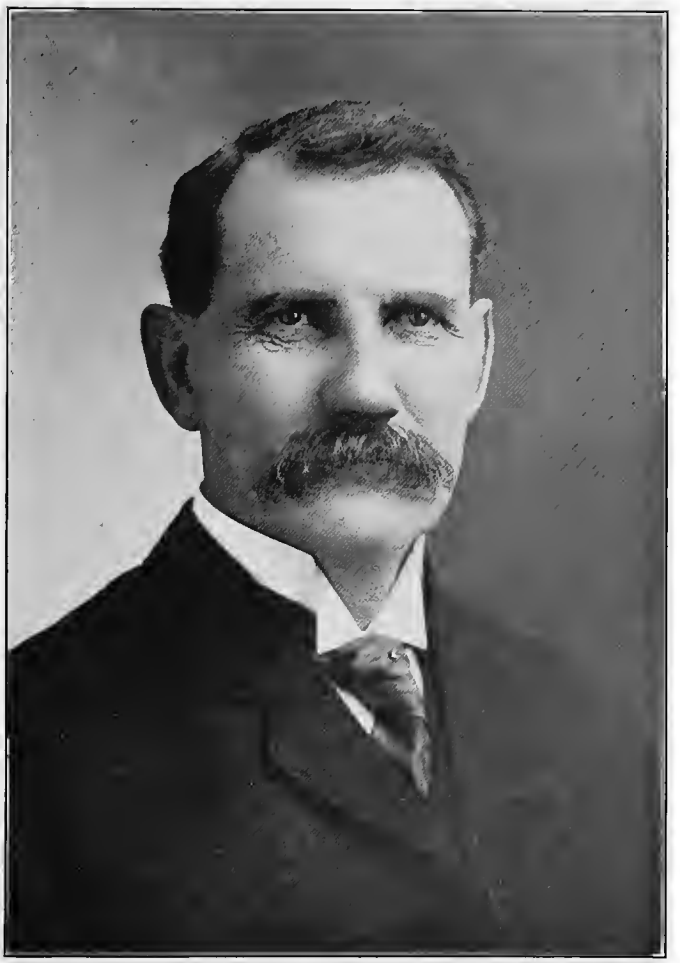
educated Lillian Smithson, daughter of Michael and Lavina Smithson. She was born in 1886. Her parents died when she was three and one-half years of age and she was taken by subject and wife. She taught school up to the time of her marriage to Frank Mitchell, manager of the Ridgeville Telephone Co.

Mr. Hiatt was a charter member of the Congregational church at Ridgeville. Politically, he was a Prohibitionist, and was active in temperance work. He was city treasurer of Ridgeville four years, discharging the duties of the office in a highly acceptable manner. He was one of the leading business men in this section of Randolph county. He was vice-president of the First National Bank of Ridgeville, which position he held from the time of its charter until his death. He was perhaps at that time the oldest business man in Ridgeville. He had a large, commodious home where his widow still lives. She holds a large share of the stock in the above named bank and is a woman of no mean business ability and has many winning characteristics which have made her popular with a wide circle of friends.

Nelson B. Hiatt was summoned to his eternal rest on January 27, 1912, at the age of sixty-four years.

AARON G. ROGERS, M. D.

The name of Rogers carries a burden of sentiment to the reader of United States history. It is a name that is distinctly American. Dr. Aaron G. Rogers, one of the most prominent physicians of Randolph county, is descended from a family which played its part well in the shaping of the first United States; a family which has literally been in the vortex of human events and activities; and which has been represented in nearly every place where human passions have clashed, or civil and moral questions have been settled in "the court of blood." In the dubious years at the close of the eighteenth century there were Rogers, of the same family of our subject, who performed their duty heroically and faithfully; in 1812, in the '60's, and in the intervening years when smaller strifes and Indian wars troubled the land, our subject's people have won their spurs in every sense of the word. Dr. Rogers, of this sketch, has not had the opportunity for military glory, but in a profession that requires the stamina and nerve of the battlefield he has been a commander; his work has been characterized by that conscientious devotion to duty, that disregard for self in the interest of others, which mark one as a man among men. It is for such men as Dr. Rogers that biography is intended, and so in this volume of Randolph



A. G. ROGERS, M. D.

county, it is highly appropriate that he should be given conspicuous mention, for it is to such as he that future generations point to in extolling the generations and years of the past.

Aaron G. Rogers was born in Henry county, Indiana, on August 18, 1849, and was the son of Thornton and Eliza (Luellen) Rogers. Thornton Rogers was born in the state of Virginia, and came overland to Henry county, Indiana, when just a youth, with the intention of farming in the "new country," a task worthy of his fibre. Not only did he work in the interests of agriculture, but also served his brethren as a minister of the gospel, preaching in the Christian church of his community. He lived to reach the age of seventy-four years, his death being the result of an injury and not from any bodily weakness.

Thornton Rogers was twice married, first to Sarah Massy, and to this union were born the following children: John, deceased, a farmer and survived by a widow and two children; James, deceased, who was a soldier in the Civil war, and is survived by a widow; Malinda, deceased; and Elizabeth, who is also deceased. Thornton Roger's second wife was the mother of eight children, and they were: David, deceased, who was a member of the Union army during the Civil war, and who is survived by a widow and three children; Aaron G., our subject; Abigail, who married S. G. Hays, now a widow, living on the old homestead; French, died at the age of two years; Mary, the wife of Amos Leeka, a Randolph county farmer, and the mother of two children, one of whom is dead; Amelia Jane, deceased, was the wife of Christian Richardson, a stock man, and is survived by two children; Benjamin died at the age of ten years; Priscilla Sarah, deceased, married George Hodson, and was the mother of three children.

Our subject's grandfather, Aaron G. Rogers, was a farmer, and the father of six children, five boys and one girl. He was a native of Virginia, and died in Missouri at the age of eighty-six years. Besides his farming activities he preached in the Methodist Episcopal church. His military record is interesting and notable. In 1794, when General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, the hero of Stony Point, New York, was sent into Ohio to quell the hostile Indian tribes there, Aaron Rogers was a soldier in the small army of rangers and riflemen. He braved the hardships along with the rest of that courageous company, and wielded his flintlock as effectively as any. Again, in 1812, he saw hard service under command of William Henry Harrison, after "Old Hickory" had made his name famous at Tippecanoe. The campaign against hostile Indians was practicallly ended for an interval by the defeat of the Shawnees at the above mentioned place, and conse-

quently Aaron Roger's service was, for the most part, directed against the British, who were then in the process of being "licked" the second time. The military career of Aaron Rogers was replete with interesting events and it is our regret that more space cannot be afforded for a complete account of them. His life was inspiring, as was the life of Joseph Rogers, our subject's great-grandfather, whom we narrate of in the following paragraph.

Joseph Rogers was probably a native of Virginia, as the Old Dominion was; acording to historical account, the home of the Rogers family, from the time of their voyage from the shores of the mother-country, Wales. Joseph Rogers was one of the first patriots who rallied to the flag when the Revolutionary war was declared. On that historic date of June 17, 1775, when the British troops around the town of Charleston, Massachusetts, stormed the Americans, fortified on Bunker Hill, Joseph Rogers was one of the noble hundreds who time after time drove the "red coats" back, and fought stubbornly until lack of ammunition lost the patriots the redoubt at the summit. He suffered a bullet wound in this engagement, but was not incapacitated for further service in the colonial army. John Rogers, Joseph's brother, was also a soldier in the American army. On September 11, 1777, at the battle of Brandywine, or Chad's Ford, Pennsylvania, he was killed by an English bullet. Joseph Rogers died after the war in Virginia.

Our subject's grandmother on his mother's side was Abigail Jones, and she was born in Virginia. She married a Virginia farmer and then they came to the Hoosier state, where she died at the age of eighty-nine years. Our subject's family, both paternal and maternal, are of Welsh descent.

Dr. Aaron G. Rogers was educated in the common schools of Middletown, Henry county, Indiana, and also graduated from the high school there. Having a strong ambition to enter into the profession of medicine, he matriculated at the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1879, and in 1881 was graduated with high honors from that institution. In 1896-7 he took a second course in the same school. For one year he practiced successfully in Farmland, this county, then located at Parker in 1880, and here he has practiced ever since, with the exception of three years spent in Terre Haute, Indiana. In the practice of his profession, Dr. Rogers has always kept abreast of the times, and no physician of the county stands higher in the faith and confidence of the people. He is a doctor living in the age of antitoxins and serums, and despite the opposition to the use of specifics from certain quarters, has unbounded faith and dependence in their use. Perhaps no profession is open and possesses so much fraud and misrepresentation as that of medicine. For such defamations of a trade that

is almost sacred, Dr. Rogers is a merciless antagonist, and he employs every resource at his command to thwart the operation of deceit. For the medical "quack" he is a stumbling block, and for the so-called "specialists" he is an avowed enemy. Dr. Rogers was the first doctor in Randolph county to administer the diphtheria antitoxin, which is now universally used by the doctors of the country.

On February 15, 1879, Dr. Rogers was married to Mary E. Carter, a daughter of William B. Carter, a merchant of Farmland, this county, but now deceased. Dr. Rogers suffered the misfortune of losing his wife by death in 1889, leaving one daughter, Sylvia May, who was born November 22, 1882, who now lives with her father.

In religious matters, Dr. Rogers attends the Friends church. His mother-in-law was a preacher in this denomination. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is a Republican, and takes a great interest in the affairs of the party. At one time Dr. Rogers served well as a member of the county board of charity.

DAVID HUBER.

In the communities where David Huber has spent his life he has maintained a very high place in the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, being regarded as a representative citizen in every relation of life, discharging every duty devolving upon him with commendable fidelity and proving himself worthy the respect with which he is treated by all who know him. He is an excellent example of the progressive modern farmer and his place is one of the best kept and best improved in the neighborhood of Deerfield.

Mr. Huber was born in Darke county, Ohio, July 20, 1863. He is a son of John H. and Catherine (Coleman) Huber, whose family consisted of three children, namely: Jacob who was a school teacher for twenty years is now farming near Randolph Station, this county, married Annetta Somers and they have two children, Celia and Dolly; Sarah married N. W. Fields, of Deerfield, and they have two children, John and Weldon; David, of this sketch is the youngest of the trio.

John H. Huber, father of the subject of this review, was born in Nuremberg, Germany, in 1835, and there he spent his early boyhood, emigrating to the United States in 1846, first locating in Dayton, Ohio, then removed to Indiana. He located in Ward township, Randolph county in 1879 and located on a farm where he still resides. He has worked hard and managed

well and good has come to him by his efforts in the New World. He has been twice married, first, in 1858, to Catherine Coleman, with whom he lived happily for a period of thirty-eight years. She was born on October 3, 1838, in Darke county, Ohio. Her death occurred on November 2, 1896. In 1900 Mr. Huber married Annetta Beisel, nee Ganger. He is owner of a fine farm of three hundred and sixty-five acres, and is a stockholder and director in the State Bank of Ridgeville, and was vice-president of the same for a number of years. His father was a brewer in Germany where he spent his life.

David Huber grew to manhood on the farm and assisted his father with the general work about the place when a boy. He received a good education in the common schools. On November 25, 1893, he married Lou Brown, a daughter of W. S. Brown, a well-known carpenter and builder, who married Evaline Simmons. Mrs. Huber was reared to womanhood in her native community and received a common school education. Her parents formerly lived in Jackson township.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Huber: John Weldon, born October 19, 1894, is a successful teacher in Ward township, although but nineteen years of age; William Renney, born January 21, 1896, is studying for a teacher's career; Ara, born January 22, 1898, is also preparing to be a teacher; Owna, born May 30, 1901; Mamie, born April 18, 1905; Downa, born April 5, 1907.

Mr. Huber has been very successful as a general farmer and stock raiser and has followed these pursuits since boyhood. He is now owner of a fine and productive farm of one hundred and ninety acres and has a good dwelling and outbuildings. Politically, he is independent, and he attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

MICHAEL LAHEY.

Diversified farming is essential to profitable production and maintenance of soil fertility, but it is necessary to specialize on something to secure a superior standard of excellence. A well diversified farm will have the customary crops that are grown in the locality, together with the usual farm animals, and some one crop or some one animal should be singled out as a specialty. The farmer may take good care of all his crops and animals and conduct his business at a profit, but he will find an added enjoyment and an increased profit by giving special attention to some one crop or special kind of live stock. Suppose a farmer's specialty is corn. If he does his duty by

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL LAHEY.

his pet crop he will raise some of the best, if not the best, corn in the neighborhood. He will not only have greater profits in the ordinary use of the crop, but the demand for his seed corn will enable him to dispose of a large amount of it at better than the average price for seed corn. The necessity of using only the best seed is yearly becoming more appreciated and the man who has the reputation for growing the best corn is the one that seed buyers will hunt out. The reputation is the reward for building up a specialty.

One of the leading farmers of Randolph county is Michael Lahey who has from time to time specialized in various things and has made general farming and stock raising not only profitable but pleasant. He was born September 9, 1857, in New York City, and is a son of Martin and Hennora Lahey, both natives of Ireland where they were reared, educated and married and from which country they emigrated to America shortly before our subject was born. He was small when his parents died and thus grew up an orphan. He was one of five children, only two of whom are now living, himself and James A. Lahey.

Michael Lahey remained in New York City until he was about eleven years of age, then came west to Greenville, Ohio, later locating in Union City, Indiana, growing to manhood at the home of William Macy, a farmer just south of Union City. He worked on the farm during the crop seasons and received a limited education in the common schools.

Mr. Lahey was married December 25, 1880, to Elnora Wise, who was born in Randolph county, Indiana, November 22, 1861, and is a daughter of Henry and Hannah (Bowen) Wise. The father was born in Germany, May 5, 1838, and is now living in Spartanburg, Randolph county, where he has long made his home, having emigrated to this country when a young man. His wife was born in this county, January 27, 1843, and she is still living. Mr. Wise has been successfully engaged in farming all his life, but is now living retired. His family consisted of seven children, only four of whom survive, namely: Elnora, wife of Mr. Lahey of this sketch is the eldest; John O. is deceased; Elizabeth A. is living; Hattie R. and Ulrich are also living; Florence and Rosa are both deceased. Mrs. Lahey grew to womanhood on the home farm and she received a common school education.

To our subject and wife seven children have been born, all except one still living, namely: Leona, born September 21, 1881, married Orlie Coleman and they live in Richmond, Indiana; Charles W., born January 28, 1884, married Grace Paris, and they live east of Winchester, Indiana; Florence E., born December 25, 1886, married Harry Oxley and they are

living south of Farmland, this county; Iva Viola, born October 9, 1889, married Alva Murrell, and they are living in White River township, this county; Hannah Elverna, born February 25, 1893, married Elmer Hiatt of Monroe township, Randolph county, she died February 25, 1914; James Henry, born March 2, 1896; Harold M., born April 11, 1903, is the youngest.

Mr. Lahey has devoted his life to general farming and he has lived on his present fine farm for a period of fourteen years. It consists of one hundred and forty acres, all tillable but about twenty acres. It is fairly well tiled and is under a high state of cultivation. He has made many up-to-date improvements, such as remodeling his dwelling, in which he has installed a furnace and other modern appliances. In connection with general agricultural pursuits he raises a general breed of cows and horses and Duroc hogs.

Politically, Mr. Lahey is a Prohibitionist, and religiously is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in which he is a trustee. His wife's father, Henry Wise, was a soldier in the Civil war, seeing three years of hard service, having enlisted at Richmond, Indiana, August 19, 1862, in Company F, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Osterhouse and he proved to be a gallant defender of his adopted country's flag.

JOHN E. RICKERT.

In these days of large commercial transactions, when credits cut a large factor in the daily round of business, the province of the banker is very wide and very important. The excellence of the banks of the present as compared with those of the past gives to all classes of business men first-class security for their deposits, assistance when they are in need of ready money to facilitate business matters in various ways, and a means of exchanging credits that could be accomplished in safety no other way. In a large measure the success at the present time of all branches of business is largely the result of present banking methods. It is quite common for the stockholders of the banks to be business men of prominence in the community—farmers, merchants, manufacturers and professional men—all of whom are known to the depositors and their standing well established. This gives stability to the bank and confidence to the community. Such is the confidence in the State Bank of Ridgeville, Randolph county, of which John E. Rickert is the popular and able cashier, in fact, is the maker of it, and one of the substantial and influential men of the locality of which this history deals.

Mr. Rickert was born in Jackson township, Randolph county, February 19, 1878. He is a son of George and Jane (Stuck) Rickert, whose family consists of three children, our subject, and William A., who lives on the home farm, married Daisy Kemp, a daughter of Rev. B. F. Kemp, and they have four children, Noel, Cecil, Mary and Elizabeth. Mary Rickert married Andrew P. Linn, a farmer and stock raiser, and to them three children have been born, namely: Charles, Carrie and Helen, all married except the last named.

The subject of this sketch is of German descent, and he seems to have inherited the characteristic thrift and industry of his progenitors. His father was a native of Indiana, who devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, became the owner of a valuable farm in Randolph county, and here he spent the rest of his life, dying in 1905 at the age of sixty-five years. The paternal grandparents of our subject were both born in Germany, from which country they emigrated to the United States when young. Grandfather Stuck was an able minister in the German Reformed church. The mother of our subject is living, hale and hearty at the age of sixty-five years.

John E. Rickert grew to manhood on his father's farm where he worked until reaching his majority. He received meanwhile his early education in the common schools, and in the State Normal at Terre Haute, which in after life has been greatly supplemented by actual contact with the business world and by wide and miscellaneous home reading. He began life for himself by teaching school in Jackson township for a period of five years, and one year in the graded schools of Saratoga. Although he gave eminent satisfaction as a teacher and was fast taking his place in the front rank of educators in Randolph county, he resigned his position at Saratoga and entered a business career, accepting a position as assistant cashier of the Ridgeville State Bank, in February, 1902, which position he held until in May, 1906, since which time he has been cashier, discharging his duties in a manner that reflects much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders and patrons of the bank. His personal popularity, his able counsel and wise foresight have been the principal factors in the upbuilding of this popular and ever-growing institution, which ranks among the sound and safe banks of this section of the state. He is by nature a financier, and he has kept well abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to the banking business.

Mr. Rickert was married June 16, 1899 to Eva L. Hill, a daughter of William Hill, an artisan of Randolph county, and here she grew to woman-

hood and was educated. She is a lady of culture and many admirable characteristics which have won her a host of warm friends.

To our subject and wife two children have been born, namely: Wayne, born October 3, 1900; and Dale, whose birth occurred February 5, 1904. They are both very bright lads and promising; the elder is a pupil of the Ridgeville High School at the early age of thirteen years.

Politically, Mr. Rickert is a Democrat. He has been a member of the local school board for the past twelve years during which he has done much to strengthen the Ridgeville school system, in fact, no man has done more for the general upbuilding of this city than he, for he has ever had its interests at heart since locating here. The town owes him a debt of gratitude which it can not repay. He is a member of the building committee for the erection of the new hall of the local lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a member. He and his family belong to the Congregational church and are faithful in the work and support of the same.

JOHN COLUMBUS BUNCH.

Success in agriculture does not come to the indolent or careless, but to those who plan well and are persistent in the execution of their tasks; neither can large returns be expected in a short time, it takes years to do big things in any line, and one cannot develop a modern farm in a few months. Realizing that it meant hard and consecutive endeavor to become successful as a husbandman, John Columbus Bunch, of Greensfork township, Randolph county, sought to utilize every moment and every opportunity in his chosen vocation of farming and has therefore succeeded.

Mr. Bunch was born on the farm where he resides at this writing, January 17, 1868. He is a son of Richard G. and Mary J. (Bowen) Bunch. The father was born February 6, 1831, near Whitewater, Wayne county, Indiana, and was a son of Richard and Ann (Pierson) Bunch. Richard Bunch, Sr., was a native of South Carolina, where he spent his boyhood, but in a very early day emigrated overland to Indiana and settled in Wayne county, where he developed a farm from the forest. There his son, Richard G. Bunch, grew up amid pioneer environment and worked hard on the farm when a boy, receiving a meager education the meanwhile in the rural schools, and there he remained until 1854, when he came to Randolph county and purchased the forty acres, where the

JOHN C. BUNCH AND FAMILY.

present Bunch home stands. He subsequently added to his original purchase until he became owner of one hundred and twenty acres in this county, besides land in Ohio. He devoted his entire life to farming and was successful. His death occurred May 15, 1900. He ran a sorghum molasses mill for about forty years and his products were eagerly sought after owing to their superior quality. He was one of the first to engage in that line of business in this locality. Politically he was a Republican, and religiously belonged to the Methodist church, and was licensed to exhort in the same. He was an active worker in the church. He belonged to the Masonic order. He and Mary J. Bowen were married May 13, 1852. She was born September 15, 1830, and was a daughter of Squire Bowen and wife, a well-known pioneer family of this county, mention of whom is made elsewhere in these pages. Seven children were born to Richard G. Bunch and wife, four of whom are still living, namely: Angeline M. is the wife of W. T. Hart, a farmer of Greensfork township; Florence A. is the wife of Foster A. Tillson, a farmer of Wayne county, Indiana; Nancy C. is the wife of Thomas Donahue, a farmer of Greensfork township, this county, and John C., of this review. The death of Mrs. Mary J. Bunch occurred August 15, 1905.

John C. Bunch grew to manhood on the home farm where he worked hard when a boy, and he received his education in the common schools, with four terms in the Danville Normal School. He began farming when a young man and this has continued to be his vocation until the present time. He has prospered through close application and good management until he is now owner of two hundred acres in Randolph county and twelve acres in Ohio. He carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale, feeding large numbers of various kinds of stock for the market. He has kept his land well improved and well cultivated and he has a pleasant home and good outbuildings for his stock, grains and machinery.

Politically, Mr. Bunch is a Republican and he was elected township trustee in 1908 and is still incumbent of this office, the duties of which he is discharging satisfactorily. Religiously he belongs to the Methodist church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand, also belongs to the Encampment, of which he is past chief patriarch. He is a member of the National Horse Thief Detective Association.

Mr. Bunch was married, first, to Anna Dempsey, November 18, 1892. She was born in Preble county, Ohio, and her death occurred in November, 1895. On January 16, 1904, he married his second wife, Della J. Kinsey, a daughter of William Kinsey and wife, a highly respected family of this

county, a complete sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume. Mrs. Bunch grew to womanhood in Randolph county and received a common school education.

Mr. Bunch is the father of three children, named as follows: Mary A., born August, 1895, died November 3, 1903; John K., born November 17, 1908; and Bernice C., born June 25, 1910.

FRANK L. SHAW.

One of the best known poultry dealers in the section of the Hoosier state of which this volume treats is Frank L. Shaw, also a successful farmer in Monroe township, a man who would doubtless have succeeded in any line of endeavor, for he is a persistent and careful worker and exercises sound judgment, and at the same time deals honestly with his fellowmen, so that he enjoys their confidence and good will. He is a man of proper ideas regarding citizenship and is helpful in all movements that have for their object the betterment of his township and county in any way.

Mr. Shaw was born in Kossuth county, Iowa, July 26, 1858. He is a son of Reuben and Rebecca (Smith) Shaw, and is one of a family of five children, namely: Walter C., a bookkeeper, of Harriman, Tennessee; Silvery married Hamilton Penery, died and left five children; Josephine, who married Oliver H. Warren, a farmer of Monroe township, has four children; Frank L., of this sketch; Fred C., who died at the age of forty-six years, married Ella Friar, who lives on the old home place, and is the mother of six children.

Reuben Shaw, the father, was born and brought up in Boston, Massachusetts. He was a builder by trade, and he went to California in the gold fever days of 1849, later returning to Boston and in a short time moved to Ohio where he lived six years, then went to Iowa and lived there five years, after which he brought his family to Indiana and spent his last days here, dying on the old homestead in Randolph county, February 21, 1903, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife was born at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, August 27, 1824, married Mr. Shaw in Boston and followed his fortunes through Ohio, Iowa and Indiana, proving to be a most faithful helpmeet. Her death occurred January 24, 1904, on the home place in this township. She was one of a family of five children, two girls and three boys.

Frank L. Shaw grew up on the farm and worked with his father with the crops. He received a good common school education. He began farming for himself early in life and has continued this vocation to the present time

with more than ordinary success, and now runs a valuable and well-kept place in Monroe township. He has devoted a great deal of attention to the poultry business, every phase of which he seems to have mastered when a young man, for his extensive buying and shipping of poultry for a period of thirty-three years has been uniformly successful and he has accumulated a comfortable competency in this manner, his operations covering a wide territory and he has a wide reputation as a well posted, active and uniformly honest and considerate dealer in this line.

Mr. Shaw was married September 20, 1880 to Emma V. Macy, daughter of William P. Macy, a farmer in Monroe township, whose family consisted of nine children, and here she grew up and was educated.

To our subject and wife four children have been born, namely: Della, the eldest daughter, married Albert Courtner, a farmer in Monroe township, and they have ten children having lost two; Mabel married Charles Daugherty, a farmer and merchant of Farmland, and they have four children, two sons and two daughters; William, who is operating his father's fine farm in Monroe township, married Olive Watson, and they have two children, Thelma, born February 21, 1909; and Marion, born June 22, 1910; Ada died at the age of five years.

Politically, Mr. Shaw is a Republican, and he attends the Friends church.

JAMES A. LAMB.

Nothing is more important to a nation than to have its people well fed, and especially is this true of a nation like ours, which must depend on the wisdom, patriotism and good judgment of its people for the administration of its government and its perpetuity. We of the cities should be most intensely interested in the best methods of production, because these things determine the volume of food which we will have to eat, and eating ever remains the primal necessity of man, with the field as the great source of supply. The brown stone palaces, the sky-scrapers, the great white thoroughfares of our cities cannot feed the mass of humanity struggling within their confines. These must look back to the land for sustenance. Those who eat should be more deeply concerned about better methods of farming than those who produce crops merely for the money that comes from their sale.

One of the citizens of West River township, Randolph county, who seems to clearly understand the relation of farming with other industries is James A. Lamb, who was born in Washington township, this county, July 25, 1853. He is a son of William A. and Jane E. (Harris) Lamb, and he

was one of seven children, six sons and one daughter, all now deceased but James A., of this sketch, who was the youngest; the other children were named William P., Benjamin C., Henry C., Anna E., Jerry E. and Levi O. The father was a native of Virginia, from which state he removed with his family to Indiana and settled in West River township, later removing to Washington township, Randolph county. He devoted his life to farming, and his death occurred April 28, 1868, at the age of sixty-five years. The mother of our subject was born in Campbell county, Virginia, and her death occurred November 22, 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, on the old homestead in Washington township.

James A. Lamb grew to manhood on the home farm and he received a common school education. He has been twice married, first to Josephine White, March 1, 1891. Her death occurred October 13, 1893, leaving a son, Fred, who is now living in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is connected with the Bowser Oil Company. Our subject's second marriage was to Sarah Cox, a daughter of Joseph Cox, whose family consisted of thirteen children, ten of whom survive. One child has been born to this second union, Ream Elizabeth, born April 26, 1897. The date of the son's birth, mentioned above, was December 30, 1892. He was graduated from the Winchester high school.

Mr. Lamb has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and he is now owner of a valuable farm of one hundred acres on which stands a fine residence and large outbuildings. He manages well and has a very gratifying income from year to year. Politically, he is a Progressive, and religiously, is a member of the Methodist church.

AUGUSTUS CLELAND WILMORE, D. D.

That life is the most useful and desirable that results in the greatest good to the greatest number, and, whatever may be the aspirations of men, yet in some measure each can win success and make life a blessing to his fellow men. It is not necessary for one to occupy eminent secular positions to do so, for in the field of righteous activity there is great good to be accomplished and many opportunities for the exercise of talents and influence, that will touch the lives of those with whom we come in contact, making them better and brighter. In the list of Randolph county's useful, successful and honored citizens, Rev. Augustus Cleland Wilmore, of Winchester, has long occupied a prominent place, in whose record there is naught that is not commendable, and his career forcibly illustrates what a life of energy can accom-

Augustus C. Wilmore.

plish when plans are wisely laid and actions are governed by right principles, noble aims, and high ideals; for his actions have ever been the result of careful and conscientious thought, and when once convinced that he is right, no suggestion of policy or personal profit can swerve him from the course he has decided upon. Thus doing his full duty in all the relations of life, his worthy career is rounding out in beautiful simplicity. It is always a delight of the biographer to revert to the life of such a man, one who has spent his active years in the service of his fellow men, who, unselfishly, has sought to minister to those in need of spiritual and mental guidance or physical succor, who, unmindful of the praise or blame of his fellow men, goes forward from day to day in the performance of his humble duty, content to know that he is honestly following the dictates of his own conscience and meekly walking in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene, finding joy enough in doing the Master's will. Such a man is the noted divine and educator whose name graces the caption of this review, who for a number of decades has performed a grand work among the people whom he has elected to serve, training plastic minds of the oncoming generation, engendering in them a desire to walk only in the light of the highest spiritual ideals, burying the friends who pass over the mystic river, marrying the young, beginning life's more serious paths, and in many ways assisting in ameliorating the condition of humanity. His character from his youth up, according to those who know him best, has been unblemished by even the shadow of wrong, so that this section of the state regards him as one of its most valued citizens.

Augustus Cleland Wilmore was born in Jackson, Jackson county, Ohio, June 2, 1849. He is a scion of sterling old English stock on his paternal side and of Scotch-Irish on his maternal side. The earliest ancestor of record was our subject's great-great-grandfather, Daniel Wilmore, who emigrated from England to America in 1725, and located in Virginia, where he entered from the government four hundred acres of land, in Goochland county, on September 27, 1729. At that time he was a resident of New Kent county, Virginia. His son, John Wilmore, our subject's great-grandfather, according to the records in the War Department at Washington, served in the Revolutionary war as a private in Captain Van Swearingen's Company, Colonel Daniel Morgan's Rifle Regiment, which was organized about June, 1777. His name appears on the pay-rolls of the company from July, 1777, to March, 1778, inclusive. He was one of the five hundred sharp-shooters of Morgan's regiment, that took part in the battle of Saratoga on October 7, 1777, and was present at

Burgoyne's surrender. On the maternal side our subject is also descended from a Revolutionary hero, his great-great-grandfather, William Jones, having taken part in the war for Independence as a private soldier in Williams' Regiment, Maryland Troops.

John Wilmore, mentioned above, married Mary Clayton, also a native of Virginia. Their son, William Wilmore, our subject's grandfather, was born in King and Queen county, that state, in 1774, and in 1795 he moved to Amherst county, Virginia. In 1823 he came to Gallia county, Ohio, later located in Jackson county, that state, where he spent the rest of his life engaged in farming, dying in 1856. In June 1798, he married Nancy Harrison and to them three children were born, named as follows: John Harrison, Willis Clayton, and James. His wife dying in 1803 he married in September, 1805, Susanna Gresham, and to this union the following children were born: Hezekiah, Mary Anne, Rosaline, Elizabeth, Thomas, Rebecca, William Rodney, Robert, Nancy, Levi (father of our subject), and Stephen Noah. His last wife died in Jackson county, Ohio, in 1862, at the age of eighty-one years.

Levi Wilmore was born in Gallia county, Ohio, July 13, 1824. In infancy he removed with his parents to Jackson county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the old-time schools. He devoted his life to school teaching and agricultural pursuits. In September, 1849, he moved to Jay county, Indiana, and in August, 1860, went on to Huntington county, this state, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying September 13, 1877. He was a courageous, honest, hospitable and industrious man, who won the highest respect of all who knew him. He was married April 6, 1848, to Nancy J. Golden, daughter of James Golden and Anne Adair Golden, the latter being the daughter of James Cleland Adair and Belinda Jones Adair, and the granddaughter of Sir William Adair and Lady Esther Smilie Adair, and great-granddaughter of Sir James Adair and Lady Anne Cleland Adair, the last named being the daughter of Lord Cleland, a Scotch nobleman. Sir William Adair and family emigrated from Ireland to America in 1798. Nancy Golden Wilmore was a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, the date of her birth being December 15, 1830. To these parents the following children were born: Augustus Cleland, of this review; Mary Anne, born May 2, 1851, is deceased; John Elmer, born June 25, 1853, lives in Eaton county, Michigan; Lavina Elizabeth, born March 7, 1856; Sarah Susanna, born September 5, 1858; Oscar Shepherd, born January 4, 1861; Emma Amanda, born September 25, 1863, are all four deceased; Florence Ellen, born September 16, 1866, lives in Fort Wayne, Indiana; Lawrence

Eugene, born April 22, 1869, is deceased, and Frank Edson, born December 10, 1871, lives in Fort Wayne. The mother of the above named children, a woman of beautiful Christian character, passed to her eternal rest on February 4, 1890. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father, Levi Wilmore, was a worthy member of the Baptist church, and politically he was a life-long Democrat.

Doctor Wilmore, of this sketch, was an infant when his parents brought him to Jay county, Indiana, from Ohio. At the age of eleven years he moved with his parents to Huntington county, Indiana. He attended the common schools until he was sixteen years of age, then entered the academy at Warren, Indiana, where he spent two years. He was an ardent student and made rapid progress, and when eighteen years of age he began teaching school in Huntington county, teaching five months each year and taking a college course the balance of the year, continuing thus for three years, during which time he attended DePauw University, Liber and Ridgeville Colleges, making excellent records in all these, and lacking but one year of graduation. He continued teaching until 1877, a total of ten years, eight of which were spent in Huntington county, the other two in Wabash county. He taught both common and high school studies. He gave eminent satisfaction as a teacher, being a man of progressive ideas and painstaking in his work.

Turning his attention to the ministry he took a four-years' theological course in the White River Conference Institute, where he was regarded as a brilliant pupil by the faculty and student body. He became a teacher in that institution, which position he has continued to hold for a period of thirty-one years, filling the chair of Systematic Theology during the past twenty-five years. His long retention in this important position is sufficient evidence that he has ably and conscientiously discharged his duties, in fact, he has won a wide reputation as one of the leading instructors in theology in the state. He has kept fully abreast of the times, having remained a student all his life. In his youth he accepted labor as the motive duty and destiny of man and never has been known timidly to shrink from its mandate or injunction. Labor to him has always been a joy and pleasure, and his purpose to excel in the noble field of endeavor to which his talents have been so largely devoted soon became the predominant incentive of his life. That he has risen to a high and honored position among the educators of his day has been due to his determination to succeed, and in the broadest and best sense of the term he is the architect of his own fortune and eminently worthy to wear the proud American title of "A self-made man." Having descended from English Puritians on the paternal side, and from Scotch-Irish Puri-

tans on the maternal side, his heredity and early training was of a high order leading to excellent habits and exalted ideals. Following the historic example of the Wilmore ancestors back to the great-grandfather, he never used liquor, tobacco, nor vile language.

Doctor Wilmore was converted at the age of eleven years and united with the church two years later. He entered White River Conference, Church of the United Brethren in Christ, August 17, 1877, and was ordained August 22, 1880. His work as pastor began in 1877 at Montpelier, Indiana, where he remained three years, and something of his success in that charge will be gained from the fact that during that time he built two churches and received three hundred and forty-three members into the church. He also did a great work in building up the churches in his other charges. His subsequent appointments are as follows: In 1880, Wabash charge, where he organized Wabash church, serving one year as pastor. In 1881, First church at Indianapolis, two years, where he increased the membership three-fold and erected a church; 1883, Blue River circuit; 1884, Hartsville, two years, preaching in the chapel at Hartsville College; in 1886, he was elected presiding elder and appointed to the Indianapolis district, serving two years. In 1888, he was appointed presiding elder of the Marion district which he served two years. In 1890 he was appointed to the First church in Anderson, and there he organized the church and erected a new church edifice; he was appointed presiding elder of the Marion district in 1892, serving two years; in 1894 he was appointed to the Noblesville charge, where he erected a church building; in 1896 he was appointed to the charge at Montpelier which he served three years and erected one church; in 1899 he was elected presiding elder and appointed to the Indianapolis district, serving three years. In 1902 he again entered the pastorate and served the following charges: Markleville, two years; 1904, New Castle; 1905, St. Paul, where he erected a church; 1906, Cowan, where he completed the erection of a church; 1907, Hagerstown; 1908, Saratoga, two years, where he built an extension to the church; 1910, Collett, two years; 1912, Selma, two years. Thus he has served a total period of thirty-seven years as an active itinerant minister and now enjoys the distinction of being the oldest active itinerant in the White River Conference. During his pastorate he has preached five thousand and two hundred sermons and received into the church a grand total of fourteen hundred members and superintended the erection of eight churches. His annual reports to Conference all show an increase in membership and full collections of assessments. He was also a delegate to five quadrennial General Conferences, which convened in session

the years of 1889, 1893, 1897, 1901, and 1905, in all of which he took a prominent part and made his influence felt for the general good. He is a trustee of the Indiana Central University of Indianapolis. He is the Registrar of White River Conference and is serving his twenty-eighth year on the Conference Finance Committee. He served eight years as Conference Secretary and also served four years as trustee of the United Brethren Publishing House at Dayton, Ohio. In 1900, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harriman University, in Tennessee.

As a pulpit orator, Doctor Wilmore has few peers in the state, being a forcible, earnest, instructive, and at times a truly eloquent speaker, never failing to command the attention of his audience and, being a profound scholar and deeply versed in the Bible his arguments always carry the weight of conviction to his hearers.

As a writer and author, Doctor Wilmore possesses unusual qualifications. He wields a facile and forceful pen and his articles are clear and convincing. He writes extensively for the newspapers and other periodicals. He is the author of the "Constitution of the Preacher's Aid Society" and the "History of White River Conference."

The domestic life of Doctor Wilmore began on August 14, 1870, when he led to the hymeneal altar Julia A. Trammel. She was a faithful helpmeet for a period of twenty years, and on May 14, 1890, she was called to her reward in the Silent Land. This union was without issue. On March 9, 1892, our subject was married to Minnie Alice Rice, of Anderson, Indiana. She was born in Marion county, near Indianapolis, November 8, 1870, and is a daughter of Rev. Archibald Carrolton Rice, a native of Maryland. She removed with her parents to Madison county, Indiana, in 1889, and in 1908 she removed with her husband to Randolph county, Indiana, she and our subject having lived in Winchester since 1910. She is a descendant of the noted Lamar family. William Lamar, her greatgrandfather, was an ensign and first lieutenant in Capt. John C. Jones' Company, Seventh Maryland Regiment, in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Wilmore is a charter member and is Registrar of the Winchester Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is active in church work, a lady of education and refinement, and a favorite with a large circle of friends.

Politically, Doctor Wilmore has been a life-long Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the Orders of Knights of Pythias and the Free and Accepted Masons. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres in Washington township, seventy acres of which is under a high state of cultivation, the balance being woodland. He also is the owner of valuable real estate in the

cities of Winchester and Anderson, Indiana, all of which he has accumulated by thrift and business foresight.

Personally, Doctor Wilmore is one of the most affable and companionable of men, possessing to a marked degree the qualities that win and retain strong friendships, and his high standing as a citizen with the best interests of his fellow men at heart gives him influence such as few in this section of the state can exercise. A gentleman of commanding and pleasing presence, of calm and dignified demeanor, with the manners of the genteel gentleman, he moves among his fellows as one born to leadership, and yet he is easily approached, plain and unassuming in his relations with the world, and a man who makes every other consideration subordinate to duty, regardless of consequences, and who lives in harmony with his highest ideals of manhood and citizenship.

WILLIAM A. WILMORE.

One of the leading citizens and representative business men of Saratoga and that section of Randolph county is William A. Wilmore, who is extensively engaged in the general mercantile business. His has been an active and useful life, but the limited space at the disposal of the biographer forbids more than a casual mention of the leading events of his career, which will suffice to show what earnest endeavor and honesty of purpose rightly applied and persistently followed will lead to—ultimate success. He has ever manifested an abiding interest in the upbuilding of his community in every way, and, having lead an exemplary life, he enjoys the utmost respect and the universal good will of all who know him.

Mr. Wilmore was born in Adams county, Indiana, May 10, 1864. He is a son of Addison G. and Elenor (Adamson) Wilmore, and was one of five children, namely: Elsa married Adam Kabel, a merchant and farmer of Weatherford, Oklahoma; Sarah E. married John L. Edwards, a farmer of Randolph county, and they have three children; John A., a farmer of Van Wert county, Ohio, married Retta Snyder, and they have four children; Ella died when eighteen years of age; William A., of this sketch, is the youngest of the family.

Addison G. Wilmore, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia, from which state he came to Indiana in young manhood and here established the future home of the family, engaging in general farming, owning a valuable farm of four hundred acres in Adams county. He was one of the

hardy band that crossed the trackless plains of the west to California in the gold fever days of 1849, being accompanied by two brothers. His death occurred in October, 1863.

William A. Wilmore was reared by his grandmother, Nancy Adamson, in Randolph county, and he received his early education in the common schools, later studied at the State Normal School and also at the Eastman Business College, of Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in 1888, having made an excellent record there. He began life for himself by teaching, which he continued successfully for two years, then, deciding that his true bent lay along business lines, he launched into the mercantile field, in which he has been a pronounced success, having conducted a general store at Saratoga for a period of twenty-five years with an ever-increasing patronage. He carries at all seasons a large and carefully selected stock of goods, which he sells at prices that are always right, according to his many customers, whom he treats with such uniform courtesy and honesty that they have remained his friends from the first. His trade covers a wide territory and he has laid by a comfortable competence for his declining years, being now one of the substantial and influential citizens of this part of the county. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the United Brethren church, and politically, he is a Democrat and is influential in public matters.

Mr. Wilmore has been three times married, first, to Flora L. Mitchem, a teacher, who was born in southern Indiana, and to this union one child was born, Mabel, whose birth occurred February 22, 1895. After six years of married life his wife died. Mabel Wilmore married Otis E. Love on July 20, 1913. Our subject's second wife was Caroline Stockum, a native of Coshocton, Ohio, and to this union one daughter was born, Ruth S., whose birth occurred September 18, 1899. She is preparing herself for a teacher. Mr. Wilmore's last wife was Ella Remmel, a native of Illinois, who was brought to Winchester, Indiana, when three years old, in 1874, by her parents. She and Mr. Wilmore were married June 11, 1905. She is a daughter of Samuel T. Remmel, who is still living in Winchester. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having served gallantly in the Seventy-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His father was a member of the same company and regiment. The mother of Mrs. Wilmore died in 1873. Our subject's last wife was graduated from the Winchester high school in 1890, and later was a student in the Indiana State Normal, also the National Normal at Lebanon, Ohio. She also studied at the University of Indiana. She is exceptionally well educated, is a lady of culture and a splendid con-

versationalist. She was a highly successful teacher for ten years in the Winchester public schools, also taught in a district school one year. She is a member of the United Brethren church.

THOMAS WILDEY MORGAN, M. D.

The men most influential in promoting the advancement of society and in giving character to the times in which they live are two classes—the men of study and the men of action. Whether we are more indebted for the improvement of the age to the one class or the other is a question of honest difference of opinion; neither can be spared and both should be encouraged to occupy their several spheres of labor and influence. In the following paragraphs are briefly outlined the leading facts and characteristics in the career of a gentleman who combines in his makeup the elements of the scholar and the energy of the public-spirited man of affairs. Devoted to the noble and humane work of alleviating the multiform ills to which human flesh is heir, Dr. Thomas Wildey Morgan, of Spartanburg, Randolph county, has long been doing a commendable work in the locality of which this history treats and in every respect richly deserves the high esteem in which he is held.

Dr. Morgan, who is indeed a worthy son of a worthy sire, his father having been a prominent physician in the pioneer day until his death in 1884, was born in northern Illinois, January 3, 1859. He is a son of Dr. Robert H. and Rebecca (Small) Morgan, who were pioneers and prominent people of their day.

Dr. Thomas W. Morgan received excellent educational advantages. After attending the common schools he was a student in the normals of Valparaiso, Indiana; Lebanon, Ohio; Danville, Indiana, and Mitchell, Indiana. Thus exceptionally well equipped for a teacher's profession he began teaching and taught in the high school at Spartanburg for five years, having taught four years previously in country schools. He was regarded as one of the able educators of the county and his services were in great demand, but he decided that his true bent lay along another line and he began studying medicine while teaching, reading under his father, then attended the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis, for one year, later entered the Ohio College of Physicians and Surgeons, now known as the Western Reserve, where he made an excellent record, and from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. Soon thereafter he began practicing his profession at Spartanburg, where he has remained to the present time and has built up a large

T. W. MORGAN.

and lucrative patronage, which is constantly growing, and has taken his place in the front rank of his professional brethren in a community long noted for the high order of its medical talent. He has remained a close student and has kept fully abreast of the times in all that pertains to his science.

Dr. Morgan is a Progressive in his political affiliations, and has taken more or less interest in local public affairs. He was a member of the township advisory board at the time the high school was built and was an ardent advocate of the same. He is a Universalist in his religious belief. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand. He also belongs to the Encampment of which he is past chief patriarch. He is a member of the Randolph County Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Morgan was married December 31, 1889, to Sarah L. Horn, who was born in Randolph county, Indiana, in December, 1858, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of Silas and Charlotte (Knox) Horn, an excellent old family of this locality. Three children, one of whom died in infancy, were born to the Doctor and wife; the two surviving are Rexford H. and Lucile, both of whom are attending school at this writing.

JESSE E. McCOLLUM.

One of the most active, thorough-going and enterprising farmers of Nettle Creek township, Randolph county, is Jesse E. McCollum, whose success lies very largely in the fact that he has always advocated doing well whatever task presented itself and in not permitting the numerous paltry obstacles met in the pathway of everyone to annoy or thwart him. He believes in pushing ahead, employing twentieth century ideas and methods in all phases of agricultural work and in dealing with his neighbors and acquaintances in a manner that will inspire confidence. He does not want a man's dollar if thereby he makes an enemy. Such men are always good citizens, good neighbors and good friends and are indispensable to any community.

Mr. McCollum was born in Wayne county, Indiana, October 20, 1856. He is a son of William and Diana (Gillaspie) McCollum. He comes of an exceptionally long-lived race. His paternal great-grandparents were natives of Scotland. Mr. McCollum's death occurred at the age of ninety years, and that of his wife at the age of ninety-four years. Our subject's

father and mother were both natives of North Carolina, where they grew up and were married in 1847. In the fall of 1852 they came to Wayne county, Indiana, where they lived on a farm a year. William McCollum was a blacksmith by trade and in 1854 opened up a shop at Dalton, later one at Cross Roads, east of Dalton, and it was there that our subject was born. In 1858 the family moved to Franklin, Indiana, where the father continued blacksmithing until 1862, when he moved to Losantville, Randolph county, where he continued blacksmithing until June 16th of that year, when he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years, being mustered out June 16, 1865. While shoeing a mule during the service his spine was injured, from which he still suffers. In 1874 the family moved to Hagerstown, where the father secured the contract for carrying the mail for two years, then moved back to Losantville, where he still retained property and there went into the grocery business, remaining in the same until November, 1884, when he was burned out. He had a small amount of insurance on his store, which he invested in ten acres, which he sold and bought six acres adjoining his son's property. In 1896 his wife died and he sold his land and went to live with his son, where he still lives. His family consisted of five children, namely: Sarah Ann, Andrew Warren, Celia Francis, Phoebe Jane and Jesse E., all now deceased but the subject of this sketch.

Jesse E. McCollum received a common school education and remained with his parents until he was of age. While at Hagerstown he learned the carriage maker's trade, at which he worked until 1887, then bought forty acres in Nettle Creek township, later selling same and bought sixty acres adjoining; twenty acres of the latter was in timber; this he subsequently cleared. On this sixty acres was a four-room cottage and a small barn. He paid forty dollars an acre for this land. He has improved it in every way, drains, ditches, tiling, good fences, and has built a modern home, barn, cribs, granaries, hog houses, etc. He has two driven wells, and today his property is well worth one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. He carries on general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of raising pure-bred Duroc-Jersey hogs for the market and has quite a reputation for his fine stock, and his hogs find a very ready sale owing to their superior quality. Politically, he is a Republican, and in religious matters is a Methodist.

Mr. McCollum was married on January 1, 1889, to Sarah Catherine Routh, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Routh, the mother a native of Randolph county, Mr. Routh having been among the early settlers here. They spent their lives on a farm and are now both deceased.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McCollum, Lona Cleo, whose birth occurred May 20, 1892, is teaching school in Losantsville and is making her home with her parents; Frank Lincoln, born on February 12, 1901, is attending school and works on the home farm in summer.

Mr. and Mrs. McCollum have accumulated sufficient means through their former industry to be enabled now to take life easy, and they take pleasure in ministering to our subject's father's every want; he is now ninety-three years old and is one of our grand old men, beloved by all who know him.

EDWARD A. EVANS.

Success is achieved only by the exercise of certain distinguishing qualities and it can not be retained without effort. Those by whom great epoch changes have been made in any field of endeavor began early in life to prepare themselves for their chosen arena of activity, and it was only by the most strenuous and persistent application that they were enabled to surmount the usual obstacles on life's highway and attain the heights aspired to by many but reached by few. Such lives are always an inspiration to others who are less courageous and prone to permit discouraging situations thwart them in their attempts to reach the goal of their ambitions. One of the men of Randolph county who has forged ahead despite obstacles and is accomplishing good both for himself and others is Edward A. Evans, popular school teacher, at this writing in charge of the Deerfield schools.

Mr. Evans was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, near Arlington, May 26, 1878. He is a son of Samuel and Amanda (Beachler) Evans, whose family consisted of four children, namely: Edward A., of this review, is the eldest; Ward, a merchant at Deerfield Station, this county, and who formerly engaged in farming in Ward township, married Goldie Jelleson, and they have two children; Emma, of Ridgeville, Randolph county, married Warren Crumb, who is engaged in merchandising; Albert, who was born in 1897, lives at home in Saratoga, this county. Samuel Evans, the father, was born in the famous Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, where he spent his earlier years and was educated in the common schools. He came to Ohio October 15, 1866, and engaged in farming in Montgomery county a number of years, finally coming to Randolph county, Indiana, where he continued farming successfully until some time ago, when he retired from active life, and is now living quietly in his pleasant home in Saratoga. During the Civil war he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy and served gal-

iantly as a soldier under Gen. Jubal Early, seeing much hard service. His father was also a native of Virginia and his death occurred in 1862. The Beachlers were a Pennsylvania family, but the mother of our subject was born in Ohio.

Edward A. Evans was young in years when he accompanied his parents from Ohio to Randolph county, Indiana, and here he grew to manhood on the home farm, where he worked when not a student in the common schools. Later he attended the Normal at Ridgeville, also the State Normal schools at Danville and Terre Haute. When but a boy he decided upon a teacher's career and thus well qualified himself for same. He began teaching in Ward township, Randolph county, in 1900, and has been teaching in the grades in this county ever since and is now one of our best known and and most successful educators, his services being in great demand. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Evans married on July 19, 1913, Mrs. Della Gault, a daughter of William Jennings, a farmer of Randolph county, where Mrs. Evans grew to womanhood and was educated. She first married Milton Gault, by which union one child was born, Delbert Gault, a very promising youth.

CHRISTOPHER EBY CHENOWETH.

Longfellow, one of America's wisest men, said, "The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well and doing well whatever you do, without any thought of fame." Illustrative of this sentiment has been the life of Christopher Eby Chenoweth, formerly a grain dealer, but now an enterprising merchant of Spartanburg, Randolph county. It is evident that he has done well whatever he has turned his attention to and therefore success has attended his efforts all through his career.

Mr. Chenoweth was born in Greensfork township, this county, December 23, 1854. He is a son of William Columbus Chenoweth and Hannah (Bowen) Chenoweth. The father was born in Carroll county, Maryland, April 11, 1829, and was a son of William and Ketura (Murray) Chenoweth. The birth of William Chenoweth occurred in October, 1802, also in Carroll county, Maryland. There he grew up and engaged in farming until the fall of 1838 when he removed to Darke county, Ohio, and in 1840 came on to Randolph county, Indiana, and located in Greensfork township, where he bought land. He had previously been in the county and had entered

CHRIS. E. CHENOWETH.

about three hundred and fifteen acres of land. Here he spent the remainder of his life engaged in general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. Politically he was first a Whig then a Republican. His death occurred in the autumn of 1876. His wife was born in 1806, in Carroll county, Maryland, where she grew to womanhood and there married. Her death occurred in 1893 at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

William C. Chenoweth, father of our subject, grew up on the farm and he received such educational advantages as the schools of those early days offered. He has devoted his life to farming and stock raising, but retired from active work in 1895. Politically he is a Republican, fraternally a Mason, and religiously a member of the Christian church. He and Hannah Bowen were married in December, 1849. She was a daughter of Squire Bowen aand her death occurred in January, 1855. In 1856 Mr. Chenoweth married Mary Jane Sater, whose death occurred in September, 1903. To his second union the following children were born: Julia is the wife of J. I. Thomas, of Lynn; Emma is the wife of Fred Horn, of Washington township; Sadie is the wife of Elmer Hodgins, of Wayne county; Laura is the wife of Charles Skinner, of Modoc, Indiana; Bertha is the wife of Prof. Charles Mann, of Lynn.

To the first marriage of William C. Chenoweth were born besides the immediate subject of this sketch, William Henry and James B., both of whom live in Lynn, this county, and Hannah, whose death occurred January 6, 1855.

Christopher E. Chenoweth was but two weeks old when his mother died and his grandparents took him to raise. He received a common school education and spent two summers in the Valparaiso Normal School. He then took charge of the books and clerked for John Hill, a merchant of Spartanburg, with whom he remained eight years, giving his employer eminent satisfaction, in the meantime learning the ins and outs of the mercantile business which stood him well in hand later in life. After leaving the store of Mr. Hill, our subject, in company with N. Anderson, built an elevator at Crete and was in the grain business there four years, meeting with a large measure of success. He gave up this line of endeavor on account of failing health and worked at carpentering for two years, his health being restored the meantime. In 1893 he opened a general store in Spartanburg, which he has continued to conduct to the present time with ever increasing success, enjoying a large trade with the surrounding country, and always carrying a large and carefully selected stock of goods, and his honest and courteous dealings with his hundreds of customers has won their confidence and good will.

Politically Mr. Chenoweth is a Republican and religiously is a Methodist. In 1910 he was appointed county commissioner to fill out a term of office vacated by Charles C. Bowen, and in the autumn of that year he was elected to this office, the duties of which he discharged to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Chenoweth was married in September, 1883, to Margaret Buckley, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, December 25, 1861. She is a daughter of Cornelius and Sarah Buckley. Five children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Sylvia died when seven and one-half years old; Edwin, born August 5, 1885, is in the store with his father; Leo, born July 28, 1889, is also in his father's store; Glen, born August 8, 1894, is teaching school in Greensfork township, this county; Gail, born September 2, 1897, is attending school at this writing.

WILLIAM L. CHENOWETH.

No state in the Union can boast of a more heroic band of pioneers than Indiana. In their courage, intelligence, capacity and loyalty to the right they had no superiors. Most of them came from that portion of the original Colonial states lying on a parallel with her, and in their daring and heroism they were equal to the Missouri and California argonauts. Their privations, hardships and earnest labors have resulted in establishing one of the foremost commonwealths in America, and one which still has great possibilities before it. Members of this worthy band were the Chenoweths, William L. Chenoweth, agriculturist of Wayne township, Randolph county, being one of the best known of the present generation.

Mr. Chenoweth was born in Greensfork township, Randolph county, April 26, 1867. He is a son of John T. Chenoweth, who was born in 1826 in Maryland, where he spent his boyhood and was educated, and from which state he removed to Randolph county, Indiana, with his parents in 1840, and here he spent the rest of his life engaged in farming. He was three times married, first, to Rhoda Parker, in 1847, and they had one son, Samuel J., of Martinsville, Indiana; second, to Hester Ramsey, in 1852, and they had one daughter, Clara, now deceased; and third, to Emily S. Lawrence, in 1859. He was the father of eleven children. He was a Republican and a Methodist. He was one of the most successful men of affairs in his locality and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was assessor of both Greensfork and Wayne townships, and also served three years as

commissioner of Randolph county. Three of his brothers were soldiers in the Union army, Benjamin F., who served in the Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, had a finger shot off, and was discharged June 22, 1863; George W., who was a member of the Fifth-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was taken prisoner, but released on parole at Richmond, Kentucky, August 20, 1862; he was wounded at Thompson's Hill, near Grand Gulf, Mississippi, May 1, 1863, and died May 14, 1863, of his wounds; Joshua B. joined the Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a recruit.

The Chenoweth family held a large and interesting reunion August 26, 1882, at the old homestead, near Arba, Randolph county, Indiana. The family are numerous and widespread, and wherever they have dispersed they are known as enterprising, honest and capable people. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Emily S. Lawrence before her marriage. She was born near Columbus, Ohio, in 1832, and she is still living, making her home with her daughter in Winchester, being now eighty-two years old. Three of her sons and one daughter are living, namely: William L., of this sketch; John F., of Nebraska; Edwin G., of Blue Island, Illinois; Mrs. Nora Rowe, of Winchester. William Chenoweth, our subject's paternal grandfather, was born in Maryland, and he died in 1876, at the age of seventy-four years, in Randolph county, Indiana, where he had lived and farmed since 1840. He entered land from the government here, which he improved and established the future home of the family. Here he endured the usual privations and hardships of those who first braved the frontier, was accustomed to the toils and labors of the backwoods. His wife was Keturah Murray, and she died on the old homestead here in June, 1893. They were buried in Arba cemetery. They were worthy Christian people. Abram I. Chenoweth, the first known of this family, emigrated from England to America in 1720.

William L. Chenoweth grew to manhood on the home farm and received his education in the common schools, and he began life for himself when only seventeen years of age, and has followed general farming ever since. He first rented his father's farm, and in 1895 purchased the farm of one hundred and thirty-four acres, which he now owns and which he has kept in splendid shape and on which he is making a good living. Politically, he is a Republican, and he belongs to the Society of Friends. He was road supervisor one term.

Mr. Chenoweth was married February 23, 1891, to Lilly A. Cox, who was born in White River township, Randolph county, April 17, 1869, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated in the public schools. She

is a daughter of William M. Cox, a farmer and also a minister in the Friends church, and did a great deal of good, holding meetings at different places. His death occurred in 1901. The mother is still living in White River township. She was known in her maidenhood as Mary Woodard.

To Mr. and Mrs. William L. Chenoweth these children have been born: Ethelyn M., born January 7, 1892, was educated in the Winchester high school and two years in DePauw University, and is now teaching in Wayne township; Carl W., born October 4, 1894, was educated in the Winchester high school and attended Purdue University at Lafayette two years; he is also teaching in Wayne township; Esther M., born February 2, 1897, is attending school in her home community.

JAMES C. KNOX.

The life history of James C. Knox, farmer, painter, stone mason, one of Randolph county's honored pioneer citizens, would indicate that he is the possessor of sterling qualities that cannot help winning in any vocation, if back of them is an indomitable courage, as seems to have been the case in this instance, and he has labored to goodly ends, ever keeping the interests of his neighbors and the locality in general before him while working to advance himself; therefore, he has played well his role in the local drama of civilization. He is one of the gallant veterans of the Union army, having gladly sacrificed much, like many legions of brave comrades, "in order that the nation might live." Thus many reasons might be advanced why Mr. Knox is justly entitled to mention in the history of this, one of the most thriving of the counties of the commonwealth of Indiana.

Mr. Knox was born on a farm in Pitt county, North Carolina, May 7, 1833, and he is therefore nearing his eighty-first birthday, but is exceptionally strong for one so advanced in years. He is a son of Hosea and Clementine (Evans) Knox. Hosea Knox was born in Pitt county, North Carolina, also, and there he grew to manhood and married Clementine Evans, also a native of that section of Dixie land, and there they established their home, but emigrated overland about 1838 to Randolph county, Indiana, and here purchased eighty acres of land on which he farmed nearly until his death. On this place James C. Knox grew to manhood, he having been five years old when brought here by his parents. He helped reclaim the virgin soil from the wild state in which most of the land hereabout was at that early day, some seventy years ago, and he received a meager education in the old-time schools. When the Civil war began he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-

MRS. CATHERINE KNOX.

JAMES C. KNOX.

ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but a spell of fever prevented his being sworn in and upon his recovery he found that the company was full and he was sworn in as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry. This Indiana regiment, as a whole, did garrison and guard duty and helped repel Morgan's raid. While in the service he was again attacked by fever and spent some time in a hospital. He was honorably discharged July 17, 1865.

After his return from the army Mr. Knox took up farming, later house painting which he followed for a period of twenty-two years, was for a long time a contractor in brick mason work and also did stone masonry, and he made a success of all three vocations and finally retired practically from active life some ten years ago. From early manhood Mr. Knox was a teacher of vocal music, which he followed a great many years, and was very successful in his work.

Politically he is Independent, and is also liberal in his religious views. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been past grand, and is also a member of the Encampment, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Knox was married on February 15, 1855, to Catherine Armstrong, a native of Ireland, born June 8, 1835, and she is a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Valentine) Armstrong. She was four years old when she was brought by her parents to the United States in 1839. The family first settled in Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1850 when they came on to Randolph county, located on a farm and here the parents spent the rest of their lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Knox only one child was born, Columbus C. Knox, who died when five years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Knox are among our best known and most highly esteemed pioneer citizens, for they are honest, neighborly and hospitable.

AUGUSTUS R. BUTLER.

One of the most enterprising of the present generation of farmers of Randolph county is Augustus R. Butler, of West River township. He has believed from the outset of his career that "The wisdom of yesterday is sometimes the folly of today," and that while the methods of our grandfathers in tilling the soil were all right in their day, yet in the twentieth century we are compelled to adopt new methods and farm along different lines, in view of the fact that conditions of climate, soil, grains; in fact,

many things have changed since the days of the first settlers. Mr. Butler has been a close observer of modern methods and is a student at all times of whatever pertains to his chosen life work, and he has therefore met with encouraging success all along the line, and, judging from his past record, he will undoubtedly yet achieve much in future years, taking his place among the leading agriculturists in a county noted for its fine farms and adroit husbandmen.

Mr. Butler was born on the old homestead in the above named township and county, August 3, 1852, and he has had the privilege of spending his life "under the roof that heard his earliest cry." He is a son of William and Thirza (Rosser) Butler, and was one of four children, namely: John W. died when eighteen years old; Elizabeth, widow of Levi Johnson, is living with our subject; Docia C. is the widow of William M. Botkin, is now sixty-eight years old, and is the mother of three children; Augustus R., of this sketch, is the youngest of the family. The father was born in Campbell county, Virginia, where he spent his earlier years, and removed with his family to West River township, Randolph county, Indiana, in 1847, and here he established himself on a farm and became an influential citizen, and here he spent the rest of his life, dying in 1885. The mother of our subject was a native of Virginia. Her father was Capt. John Rosser, and her brother, Thomas L. Rosser, was a general in the Confederate army. The death of the mother of our subject occurred in December, 1898.

Augustus R. Butler grew up on the home farm and he received his education in the rural district schools. He was married on December 3, 1874, to Flora C. Hunt, a daughter of William S. Hunt, of West River township, where Mrs. Butler grew to womanhood and was educated. She was one of twelve children.

Two children have been born to our subject and wife, Cecil A., who died at the age of thirty years, left a widow, Mrs. Lelah (Bedford) Butler; Docia E. married John C. Hardwick, and they have two children, Ruby Marie and Ralph Butler.

Mr. Butler has devoted his life to general farming and stock raising on the old home place, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres and which is one of the most productive farms in the township and which he has kept well improved and well cultivated, and he has also kept the buildings in good repair. He keeps an excellent grade of live stock and is one of our most energetic farmers.

Politically, Mr. Butler is a Republican, and in religious matters is a member of the Methodist church.

HEZEKIAH FOWLER.

The Fowlers have borne splendid reputations in both Randolph county, Indiana, and Darke county, Ohio, being well and favorably known in each, for they have not only been industrious and honorable in their every-day lives but have been public-spirited and have done what they could in furthering the interests of their respective communities. One of the best known members of the family is Hezekiah Fowler, a farmer of Wayne township.

Mr. Fowler was born in Darke county, Ohio, June 10, 1853. He is a son of Hanson Fowler, who was also born in Darke county, December 14, 1823, and there he grew to manhood, received his education and taught several terms of school in the pioneer days of that county, in the days when the teachers "boarded around" with the patrons of the school. He was quite a hunter and killed many a deer. He eventually moved to Jackson township, Randolph county, and was trustee of the township for several terms. He is still living at the advanced age of ninety years. He has a good memory and talks most interestingly of the early days. He married Sarah Livengood, of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry; her death occurred in 1859. His father, Hezekiah Fowler, was a native of Maryland, from which state he moved to Darke county, Ohio, among the first settlers and there spent the rest of his life, his death resulting from an injury received by falling from a building. He was sixty-four years old. He entered land from the government, a part of his land now being within the city limits of Union City. The origin of the name Fowler is traced back to the days of the old Norman kings when they guarded jealously their deer in their private game preserves, and those appointed to watch their game were known as fowlers, hence the surname Fowler, Fugelere in the Anglo-Saxon and Vogeler in German, vogel being the German for bird. The surname has been variously spelled Fowlere, Foweler, Fowilar, Fowlar, Fowieler and Fowiler. Fowler has been the common orthography since about the middle of the seventeenth century. The first of the name of whom there is any authentic record is Sir Richard Fowelere or le Fowlere of Foxley. He accompanied Richard Coeur de Leon to the Holy Land on one of the crusades. Henry Fowlere, of Foxley, was in the retinue of Henry V, at Agincourt, and his son William married the daughter of the "clerk of the Green Cloth," of one of the English kings. Edward Fowlere, who was gentleman of the bed chamber to Edward VI, entertained Queen Katherine of Aragon at his castle. The wife of Roger Fowlere was Cecelia, sister of Rowland Reed, chaplain to Henry VIII, who performed the marriage cere-

mony between the king and Anne Boleyn. William Fowler, of the Willshire family, who is sometimes called Sir William, although there seems to be no authority for the title, was one of the poets of the court of James VI of Scotland, before his accession to the throne of England as James I. He became private secretary and "master of requests" to the Queen. When Prince Henry was baptized, the pageants exhibited were by the king committed to the Lord of Findores, and to "Mr. William Fowler," and a description of "these rare shows and singlar inventions" was published. William's sister, Susanna, married Sir John Drummond, gentleman usher of Black Rod. They were the parents of the celebrated poet Drummond. William Fowler, one colonist, had the honor of being designated "Mr.," a great mark of distinction in olden days, and he was also one of the church at New Haven in 1637 and the first magistrate of the town. Phillip of Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1634, is another early settler, and Henry Fowler was a Rhode Island pioneer. A scion of the Fowler family whose muscle brought him fame which has lasted to this day, was Sergeant Jonathan Fowler, of Connecticut. He was a giant in size, seven feet tall, and wonderful are the stories told of his contests with the beasts of the forests, and with wrestlers from different parts of the country who tested his strength and always to their discomfiture. His fame was spread abroad, and so pleased was George II, that one of his subjects had performed such remarkable feats of valor that he had a painting made of him in the act of killing a bear. This painting, the skin of the animal and the pine knot with which the beast was slain, are said to be preserved in the British museum. Whether this is fact or fiction, stories of Jonathan Fowler's wonderful achievements are still told in the Connecticut valley. His son, Israel, inherited his great strength. Once, when on picket guard during the Revolutionary war, Israel Fowler was surprised by two British soldiers. He grasped them about the waist, one in each hand, and carried them to General Putnam's headquarters. "They scratched and bit and pulled my hair but they had to come," he remarked.

One branch of the Fowler family settled in Virginia, and for military service in the war for independence, William Fowler received a grant of forty thousand acres of land in the Old Dominion. The blazon of the arms is asure on a chevron between three lions, passant quadrant or as many crosses, formes sable; crest, an owl argent ducella gorged. This is the coat armor of Phillip of Ipswich, Colonist, and may indicate that he was a descent of the Crusader who was with Coeur de Leon, for these were the arms granted him. As Sir Richard's vigilance at the siege of Acre defeated

nocturnal attempts of the infidels, the owl seemed a most appropriate cognizance. *"Sapiens qui vigilat"* is the motto used by one branch of the family, and an appropriate one for this coat-of-arms.

Hezekiah Fowler, the immediate subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Darke county, Ohio, and there received a common school education, also attended the Normal at Ada, Hardin county, that state, two terms, and he began life for himself at a teacher, which he followed seven years in the district schools of his native county, farming in the summer months in the meantime. He remained on the home farm until he was married, then commenced farming for himself, although as a teacher he had been most successful, but finally tired of the confinement of the school room. He rented land for seven years after his marriage, and in 1890 bought the farm of eighty-five acres where he now resides in Wayne township, Randolph county, Indiana, and is successfully engaged in general farming, keeping a good grade of live stock and his land well cultivated. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a member of the advisory board of his township. He belongs to the National Horse Thief Detective Association.

Mr. Fowler was married on September 20, 1883, to Margaret Jennie Wilson, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, February 14, 1861. She is a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Davis) Wilson, farmers of Greene county, Ohio, during the generation that is past, the death of Mr. Wilson having occurred September 18, 1904, the mother of Mrs. Fowler surviving until January 29, 1905. Mrs. Fowler was educated in the district schools of Greene and Montgomery counties, Ohio, and finished at the Normal at Lebanon, that state. She taught school two terms.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fowler: Margaret Gertrude, born in Darke county, Ohio, September 24, 1884, was educated in the common schools and graduated at the high school in Union City, later from the Normal State College, at Oxford, Ohio, in 1908, received subsequently the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1912, having made an excellent record in all the above named institutions. She has taught three terms of school, and since her graduation has taught two years in Hartwell school, fifth grade, taught one year in Wayne township, Central school, the first term of school in the new building in 1912. She taught mathematics and botany. Mary Mildred, second daughter of our subject, was born in Randolph county, Indiana, October 26, 1888, was educated in the district schools, and was graduated from the high school at Union City. She taught three terms of school, and at this writing is in her last year in Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, spec-

ializing in the liberal arts. Ethel May, third of our subject's children, was born in Randolph county May 18, 1892, was educated in the home schools and was graduated from the high school at Union City in 1911; she then took a normal course in Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, and also studied at the Angola Tri-State College of Indiana. She has taught two years in the schools of Wayne township. Opal Agnes, youngest of our subject's children, was born in Randolph county May 7, 1902, and is in her seventh grade in school. These children were given every advantage possible, and, being good students and talented, have become highly educated and cultured and are popular with a wide circle of friends of the best class of people in the county.

THOMAS C. PEACOCK.

Fame may look to the clash of resounding arms for its heroes; history's pages may be filled with the record of the deeds of the so-called great who have deluged the world with blood, destroyed kingdoms, created dynasties and left their names as plague spots upon civilization's escutcheon; the poet may embalm in deathless song the short and simple annals of the poor; but there have been comparatively few to sound the praise of the brave and sturdy pioneer who, among the truly great and noble is certainly among the deserving of at least a little space on the category of the immortals. To him more than to any other is civilization indebted for the brightest jewel in its diadem, for it was he that blazed the way and acted as vanguard for the mighty army of progress that within the past three-quarters of a century has conquered Indiana's wilderness and transformed it into one of the best and most enlightened of the commonwealths of America's domain.

The Peacocks are a pioneer family, and the name has stood for progress in Randolph county for many decades, one of the well known members being Thomas C. Peacock, a farmer of Wayne township. He was born in this township and county April 13, 1851. He is a son of William Peacock, who was born October 10, 1818, and spent his life engaged in farming, and died January 3, 1907. He married Mary Thomas, who was born August 22, 1817, and died March 8, 1903. They were born in Wayne county, and both represented frontier families. Here they grew to maturity, received such educational advantages as the old-time schools afforded, and were married in 1840, and at once took up their abode in Randolph county, locating in the wilderness. Mr. Peacock followed teaming for sev-

eral years in his earlier life, hauling produce to Cincinnati and bringing goods back with him, thus being away from home a great deal, and in the nights that he was absent the young wife would barricade the door of her lonely cabin as best she could against the wolves and other wild beasts. The paternal grandfather, Amos Peacock, was born in 1787. He married Hannah Hill, who was born in 1793, both being natives of Randolph county, North Carolina. Owing to the large number of early settlers from that county to this section of Indiana, Randolph county, this state was named for the one in the old Tar state of the same name. Amos Peacock was one of these early emigrants, making the long journey from the far southland here in 1831, finding here only a vast wilderness, with no clearings. Elijah Peacock, a twin brother of Elisha Peacock, is the younger of nine children and the only survivor. He owns and occupies the old homestead, where he was born, and which has been in the family since 1818. Elijah Peacock was born January 28, 1831. He married Agnes S. Brown, who was born in Cheltman, England, January 16, 1837. Seven children were born to them, six of whom are living. The death of the mother occurred April 1, 1911. The children are: Amos H., born September 1, 1854; Frances Eleanor, born October 28, 1857; Charlton Alva, born December 15, 1862; Joseph C., born October 20, 1864; Charlotte Eudora, born December 12, 1868; Corella Belle, born February 1, 1872; Lilla Alta, born February 14, 1876. Charlotte Eudora married Lilburn Stanley, and her death occurred in 1902. She had no children. The father of Amos Peacock was Abram Peacock. He was twice married, his second wife being Anna Joy.

Thomas C. Peacock grew to manhood in his native locality and received a common school education. He has always followed farming, and at the age of twenty-one began life for himself. His noble wife has been of great assistance to him. They have reared and educated their children in good shape, and have a fine farm of one hundred acres, which, with the exception of a small competence from their parents, our subject and wife have made themselves. They have a comfortable home and are highly respected in the community. Politically, our subject is Independent, and he is a Quaker in his religious faith.

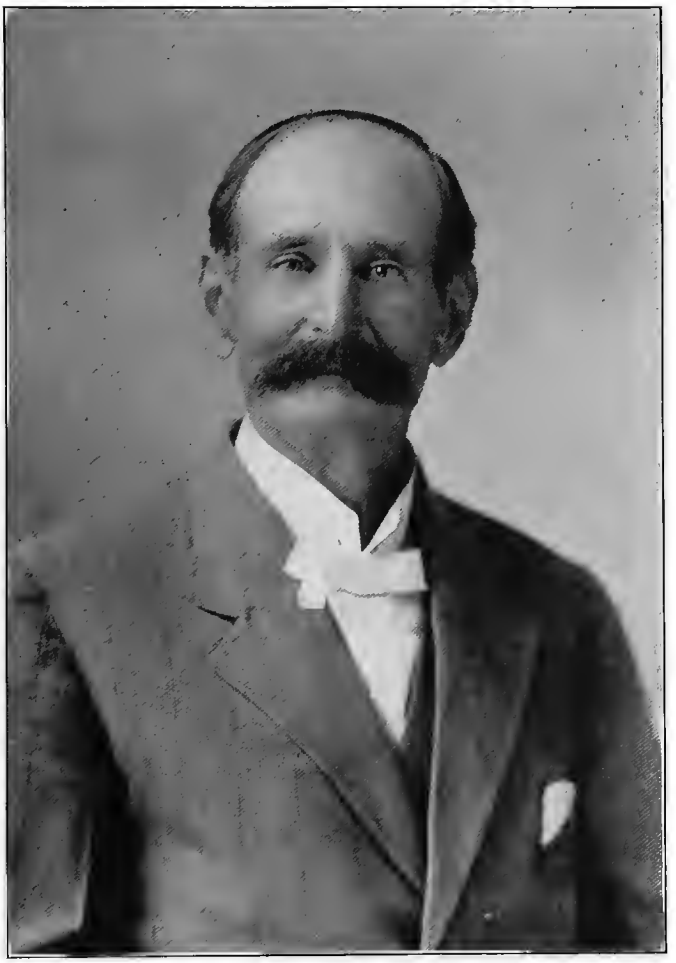
Thomas C. Peacock was married October 19, 1872, to Martha Alice Shultz, who was born in Spartanburg, Indiana, August 16, 1854. She was reared and educated in Randolph county, where her people have long been well and favorably known. A record of the Shultz family is found on another page of this volume.

To Mr. and Mrs. Peacock the following children have been born: Harry, born September 18, 1873, married Sarah Alice Brumfield in 1897; he was educated in the common schools of his township and was graduated from the Winchester high school, later taking a business course at Richmond, Indiana; he had five children, Pauline died at the age of four years; Frances W., Ruth Olive, Ralph C. and Virgil Eugene. Indianola, the second child of our subject, was born June 14, 1875, was educated in the common schools and graduated from the Winchester high school, also went nearly three years to the State Normal at Terre Haute, when her health failed and she was obliged to give up her work, but later she taught school three years in Jackson and Wayne townships; on November 16, 1898, she married J. W. Harris, and in November, 1907, they removed to Kings county, California, where he is engaged in the contracting business, and is also township judge; they have no children. Ethel Peacock, born September 6, 1880, was educated in the common schools and the Harrisville high school; she married Harry G. Kemp, May 3, 1906, and they have one child, Ronald C., who was born February 23, 1908. Elsie Peacock, born July 17, 1883, was educated in the common schools, and then attended Deaconess Hospital in Indianapolis for three years, preparing to be a trained nurse, and was graduated in 1909; she is single and is making her home in Indianapolis. Bernice May Peacock, born May 21, 1892, was educated in the common schools and the Winchester high school, but was compelled to give up schooling on account of failing health; she married James Blaine Clark June 26, 1912.

JOHN D. MARKER.

The veterans of the great Union army that saved the nation from disruption during its darkest period should be justly proud of what they have done for succeeding generations, having left an inheritance of which we should be very grateful; indeed, we owe them a debt of gratitude which we can never repay. Now that "the sunset of life" is upon them, and the "grand army of the republic" is continually marching across the "great divide" to join the phantom army in the Silent Land, let us of the aftermath accord them every courtesy and honor, and prove our gratitude for what they have achieved while we have the opportunity. One of this worthy number is John D. Marker, of Randolph county, a farmer and gardener of Spartanburg.

Mr. Marker was born in Preble county, Ohio, on a farm, May 14, 1843.



JOHN D. MARKER.

He is a son of Paul and Isabelle (West) Marker. The father was born in Pennsylvania in 1804 and when a boy he came with his parents to Ohio, the father, Lewis Marker, entering one hundred and sixty acres of land in Darke county. The elder Marker was a soldier in the war of 1812. Paul Marker devoted his active life to farming and gunsmithing, having had a natural mechanical gift which he developed until he was quite a skilled workman. His death occurred in 1897.

John D. Marker spent his early life in Ohio and there received a fairly good education in the common schools. He proved his patriotism by enlisting in the Federal army shortly after the commencement of the great war of the Rebellion as a member of Company C, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which he joined in May, 1861. He was sent at once to the front and was in several minor engagements in Virginia, later fighting at Perryville, Kentucky, and in the great battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, also those in the Atlanta campaign under Sherman. He then went with the army to Nashville, Tennessee, under Thomas and helped repulse Hood. After serving for some time in eastern Tennessee he was sent to Texas, and was mustered out of the service and honorably discharged on December 5, 1865. He veteranized at Chattanooga in 1863. He was wounded at Shiloh when a Minie ball struck him on the right cheek, coming out near the neck. He was also wounded at Stone River, a bullet striking him in the left leg, and the same kind of a missile struck him in the left shoulder at Chickamauga. The last wound has given him more or less trouble ever since.

After his career as a soldier, which was a most faithful and gallant one, Mr. Marker returned home. He spent one year in school, then took up the lightning rod business which he followed for five years. For many years he has followed gardening in the summer and selling trees in the winter. He has been very successful and owns three farms east of Spartanburg, one of forty acres, another of eighty acres and a third of three acres. His land is well-improved, properly fertilized and very productive.

Politically Mr. Marker is a Democrat, and in religious matters is a member of the Christian church. He belongs to the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic in which he has held all the offices.

Mr. Marker was married in 1869 to Martha Nail, a native of Shelbyville, Indiana, and to this union one child was born, a daughter, June Marker, who married a Mr. Blackman and they live in Oklahoma. The wife and mother passed to her rest in 1873, after four years of married life, she being then a young woman. Our subject was again married in 1897 to Sarah J.

Moore, who was born in Randolph county, in July, 1840. By a previous marriage to Wm. Moore, Mrs. Marker became the mother of two children, viz.: John, deceased, and Dora Moore, who married J. O. Wise, he being now deceased.

JOHN BURROUGHS.

The early pioneers of Randolph county, having blazed the path of civilization to this part of the state, finished their labors and passed from the scene, leaving the country in possession of their descendants and to others who came at a later period and builded on the foundation which they laid so broad and deep. Among the former class was the well-remembered farmer and influential citizen whose name forms the caption of this biographical memoir and also his worthy father before him. The name of John Burroughs ever stood for industry in connection with general farming and for good conduct in all the relations of life, and is deserving of a place in the history of the locality where he so long lived and for the general upbuilding of which he always did what he could.

Mr. Burroughs was born in Nettle Creek township, Randolph county, in 1838. He was a son of John and Martha (Chambers) Burroughs. The father was born on February 9, 1793, in Virginia. The mother was born on May 8, 1799, in North Carolina. They left their homes in Dixieland in a very early day and came to Indiana, locating in Randolph county in the early thirties, and here they spent the rest of their lives on a farm. They were the parents of twelve children, all of whom grew to maturity except one, John, of this memoir, being next to the youngest.

John Burroughs was reared on the home farm and he worked hard when a boy. He received his education in the rural schools of those early days. He remained on the home farm until his father's death, then bought a farm in Wayne county, Indiana, later removing to the state of Kansas, where he remained two years, then came back to Randolph county, Indiana, where he bought eighty acres, later buying forty acres more, and this land he farmed successfully as long as he was physically able, but finally his health failed, but he remained on the farm until the fall of 1909, when he bought a home in Losantville, this county, and removed thereto, but lived only a short time thereafter, his death occurring December 14, 1909.

Politically, Mr. Burroughs was a Republican, and for a number of years served his township as supervisor in a very able manner.

Mr. Burroughs was married on March 25, 1858, to Sarah J. Pollard, a

daughter of Stephen and Rachel (Jordan) Pollard. The father was a native of Kentucky, but the mother was born in Wayne county, Indiana. The parents of both were early pioneer farmers. Mr. Pollard farmed all his life. He and his wife are both deceased. Their family consisted of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, Mrs. Burroughs and her youngest sister are the only two living at this writing.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs, namely: Lilie B., born on October 9, 1861, died on October 21, 1880. She married J. N. Johnson, who is now residing on the farm of our subject's widow. One daughter was born, November 25, 1878, to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, whom they named Bessie May; she married Dr. F. E. McKinnon, a dentist of Losantville, and they have two children, Ruth and Maurice. The second child of our subject and wife, Jesse P. Burroughs, was born August 9, 1867, and he died August 22, 1892. He married Alice Hunt and to them one child was born, Cornelius Carl, whose birth occurred July 6, 1886; he married Hazel I. Burroughs (no relation), and to them two children have been born, Gladys Irene and Altie.

Mrs. Sarah J. Burroughs lives alone. She still owns the excellent farm of one hundred and twenty acres which her late husband brought up to such a high state of improvement and cultivation. She is an active worker in the Methodist church, of which she has long been a member. She is a well preserved woman, appearing much younger than her years, is cheerful and kindly and therefore has a host of warm friends. She is charitably inclined and sympathizes in a substantial manner with the needy and distressed.

JOHN R. PRICE.

Although no section of the great Hoosier state is richer in opportunities or offers greater advantages to its citizens than does Randolph county, success is not here to be obtained through desire alone, but is to be persistently worked for, there being various obstacles to be overcome just as in every country, so the idler knows nothing of the rich rewards that come to the toilers in the locality of which this history deals. John R. Price, farmer of the vicinity of Union City, is evidently entitled to rank with that class of hard-working citizens who prefer to follow the old maxim of "go it alone," rather than depend upon others to contribute to his support and progress. Having spent his entire life in this county, it is evident that he has preferred to remain at home rather than seek some mythical "better

country," and here he has not only reaped the fruitage of a well-directed energy, but has so ordered his course in all the relations of life as to command the respect of all his neighbors and acquaintances.

Mr. Price was born in Randolph county, Indiana, January 3, 1869. He is a son of John Price, who was born January 5, 1826. The latter was a son of Solomon and Barbara Price, who located in Darke county, Ohio, in 1834, and from there came to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1837. They were the parents of fourteen children, seven of whom are now living. The elder Price was treasurer of the Union City and White River Turnpike Company, of which he was a heavy stockholder. He was a good business man, was highly respected by all who knew him and was one of the influential men of his day in this locality. His wife was a daughter of John Dixon.

The subject of this sketch has three brothers and three sisters, namely: Mrs. Barbara Burk, Mrs. Martha Harrison, and Mrs. Sadie Wilson; Samuel H., Robert L., and George E. Robert L. Price was born in Wayne township, Randolph county, December 25, 1859, and here he grew to manhood and received a common school education. He has been twice married, his first wife, Aseneth E. Frazier, died in 1879, leaving one son, Charles Loring Price, who has remained single, and is now living in Cincinnati, Ohio. Robert L. Price was married in January, 1886, to Constance May Euott, of French ancestry. When eighteen years old Robert L. Price left home and began life for himself. He spent twenty years in St. Louis, Missouri. He has traveled all through the southern and western states. He took his family to California and there spent about a year. He has seen a large portion of the United States and a great deal of Canada. He is a farmer, owner of a good farm of a little over one hundred and forty-six acres. He has two children by his second marriage, namely: Walter Robert, who married Edna Poffenbarger, residing in Muncie, Indiana; and Oliver Harold, who is single and living at home.

John Price, father of our subject, was born in Maryland, and he was eight years old when he came with his parents to Indiana. When but a boy he began buying unimproved land, which he would clear and trade for more land, and at his death he had accumulated six hundred and forty acres of valuable land, all improved and under cultivation. He not only farmed on an extensive scale but also dealt in livestock of all kinds and became very prosperous. His death occurred in 1898. His wife, known in her maidenhood as Sarah Dixon, died June 20, 1897.

John R. Price, our subject, grew to manhood on the home farm and

received his education in the public schools of his locality. When a young man he took up farming for a livelihood and this has continued to be his vocation. He has been very successful, having worked hard and managed well. He was twenty years old when he began life for himself by operating one of his father's farms, which he continued to do until his father's death, whereupon he purchased the immediate interest of the estate, and has now a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, which he has placed under a high state of improvement and cultivation and on which he carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. He has an attractive residence and good outbuildings.

Mr. Price was married on October 2, 1887, to Nellie E. Jeffers, who was born in Danville, Hendricks county, Indiana, September 12, 1868, the daughter of E. Jeffers, who died when Mrs. Price was sixteen years old. To the union of our subject and wife the following children have been born: Clarence E., born July 4, 1888, married Ada Moore, daughter of Henan Moore, of Winchester, and they have one child, Ronald Dolphin Price, born March 1, 1912; Lottie Blanche married Daniel Clark, and to them two children were born, Bertha May, born in 1910, and Lorin, born March 25, 1912; Bertha Irene, who is a graduate of Harrisville high school of the class of 1912, married Murrell Rowe, a son of Frank Rowe; Opal Marie, born March 25, 1898; and Anna Ethel, born August 3, 1900. Leander J. Price married Ethel Welch, a daughter of Jacob Welch, and they have one child, John J., born February 2, 1913.

Politically, Mr. Price is a Republican. He belongs to the Christian church. He has been a member of the advisory board of his township for the past eight years, and his long retention would indicate satisfactory service on his part. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CLYDE E. SHULTZ.

Among the younger generation of farmers of Wayne township, Randolph county, who is deserving of the large degree of success which has come to him is Clyde E. Shultz. He finds himself the owner of a valuable farm at an age when most tillers of the soil are just getting well started, and he is doubly entitled to congratulations when we learn that he has acquired his own property. Judging from his splendid success so early it is reasonable to predict a time when he will stand in the forefront of the agriculturists of the locality of which this history deals.

Mr. Shultz was born near Harrisville, Randolph county, November 10, 1883. He is a son of Charles F. Shultz, of Wayne township, a well known farmer, who was born in Spartanburg, Indiana, in 1858, and whose death occurred October 24, 1909. He was a man of thrift, public spirit and excellent character and popular in his community. The mother of our subject was known in her maidenhood as Orabell Kayler, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1861, and her death occurred November 20, 1895. Peter M. Shultz, the paternal grandfather, was born in Highland county, Kentucky, August 16, 1833. He came to Randolph county many years ago and is at present living in Union City, at the advanced age of eighty years. He has devoted principally all his life to general farming. He is a man of fine character and worthy of the high regard in which he is held by all who know him. His wife, Julia Ann Moore, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, from which state she came with her parents when a child to Randolph county, Indiana, the long journey being made in a one-horse wagon. The family settled one mile east of what is now the village of Spartanburg, and there developed a good farm from the wilderness. The death of Mrs. Peter M. Shultz occurred in September, 1902. George W. Shultz, the paternal great-grandfather, lived in Boone county, Indiana, and was a well known pioneer citizen there. His wife was Martha Alice Shultz.

Clyde E. Shultz grew to manhood on the home farm in this county and there he assisted with the general work, and he received his education in the common schools of Wayne township, and at the tender age of sixteen years he began life for himself, farming, and he has continued this line of endeavor to the present time with ever-increasing success until he is now the owner of a valuable and well-improved farm of one hundred and sixty-eight acres in Wayne township, which is well cultivated and well stocked. He has a good dwelling and outbuildings and is carrying on the various departments of his work like an old-timer, each year finding him further advanced than the preceding.

Mr. Shultz is also engaged in operating a saw mill and devotes the greater portion of his time to this business. The mill has a capacity of about eight thousand feet per day.

Mr. Shultz was married February 27, 1902, to Blanche D. Fortenbaugh, who was born in Harrisville, Indiana, and here she grew to womanhood and received a common school education. She is a daughter of John B. and Naoma Fortenbaugh, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume.

To our subject and wife the following children have been born: Mary

Agnes, born November 15, 1907; Ethel Adene, born May 15, 1910; Leah Alice, born March 7, 1913; Fred Calvin died in infancy.

Mr. Shultz is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of the Golden Eagle.

CURTIS M. SHIERLING.

In the life history of Curtis M. Shierling, farmer, of Randolph county, the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article, we find evidence of peculiar characteristics that always make for achievement, persistency, coupled with fortitude and honorable traits, and as a result of such a life, he stands today one of the representative citizens of his township, well-known and highly respected by all.

Mr. Shierling was born in Ward township, Randolph county, November 7, 1865, and he has been content to spend his life in his native locality. He is a son of Philip and Emeline (Ford) Shierling, whose family consisted of four children, namely: Francis, who died at the age of thirty-four years, married Dora Nickey, and to them two children were born, Rosco and Almira; he was engaged in general farming in this county; Curtis M., our subject, was second in order of birth; Ida has been twice married, first to Marion Nickey, then to Richard Milo Fraze, a farmer of Ward township, and she has five sons and one daughter; Perl, who is engaged in farming in Ward township, married Stella Harshman, and to them three children have been born.

The father of the above named children was born in the state of Ohio, and the paternal grandfather was a native of Germany, born in Baden-Baden. The mother of our subject was born in Ohio and there she and Mr. Shierling grew to maturity, were educated in the public schools and were married and from there they finally moved to Indiana and established the future home of the family in Randolph county.

Curtis M. Shierling grew to manhood on the home farm in this county and there he assisted with the general work during the crop seasons and he received his education in the schools of Saratoga and the high school at Winchester. He began life for himself as a general farmer and this he has continued successfully to the present time, being now owner of a finely improved and valuable farm, of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, on which is always to be seen an excellent grade of livestock and a good set of buildings.

Mr. Shierling was married April 20, 1887, to Sally Florence Crum, a daughter of John and Catherine (Brenaman) Crum, both natives of Virginia. They came to Randolph county in 1883, locating near Stone Station in Ward township, and later moved to Saratoga, where he died. He followed farming through life. They were the parents of five living children, namely: Martha Angeline; Frances Elizabeth; J. L.; Mary Ella; and Sally Florence, our subject's wife.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shierling three children have been born, namely: Roy, born November 15, 1888, lives in Bloomington, Indiana, where he is attending the State University, preparing to become a teacher, he taught two years in the Saratoga High School; Marjorie, born May 21, 1896; Reva, born December 8, 1906.

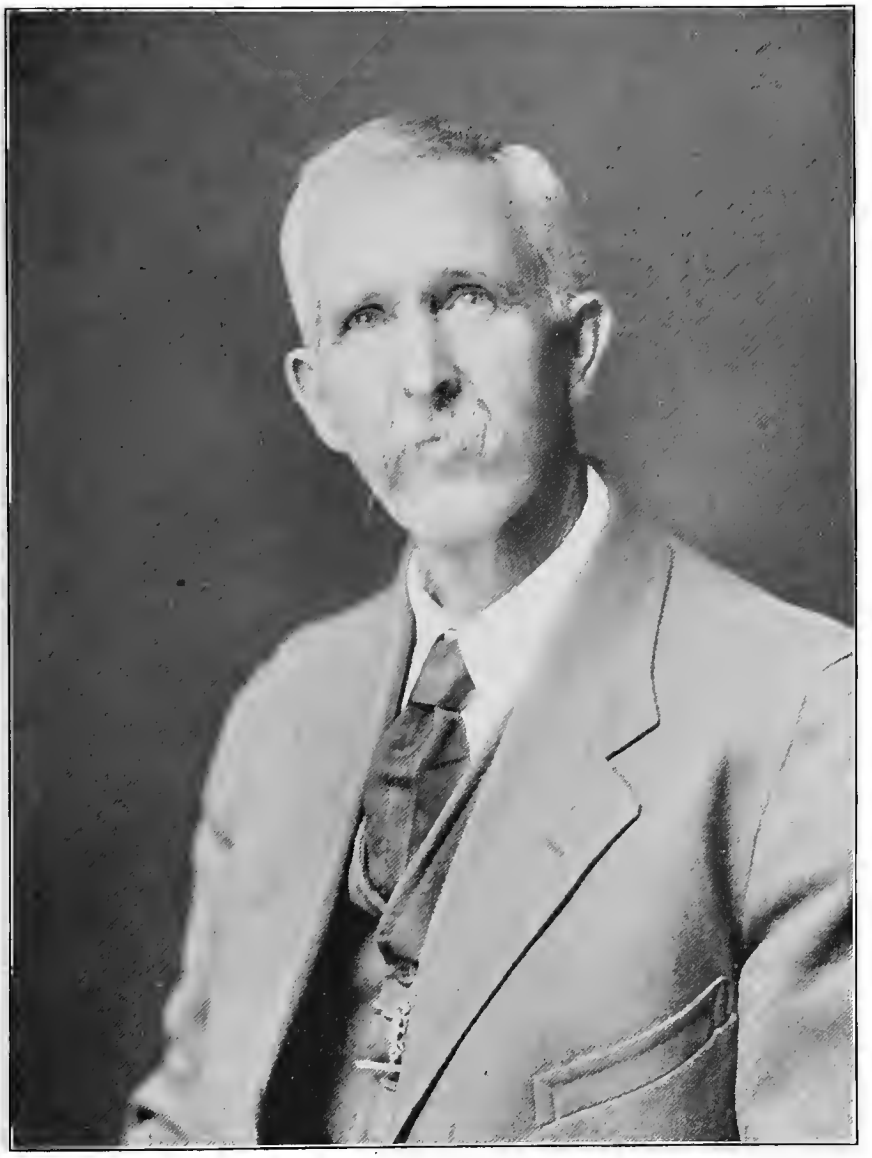
Politically Mr. Shierling is a Republican and fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He attends the United Brethren church.

JOHN WESLEY STARBUCK.

Many of the choice farms of Randolph county were made wholly by the owners thereof, not a cent having been inherited. It is also true that many of the best farms were almost wholly inherited from the parents of the present holders. It would seem at first glance that the latter owners were the ones to be congratulated, but this is not always the case, for very often in their youth they did not receive the proper training as to thrift and industry that would enable them to save and manage their large inheritance. On the contrary it may be set down as an unqualified truth that the man who by hard knocks made all his property, beginning as a poor boy, learned at the same time how to take care of it. To know how to save money, as well as to know how to make it, is of the greatest importance, in the rearing of a boy. Such training was received by John Wesley Starbuck, farmer, of Washington township. He was thrown on his own resources when of tender age and has had to "hoe his own row" through life, but he has succeeded nicely.

Mr. Starbuck was born in White River township, this county, April 2, 1855. He is a son of Cyrus and Elizabeth (Jones) Starbuck. The father was born in South Carolina, March 16, 1807. The mother was a daughter of Michael and Nancy Jones and was born near Winchester, Indiana, where she was reared. The father left the sunny South when a young man and located in Randolph county, this state, and here he met and married our subject's mother and they established their home on a farm in White River township.

MRS. JOHN W. STARBUCK.



JOHN W. STARBUCK.

John W. Starbuck had very little opportunity to attend school. When only nine years old he left home to work for his uncles, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, then began life for himself, engaging in farming which he has continued to the present time with success, being now owner of a valuable and well-kept farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Washington township. It is all under cultivation. He has a good grade of livestock and on his place is to be seen a comfortable home and convenient outbuildings. He makes a specialty of shorthorn cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs.

Mr. Starbuck was married August 2, 1879, to Sarah E. Jackson, who was born in White River township, Randolph county, October 3, 1862, and there she was reared and received a common school education. To our subject and wife four children have been born, namely: Robert died in infancy; Elizabeth M., born February 22, 1880, is the wife of W. Longenecker; Hattie is the wife of Clarence Engle; Roy H., born September 6, 1888, married Grace Mote of Greensfork township, and is working the home farm with his father.

Politically, Mr. Starbuck is a Republican, and he belongs to the Friends church, and is also recognized as one of the leading and progressive citizens of the county.

ALDEN J. EDWARDS.

The farms of the United States produce an annual farm value greater than any other agricultural country on the globe. The American farm is the largest, it is true, but the final test of a successful producer is net receipts per farmer, and that is in favor of the American plowman. In this class must consistently be mentioned the name of Alden J. Edwards, one of the most painstaking and therefore, most successful farmers of West River township, Randolph county, a man, now just in the prime of middle life, but who has already accomplished more than many of our farmers of much more extensive experience.

Mr. Edwards was born in the above named township and county, April 5, 1870. He is a son of G. W. and Victoria (Harris) Edwards, a well known family of this locality, which is given a separate sketch elsewhere in this volume. Our subject has one brother and one sister, the former, William Edwards, operates his father's farm; the latter, Ida, is the wife of Cliff Gordon, of West River township.

Mr. Edwards of this review was reared on the home farm where he worked hard when a boy, and he received his early education in the common schools. He began farming when a young man and this has continued to be his chief life work, and he has made a success as a general farmer and stock raiser, keeping his land well improved and well tilled. He raises a good grade of livestock and has a comfortable home. His farm is comprised of one hundred and twenty-two acres and is well located.

Mr. Edwards was married December 20, 1893, to Carrie Adamson, a native of West River township, where she grew to womanhood and was educated in the common schools. She is a daughter of William L. Adamson, a well known farmer of West River township, who was born in this community, February 5, 1837, a son of one of our oldest settlers, Abraham and Nancy (Botkin) Adamson. William L. Adamson married Mary Stanley in 1867, a daughter of James Stanley, a farmer and merchant of Wayne county, and to these parents four children were born, namely: Willie Edgar, deceased; Carrie, wife of Mr. Edwards, of this sketch; Orrie B., a farmer of West River township; India M., wife of Charles Bales, of West River township. The father, William L. Adamson, was a soldier in the Civil War for three years and saw a great deal of hard service in the far South. He is engaged in farming in this township, owning a valuable farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres. A complete sketch of him appears on another page of this volume.

To Alden J. Edwards and wife one child has been born, Garver Hobart, born July 27, 1896.

Politically Mr. Edwards is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ALEN B. SLUSHER.

Alen B. Slusher was born in Randolph county, January 31, 1851, and is the son of George and Sarah (Hogston) Slusher. November 29, 1873, he was married to Sarah Wright, daughter of Isaac Wright, of White River township, and to them have been born seven children, six boys and one girl. George died in infancy as did also Joseph; John lives at Muncie and conducts a garage, his wife was Jessie Brubaker; they have no children. Will, of Montpelier, married Cora Martin and has two children, Kenneth and Lela. Francis, of Traverse City, Michigan, is

successful as a beekeeper, his wife was Blanche North, and they have one child, Donald. Ambrose died at the age of three years.

The youngest of Mr. Slusher's children, Ethel Maria, was born October 10, 1897, and has begun a musical career that promises to be of remarkable brilliancy. Already she has a grasp of the most difficult compositions that indicates a profound and subtle genius at maturity. It is from such precocious people as Miss Slusher that the text books are written. She seems to grasp the range of music intuitively. Compositions embracing melody and form and the intricacies of phrasing, including motives, phrases, sections, periods and the larger divisions of subjects and episodes, are executed by her with the utmost ease and facility. And in harmony and tone coloring her execution is quite as facile as in phrasing. Miss Slusher should be one of the greatest virtuosos known in this county and doubtless will be. She has the faculties that have made such artists as Bertha Frielling, Fannie Zeisler, Katherine Goodson, Mathilde Verne and Helen Hopekirk famous. And she has the advantage of beginning at a time when the flexibility of muscle and mind is in its early stages of development. Miss Slusher is just such a prodigy as Joe Hoffman was in his boyhood days. Her intellect predominates. Her felicitous rendition of the nocturnes and dance themes of Chopin, the sonatas of Beethoven, the operas of Mozart and Donizetti and the rhapsodies of Liszt give one an idea of the scope of her powers. Even at so young an age they embrace the most difficult and beautiful in musical composition.

Six of the brothers and sisters of Alen B. Slusher are dead. Their names were William, Polly, Eliza, Anderson, Martha and Sarah. Those living are Leon, of Blackford county, a farmer; Amanda, wife of Joseph Wiest, of Peru, Indiana, a brick mason, and Henry of Randolph county, a farmer, who married Beulah Hoffman. The father and mother of Mr. Slusher came from Virginia to Indiana when this part of the country was a wilderness. Mrs. Slusher's father was a Virginian, but came here from Pennsylvania. He was married twice, and Mrs. Slusher has seven half-brothers and sisters living.

The subject of this review is a member of the Catholic church, was educated in the public schools and is a Democrat in politics. And he is true to his educational training and religious and political affiliations. Any movement pertaining to education, religion or politics excites his sincere interest. He is one of the men well up in the leadership of his party that have made Indiana a Democratic State.

WILLIAM ALBERT HERNLEY.

A painstaking twentieth century farmer of Greensfork township, Randolph county, is William Albert Hernley, a native of this locality, which may account for his ability to demonstrate to all spectators his skill in husbandry. He was reared upon the farm and from his earliest years the sight of herds of cattle, sheep, horses and other domestic animals was a daily occurrence. Youthful experiences are the most stringent, and accordingly the lessons thus taught of general farming from infancy found a secure lodgment in his understanding. No young man could have better equipment for the duties of the farm than he received. There were not only the sleek herds and the beautiful fields of growing grain but also the sound judgment and able training of his father, so it is no wonder that he has made a success of his chosen vocation and that the future promises still larger emoluments for the care and toil he is expending.

Mr. Hernley was born near the village of Farmland, Randolph county, July 22, 1881. He is a son of Amos H. and Mary C. (Griffis) Hernley, a well known family of West River township, a complete sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume, to which the reader is respectfully referred.

William A. Hernley grew to manhood on the home farm and, being a sturdy lad and having a natural bent toward husbandry, he did full share of the work about the place when growing to manhood, finding time the meanwhile to receive a practical education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He remained on the homestead until the year 1901, when on June 19th he purchased forty acres of the J. D. Bowen farm, which he operated three years, during which he got a good start, then purchased eighty acres two and one-half miles west of Spartanburg, to which he removed in August, 1906, then purchased forty acres adjoining on the west, which he owned two months, then bought six acres east and owned that two months. His next purchase was fifty acres east of the village of Crete, in August, 1911, which he owned two years, then sold out and purchased his present place of fifteen acres. He recently purchased thirty-seven acres east of his present place and now owns a total of 120 acres. He makes a specialty of raising tobacco and has a large shed in which to properly care for the same. This was erected in 1909. He has eight acres in tobacco which nets him a good annual income. He also makes a specialty of raising Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China hogs. He has kept all the land that he has owned well improved, and has done a great deal of ditching. His cozy cottage which

WM. A. HERNLEY AND FAMILY.

stands on the main road was built in 1910. Politically he votes independently, and in religious matters is a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Hernley was married November 16, 1900, to Garcie M. Martin, who was born in Randolph county, and here she grew to womanhood and received her education. To this union three children have been born, namely: Emma Opal, Orla Kenneth, and Olva.

CURTIS M. SPERA.

It is noticeable in all communities that some men talk a great deal while others have little to say. Curtis M. Spera, farmer, of Randolph county, is able to express himself clearly and forcefully when it is necessary to talk, and is also well qualified to carry into execution his thoughts, and he is regarded as one of the strong factors in a community where there are many men of sound sense and ripe judgment. He has devoted his life to farming and has met with encouraging success all along the line as a result of his ability to see quickly what was needed and to do the right thing at the right time. He believes in adopting the latest and most approved methods in farming, believing it just as necessary as in any other line of business.

Mr. Spera was born in Portage county, Indiana, April 21, 1857. He is a son of George and Elizabeth (Shook) Spera, and was one of a family of four children, namely: Frank is deceased; Wilson, who is a carpenter and builder of Winchester, married Ella Brouse, and they have five children; Martha, who married B. F. Boltz, employed at the novelty works, in Winchester, has five children; Curtis M., of this sketch.

George Spera, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania where he spent his earlier years, and from which state he removed with his father to Ohio in an early day, and in 1859 he came to Indiana where he established his future home. During the Civil War he served gallantly for the Union, in the Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, remaining at the front three years. He saw much hard service and was once wounded. After the war he returned to Indiana and resumed farming. Both the Speras and Shooks are of German descent. The mother's family also removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio and later to Indiana. The death of the father occurred at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Curtis M. Spera grew to manhood on the home farm and he re-

ceived his education in the common schools. He began farming early in life and this has continued to be his vocation. He is now owner of a finely improved and productive farm of one hundred acres on which he carries on general farming and stock raising. He has a good home and convenient outbuildings.

Mr. Spera was married May 23, 1878, to Samantha Mullen, a daughter of Thomas Mullen, who died in July, 1911. He was a farmer by occupation and spent the latter years of his life in Winchester. He was twice married and had four children by his first wife; his union with his second wife resulted in the birth of eight children, an equal number of sons and daughters.

To Mr. and Mrs. Spera three children have been born, namely: Frank, born March 3, 1879, died October 13, 1898; Blanch married Reed DeVoss, a farmer near Fairview, Indiana, and they have two sons, Paul, born October 9, 1901, and Joseph, born October 31, 1907. Gladys, the youngest child of our subject and wife, married Carl Warren, a farmer near Saratoga, this county; their union has been without issue.

Mr. Spera attends the Christian church. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN C. RUBEY.

John C. Rubey, of Scotch descent, was born December 14, 1843, in Randolph county, the son of Dr. Samuel and Jane (McNulty) Rubey, who are natives of Ohio. After serving through the war in the Union army, Mr. Rubey took up farming for his life work and has heroically stuck to it unremittingly ever since. His achievements in the pursuits of agriculture are evidences of what a man can do in that line who gives his mind and time to them. He is a veteran and typical farmer, and for intelligent or scientific cultivation of the land, stands second to no one of similar calling in his county. He is one of those exceptional men who dignify a profession by adopting and pursuing it. The occupation of farming in Randolph county has been very greatly advanced by the fidelity and intelligence with which Mr. Rubey has followed it. His idea is that a man should give his time and talent to his profession, and acting upon this conviction he has demonstrated the value of it by the success he has achieved.

Mr. Rubey is one of seven children. His brothers and sister were as follows: Celestina, of Lynn, Ind., married Marcellus Brown, a farmer. They

have three children. William died at the age of fifteen, and James, who farmed in Nebraska, is also dead. Joseph, of Winchester, married three times, has two children and is a retired farmer. Ambrose, of Spartanburg, is also a retired farmer with two children. Daniel, of Kansas, is a farmer and has a wife and two children.

Mr. Rubey was married in 1866 to Mary Jane Jackson, daughter of James M. Jackson. One child, Arabell, was born to them, who married I. R. Thomas, a farmer of Spartanburg, and has two children. The second wife of Mr. Rubey was Flora McClure, whom he married in 1901, she dying in 1903. April 25, 1909, he married Mrs. M. H. Rubey, nee Houghtby; she having at the time five boys and one girl. The eldest child, Hazel, was born February 10, 1887; James, a civil engineer in Duluth, was born September 2, 1889; the date of Harold's birth, a graduate of Wabash College, was July 23, 1891, and that of Reed, December 16, 1893; John, of Duluth, with the Mesaba Railroad, was born July 30, 1895, and Charles, March 31, 1897.

Mr. Rubey attends the Methodist church and is a Progressive in politics. He believes in the old religion of John and Charles Wesley but in new methods of political procedure. In the Civil War, he served in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry for one year and in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry till the close of the war. He was at Vicksburg, Black River Bridge, Thompson's Hill, Mobile and Blakely.

The father of John C. Rubey was a practicing physician in Randolph county up to the time of his death, December 30, 1857, aged forty-five years. He came to this state from Harrison county, Kentucky, when a boy. The parents of the mother of Mr. Rubey came to Indiana from Pennsylvania when she was a child and settled on the site where the village of Hill Grove, in Darke county, Ohio, was afterward built. They were pioneers and dealt with the Indians. Her grandfather was a blacksmith with Gen. Wayne when he went through this section. Mr. Rubey's ancestry on his father's side was Scotch. Two of his uncles were physicians. His mother died February 5, 1893, aged seventy-five years.

The occupations successively of soldier and farmer have the elements in them that immortalize men. When armies were needed for the defense of the republic and constitutional government, Mr. Rubey voluntarily went to the front and stayed there till the last shot was fired. That is a great record. The supreme crisis in popular government was at the time of our Civil war, and the men who responded to the call for the defense of the constitution have a more brilliant fame than the soldiers of any other nation or time. As

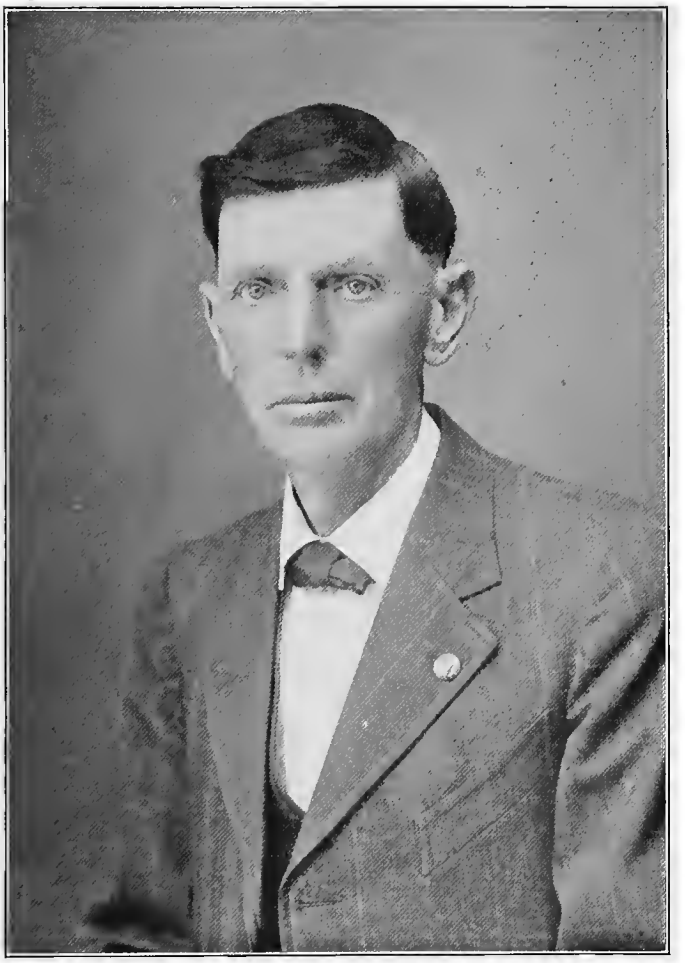
a soldier, Mr. Rubey participated in the heroic action that preserved constitutional liberty, and in his vocation of farmer his labor is a part of the great productive energy that feeds the nation he risked his life to save.

JAMES BUCHANAN JORDAN.

Few of the present day farmers of Randolph county had better equipment for their vocations than James B. Jordan received, for he had a natural liking for general husbandry to begin with and this was carefully developed by his father, one of the successful early-day tillers of the soil here. In addition to all this he received a good practical education in the common schools and in every way fitted for his future successful life upon the farm.

Mr. Jordan was born in Randolph county, Indiana, October 21, 1856. He is a son of the late Jesse Jordan, who was born in Wayne county, North Carolina, September 21, 1814. The latter was a son of Stephen and Sallie (Farmer) Jordan, and was one of the old families of the Tar state. Jesse Jordan left his native community in Dixie land when a young man and came to Randolph county, Indiana, where he bought land which he cleared and farmed the rest of his life. He was one of our early settlers and never left the farm. He prospered in the new country and at the time of his death owned a valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres. He died February 20, 1871. Politically he was a Democrat, and he belonged to the Baptist church. On July 16, 1845, he married Peninah Horn, who was born July 1, 1822. She was a daughter of Henry and Miriam (Wood) Horn. Her death occurred March 1, 1898. Seven children were born to these parents, named as follows: Sarah Elizabeth, born May 11, 1846; Isaac F., November 3, 1847, died May 23, 1913; Marcella C., October 31, 1851, died January 26, 1900; Texanna B., November 25, 1854, died February 27, 1898; James B., subject of this sketch; Dollie P., February 26, 1859; Miriam, October 16, 1862, died August 26, 1870.

Jesse, the father, having died when our subject was fourteen years of age, James B. Jordan grew up on the homestead and worked there when a boy in the summertime, attending the neighboring schools in the winter months, gaining an education by his own efforts. He began farming when a young man and this has continued to be his life work. He has always made a comfortable living and is now owner of about eighty acres of productive land, which he has cleared, ditched and developed into one of the choice farms of his neighborhood. Here he carries on general farming and raises considerable livestock for the market from year to year.



JAMES B. JORDAN.

Politically Mr. Jordan is a Democrat but he has never been very active in political affairs. He is a member of the Friends church.

Mr. Jordan was married to Ida M. Bowen, December 20, 1884. She was born in July, 1860, and is a daughter of James D. and Mary E. (Chenoweth) Bowen, an old family of this locality, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated in the common schools.

Six children have been born to our subject and wife, named as follows: Jessie B. is the wife of E. H. Coffin and they live in Henry county, Indiana; James H. is farming in Greensfork township, this county; Gerald R. is at home; Henry W. is teaching school in Greensfork township; Sol B. is at home; Ralph M. is attending school at this writing.

FREDERIC KABEL.

Our attention has frequently been called of late to the alarming decrease of farm products in the United States while its population is steadily increasing. We are told that our most priceless treasure, the fertility of our soil, has been so dissipated by slipshod methods in tilling it that we are now face to face with the necessity of increasing its power to produce or else go hungry in the near future. We who would eat must get in touch with the things of earth once more as consumers if not as producers. One of the energetic farmers who seems to clearly understand present day conditions is Frederic Kabel, of West River township, Randolph county, a man who has devoted his life to a study of general farming in all its phases and who is therefore an authority on the same.

Mr. Kabel was born in White River township, this county, July 15, 1853. He is a son of Philip and Mary (Getz) Kabel, and was one of ten children, namely: Peter and Philip are both deceased; Mary Adam and John are all living; Lizzie and Barbara are both deceased; Frederic, of this review; Nicholas is living; Charley died in youth. The parents of these children were both born in Germany, but they came to the United States when young and were married in Cincinnati, Ohio. The father was a wool carder by profession. He moved with his family to Richmond, Indiana, then to Hagerstown, finally to White River township, Randolph county, where his death occurred in March, 1898, at the advanced age of eighty-four years; his wife died on the homestead on February 10, 1902.

Frederic Kabel was reared on the home farm and educated in the

district schools. He was married December 21, 1879, to Florence Mercer, a daughter of John Mercer, a cooper by trade, who lived in West River township, and whose family consisted of ten children, eight daughters and two sons.

Seven children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Herbert, who lives in Winchester, taught school for a period of fourteen years, married Alma Gwin and they have two children; Florence, who is living near Fountain City, has been twice married, first to Bruce Keever, by whom she had one child, Dallas K.; her second marriage was to Clyde Miller, and to this union one child was born, Olive. Iva married Percy Stump, a farmer of White River township, and they have two sons, Corwin and Virgil; Ray died at the age of sixteen years; Clara is the widow of Henry Johnson, who was a farmer near Lynn; Ella, who was for four years primary teacher at Huntsville, was born February 17, 1892; Elfie, the youngest, was born February 12, 1899. These children were given excellent educational advantages. Ella was educated at the State University, at Bloomington, Herbert in the Normal, at Danville, and Clara in Marion.

Mr. Kabel has devoted his life to general farming and stock raising and has lived on his present finely improved and valuable farm for thirty-three years. His place consists of one hundred and forty acres and on it stand a good group of buildings, everything denoting excellent taste.

Politically, Mr. Kabel is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Lutheran church.

PLINY C. BARNARD, M. D.

Proper intellectual discipline, through professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success, has made Dr. Pliny C. Barnard, of Parker, Randolph county, eminent in his chosen calling, and for many years he has stood among the scholarly, enterprising and successful physicians and surgeons in a community long distinguished for the high order of its medical talent. Since coming here he has shown himself to be a high-minded, obliging, honorable and courteous gentleman who has the best interests of his town and county at heart and he has won the good will and confidence of the people throughout the locality of which this history treats.

Dr. Barnard was born July 12, 1868, in Henry county, Indiana. He is a son of Sylvester and Lavina (Myer) Barnard, and is one of a family

of six children, namely: Edna, who died at the age of forty-five years, was the wife of John Meckel, an architect, and she left four children; Hon. William O., a lawyer of New Castle, Indiana, was elected to Congress in 1908 and has a brilliant reputation as a politician; he married Mary Ballinger, of Spiceland, and they have four children; he was judge of the circuit court for six years and was prosecuting attorney for six years; Isaac M., who is farming in Rush county, married Emma Williams, and to them three children were born, one of whom is deceased; Jacob N., a banker at Daleville, Delaware county, married Carrie Nipp, and they have adopted two children; Lawrence Carl, a merchant of Winfield, Kansas, married Myrtle Nichols, of Middletown, Indiana, and they have two children; Dr. Pliny C., of this review. The father of the above named children spent his active life engaged in general farming and stock raising, in Fayette and Henry counties. He died January 27, 1914, at the age of eighty-five years. He grew up amid pioneer conditions and talked most interestingly of early-day conditions. His father came from North Carolina through the wilderness roads to Indiana in the year 1818 when the state was in its infancy and little improved. The Doctor's maternal grandparents were natives of Pennsylvania from which state they came to Indiana also in pioneer times. The mother of our subject died in 1908 at an advanced age.

Dr. Barnard grew to manhood on the home farm and he received his early education in the public schools, later attending the Normals at Spiceland and Terre Haute. In 1897 he entered the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis where he made a splendid record and from which he was graduated with the class of 1901. He began practicing at Oakville, Delaware county, Indiana, where he remained ten years, enjoying a large practice, then practiced two years at Hamilton, and has since been located at Parker, Randolph county, where he has built up a large and constantly growing practice.

Dr. Barnard was married April 5, 1901, to Agatha Leslie, of Tipton county, Indiana, where she grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of S. Parker Leslie and wife, and to this union three children have been born, namely: Harry Leslie, who died when nine months old; Mary L., born May 9, 1907, and Edna Lucille, born January 1, 1910.

Dr. Barnard is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Republican.

ORVILLE E. AUKERMAN.

Many families throughout the United States during the past few decades have gone to much trouble and expense to collect their records back to the first settlement of their ancestral emigrant, thus laying the foundation of a permanent family tree in this country for the benefit and pleasure of all descendants. There can be no doubt of the importance of this step. One of these days, in the entailment of estates, such a record will be invaluable to descendants. It will be found that those who do not have such a record will not be able to prove their right to inherit valuable property. The saving of such a record is simply a matter of self-preservation for the descendants. The Aukerman family, represented by Orville E., cashier of the Greensfork Township Bank, of Spartanburg, Randolph county, has preserved a fair record, good enough, no doubt, to make the claim certain in case of a misunderstanding over an estate, and this sketch will, to a certain extent, prove this claim.

Mr. Aukerman was born in German township, Darke county, Ohio, September 19, 1874. He is a son of James K. and Jennie (Cloyd) Aukerman. The father was born in the same locality as was our subject, on May 5, 1844. He is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Brower) Aukerman. Lewis Aukerman was born in Preble county, Ohio, September 24, 1802, and was of German descent. He grew up in his native state and devoted his active life to agricultural pursuits. His death occurred on October 16, 1854. His wife was also of German descent, and was born in Virginia, March 22, 1812, and died February 17, 1895. They became the parents of thirteen children. James K. Aukerman grew up on his father's farm in the old Buckeye state and he received the usual educational advantages of those early days in the rural districts. He turned his attention to farming when a young man and has followed this vocation all his life with the exception of a few years when he operated a threshing machine. He now owns a sixty-acre farm in German township, Darke county, Ohio. Politically he is a Democrat and in religious matters a Universalist. He and Jennie Cloyd were married in December, 1873. She was born December 28, 1854, in the township and county where she and her husband now reside. She is a daughter of Allen and Catherine (Leslie) Cloyd. To the parents of our subject five children were born, all living.

Orville E. Aukerman grew up on the home farm in Ohio and he received a good practical education in the common schools of his com-

munity, which has been greatly supplemented in later years by wide reading and actual contact with the business world. He spent one year in the Ohio Normal at Ada, Ohio, and two years at the National Normal at Lebanon, Ohio. He began life for himself by teaching, which he followed with much success for a period of eight years in Darke county, Ohio, and was fast winning a reputation as one of the leading educators of that county, but believing that a business career was more to his liking he abandoned the school room and took up the grain business in Lewisburg, Ohio, which he followed one year, then came to Crete, Indiana, and continued in the same line of endeavor for five years, building up the meanwhile a lucrative business. Returning to Ohio he located at New Madison and in 1910 came back to Randolph county, Indiana, this time taking up his residence at Spartanburg, and assisted in organizing the Greensfork Township Bank, and was elected cashier of the same, which position he has continued to hold to the present time in a manner that has reflected much credit on his ability and to the eminent satisfaction of the stockholders and patrons of the bank.

Politically, Mr. Aukerman is a Democrat and religiously he is a Universalist. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, in which lodge he has held high office and is also a member of the Indiana Grand Lodge of this order. He also belongs to the Masonic order.

Mr. Aukerman was married September 3, 1902, to Ora Pickens, who was born in German township, Darke county, Ohio, and there grew to womanhood and was educated in the common schools. Three children have been born to this union, namely: James R., born May 12, 1906; Ralph O., born January 1, 1910, and Myron O., born July 21, 1911.

RALPH V. MURRAY.

Washington township has among its citizens some of the leading farmers of Randolph county. The Murray family, of which Ralph V., is a most creditable representative, has been, it would seem, especially favored by Ceres, supposed to be, according to the ancient mythologies, the goddess of husbandry, having charge of crops, especially grains, for the Murrays have for many decades been known among the most successful agriculturists of the locality of which this history treats.

Ralph V. Murray was born December 4, 1841, in Henry county, Indiana. He is a son of Cornelius B. and Lucinda (Burroughs) Murray,

who were of Irish and German descent. The birth of the father occurred in 1812, in Ohio, from which state he removed with his parents when a lad, to Indiana. They were William and Martha Murray, who settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Henry county, and there spent the rest of their lives. Cornelius Murray, great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and when a young man he emigrated to the United States and fought in our Revolutionary War, being about twenty-seven years of age when he enlisted. After the close of the struggle, he married Elizabeth McFadden, and they settled in New Jersey, later removing to Butler county, Pennsylvania, in which state William Murray, grandfather of our subject, was born. The latter married Mary Boal in 1804 and to them ten children were born. Leaving the Keystone state they removed to Butler county, Ohio, in 1813, where they remained until 1834, when they came to Wayne county, Indiana, and for six years William Murray was keeper of the county infirmary there. He subsequently removed with his family to a farm in Henry county, where he spent the rest of his days, dying when about eighty years of age. Cornelius B. Murray, father of our subject, came to Indiana in 1833 and was one of the early school teachers in Wayne, Delaware and Henry counties, dying when about eighty-two years of age.

Ralph V Murray received a common school education and he remained on the home farm until in August, 1861, when he proved his patriotism by enlisting in Company D, Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he saw much hard service and fought in a number of the leading battles, including Pittsburg Landing, Corinth and Chickamauga, being wounded in the latter, and for two months he was confined in the hospital, and it was nine months before he could rejoin his company. He was discharged November 1, 1864, having proved a most gallant defender of the Union. Returning to his home community he operated his father's farm for some time, then worked in a woolen factory for six months. He first settled on a place south of Farmland, where he remained two years, then spent a year in Wayne county. He afterwards operated the homestead and finally purchased one hundred and four acres where he still resides in Washington township. He has brought his place up to a high state of improvement and cultivation and carries on general farming and stock raising successfully. He keeps a good grade of livestock and he has a pleasant home and good outbuildings and many kinds of modern farming implements. He owns a

threshing machine, in fact has been engaged in threshing for a period of over thirty-five years and is one of the best known men in this line of business in the county. He also owns a clover hulling outfit and has threshed and hulled all over this section of the state.

Mr. Murray was married March 8, 1866, to Frances J. Boyden, a daughter of Orville and Bethia (Miller) Boyden. Her father was a minister in the Methodist church and his death occurred at Angola, Indiana, in 1865. His widow survived him ten years, dying in Muncie. They were the parents of the following children: Frances J., wife of Mr. Murray; Dr. Wilbur J., of Muncie, and Linnie, who married Charles Linn. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Murray are John, an engineer of New Castle, who died October 20, 1904, at the age of sixty-seven years; William H., ex-auditor of Delaware county; Martha E., who died March 21, 1914, married John Beeson, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Orilla married L. Gerome Wiggins, of Randolph county; Oren, deceased, who married a daughter of Nathan Stutsman; Marcus L., a rural mail carrier in Farmland, who married a daughter of Mahlon Beeson; Julia A., deceased, married Samuel Beeson of Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. Albert P., of Albany, deceased, married daughter of Samuel Orr, and Charles C., a blacksmith. The mother was called to her rest in 1871, after which the father established his home in Hagerstown, Indiana.

Eight children have been born to Ralph V. Murray and wife, namely: Nora was born July 26, 1869, and was united in marriage with Oliver Lambert, December 30, 1886, who died December 16, 1891. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Henry Harrison and Mary Frances. On July 30, 1894, she was again married to S. A. Phillips and three children have been born, Naomi M., Esther M. and Lydia E.: Boyden, who was born December 26, 1872, was united in marriage to Effie L. Addington, April 4, 1896, and she died April 28, 1897 He was again married to Cora Thornburg, nee Jackson, April 23, 1914; Hubert A., born February 6, 1875, married Julia A. Addington September 26, 1896, and to this union three children were born, Pauline A., Albert R., and Glen C. She died July 17, 1905; Gilbert M., who was born November 12, 1877, was united in marriage with Opal E. Holliday, January 31, 1900, and they have three children, Clarence R., Mary D., and Oma E.; Gusta I., who was born August 24, 1879, was married to W A. Stanton, April 4, 1896, and to this union four children were born, Minnie, Lucile, Charles V. and Helen M. Gusta I. died November 17, 1911; Maudie V., who was born April 26, 1886, died July 30, 1886; two children died in infancy.

Mrs. Murray died October 7, 1913. She was a member of the Christian church; he is a Progressive in politics. In 1881 he was elected sheriff of Randolph county and served one term with much satisfaction to all concerned. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN M. TURNER.

This brief biography has to do with a character of unusual force and eminence, for John M. Turner has been for a long lapse of years one of the leading agriculturists and prominent citizens of Wayne township, Randolph county, having grown up in this locality amid pioneer environment, and here he has been content to spend his life and assist in every way possible in bringing about the transformation of the country from the wild condition found by the early settlers to its later day progress and improvement, and all who know him well will readily agree that his more than three-score and ten years have not been spent in vain.

Mr. Turner was born near Winchester, Randolph county, September 14, 1840. He is a son of William Turner, a native of Virginia, from which state he came to Randolph county when a young man and bought a farm and became one of the prosperous general farmers and stock raisers of his community. He also dealt quite heavily in real estate. He built many business blocks and residences in Union City, and here he erected the first opera house at the corner of Oak and Howard streets. He was an influential man in the city and township in his day and generation and did much for the general upbuilding of the same. Politically he was a Republican and in religious matters belonged to the Christian church.

John M. Turner grew to manhood on the home farm and there worked when a boy. He attended the common schools in his neighborhood. He remained with his parents on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, then began working on the home farm with an interest in the crops, remaining there until 1861 when he proved his patriotism and courage by enlisting for service in the Federal army, Company H, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served one year, then returned home and resumed farming on the home place, with an interest in the crops there, and he also looked after a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of his own, on which, after his marriage, he made a home for himself and wife. He has continued general agricultural and stock raising pursuits and by his good management, thrift and persistency he has become one of the substantial men of his town-

MR. AND MRS. J. M. TURNER.

ship and the owner of about seven hundred acres of valuable land which he has placed under modern improvements and a high state of cultivation, farming on a very extensive scale. He is a heavy stockholder in the Union Loan & Trust Company of Union City and is a director in the same. He was elected president of this company May 1, 1913, and is discharging the important duties of the same in a manner that reflects much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of the stockholders and all concerned and is making a great success. He is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished, having begun at the bottom of the industrial ladder and worked his way upward without assistance, making his fortune himself and by honorable methods. He is a man of progressive ideas, rare business acumen and sound judgment. He is charitably inclined and has been of great assistance to many poor people of his community, helping young men to get properly started in business, but being conservative no one ever hears him tell of such deeds.

Mr. Turner was married, first, in June, 1864, to Mary Jane Hartman, who was born in Wayne township, Randolph county, January 13, 1844. She was a daughter of John Hartman, whose death occurred many years ago. To our subject and his first wife the following children were born: Effie B. first married a Mr. Armacost, later John M. Shockney; Loftus Orville married Mollie Smith; Minnie Alta married and died some time ago; Margaret Irene married Ernest Thornburg. The mother of the above named children passed to her eternal rest March 9, 1879. Mr. Turner married Nancy Eveline Hinshaw in 1881. She was born August 25, 1856. She is a daughter of Silas Hinshaw, long since deceased. To our subject and his last wife these children have been born: Mary Jane married Stanley Bortner; John W. married Garnett Watson; Ada Garfield; Goldie and Silas Lester are at home, also Walter McKinley, the youngest of the children.

Mr. Turner has always been an ardent Republican, and has been more or less active in party affairs. In the election of 1912 he was committeeman of Bartonia, a precinct which remained loyal to the "grand old party," standing forty-one to fourteen for Taft. Mr. Turner has been township trustee for two years. He was elected county treasurer of Randolph county in 1887, serving one term. As a public servant he has ever been most faithful and given satisfaction to his constituents. He is a quiet, unpretentious gentleman, kind and generous to the poor and needy, not forgetting the time when he was one of their number himself, and he has every sympathy for the worthy of that class.

THOMAS W. GADDIS.

Human life is made up of two elements, power and form, and the proportion must be invariably kept if we would have it sweet and sound. Each of these elements in excess makes a mischief as hurtful as would be its deficiency. Everything turns to excess; every good quality is noxious if unmixed, and to carry the danger to the edge of ruin Nature causes each man's peculiarity to superabound. One speaking from the standpoint of a farmer would adduce the learned professions as good examples of this treachery. They are Nature's victims of expression. You study the artist, the orator, statesman and inventor to find their lives no more excellent than that of mechanics or farmers. While the farmer stands at the head of art as found in Nature, the others get but glimpses of the delight of nature in its various elements and moods. Thomas W. Gaddis, now living in retirement in Huntsville, West River township, Randolph county, is a man who has ever taken a delight in nature and existence, because he has ever been in touch with the springs of life, having spent his days on the farm.

Mr. Gaddis was born in the above named township and county, July 16, 1841. He is a son of Elisha P. and Lydia (Macy) Gaddis, whose family consisted of eleven children. The father was born in Pennsylvania and there spent his younger days, later moving to Ohio, where he lived until he was twenty-eight years old, then moved to Indiana where he married and here spent the rest of his life, dying at the age of seventy-six years. The mother of our subject was born in West River township and was eighty-six years old at the time of her death. She was among the earliest white children born in this locality. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Scotland, from which country he emigrated to Virginia in a very early day.

Thomas W. Gaddis was reared on the home farm and educated in the rural schools. On December 10, 1865 he married Lucy A. Harris, a daughter of Patrick Harris, a farmer of West River township, whose family consisted of six children, and here Mrs. Gaddis grew to womanhood and was educated in the country schools.

To our subject and wife eight children have been born, namely: Ella May, married Sam Johnson, a farmer in Iowa and they have five children; Elisha P., who is farming near Griswold, Iowa, married Mamie Campbell, and they have five sons and one daughter; Lena is the wife of Charles Harvey, a farmer near Kokomo, Indiana, and they have three children; Levi L., who is farming in West River township, married Gertrude Howell,

and they have ten children; Salina married W. Z. Sheppard, a farmer of West River township, and they have four children; Thomas G., of Winchester, married Blanche Botkin, and they have four children; Lydia L., who married Roy Shreeves, is farming in Randolph county, and they have two children; James B., residing with subject, married Cecil Coulter, and they have two children; Elsie died in infancy; Celia also died in infancy.

Thomas W. Gaddis has spent his life engaged in general farming and has met with encouraging success all along the line. He went to Iowa in 1869 where he resided twenty-five years, and during that period most of his family was born. He now owns a valuable and highly productive farm of forty acres near Huntsville, and has a good home and is well fixed in every respect.

Mr. Gaddis is one of our honored veterans, having enlisted for service against the hosts of treason in 1862 in the famous Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving faithfully as a private in Company D, taking part at the battles of Richmond, Kentucky; Champion Hill, Mississippi, where he was captured, and was a prisoner for some time until he was exchanged. He fought in all the principal battles of the West, and was honorably discharged and mustered out on July 5, 1865, at Mobile, Alabama.

Politically, Mr. Gaddis is a Republican and he has always been interested in the upbuilding of his community. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is known as a good and useful man.

OSCAR E. ABEL, M. D.

It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that move a life of ceaseless activity and large professional success; little more can be done than to note their manifestations in the career of the individual under consideration. In view of this fact the life of the successful and popular physician whose name appears above affords an excellent example of well defined purpose with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends but the good of his fellow-men as well. Dr. Abel has long held distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented by rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge with the skill to apply the same, without which one cannot hope to rise above mediocrity in ministering to human ills. In his chosen field of endeavor Dr. Abel has achieved suc-

cess such as is not attained by all and his present eminent standing among the progressive medical men of this section of Indiana is duly recognized and appreciated throughout Randolph county.

Dr. Abel was born in Jay county, Indiana, April 16, 1860. He is a son of George W. and Esther (Reed) Abel. The father was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1820, and his death occurred in 1865, in Union City, Indiana. The paternal grandfather was one of the pioneers of Jay county, locating in the woods there in 1838, and he built the first brick house in that county. The Doctor's father was postmaster at the town of Salamonia, in 1852, and there he conducted a general store which he sold out in 1864 and removed to Union City, Randolph county, where he bought a store which he conducted until his death, which occurred at the early age of forty-five years. Grandfather Abel was born in Virginia and there grew to manhood and married Elizabeth Franklin, also a native of the Old Dominion. Her father was a slave holder. Grandfather Abel was an Abolitionist of pronounced views. The Doctor's mother was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, from which county her family removed to Indiana, in 1840, when she was thirteen years of age. She is still living at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Seven children were born to George W Abel and wife, namely: Mary died in infancy; William H. died when twenty-three years of age; Loretta married J. W. Miller, a farmer of Bloomington, Indiana, and they have six children; Martha married D. G. Heister, of the Ridgeville Tile Works, and they have four children; Josephine married Henry E. Castor, a farmer of Portland, Indiana, and they have four children; Dr. Oscar E., of this sketch; Albert Reed, an attorney of Sioux City, Iowa, served as judge in Kingsbury county, South Dakota.

Dr. Abel grew to manhood in Jay county and there attended the common schools. He began life for himself by teaching which he followed four years, then attended the Ridgeville College four years, also studied at Valparaiso one term, later studied two years at the University of Michigan, leaving that institution in 1884, then entered the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated. He began the practice of his profession at Bryant, Jay county, where he remained four years, being successful from the first, then removed to Winchester, Randolph county, and practiced there five years with ever-increasing success. He has been engaged in the practice at Huntsville since 1895 and has a large and lucrative practice throughout this part of

the county. He has remained a close student of all that pertains to his profession and has kept fully abreast of the times.

Dr. Abel was married May 14, 1885, to Ada G. Miller, of Portland, Indiana, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Whipple) Miller, an excellent family of that place. Mrs. Abel was one of four children, two sons and two daughters. She was reared in her native county and received a good education, and has proven to be a faithful helpmeet in every respect.

To Dr. Abel and wife six children have been born, an equal number of sons and daughters, namely: Claude M., who is farming in this county, married Nettie Hartzell and they have one child, Elizabeth, born July 7, 1913; E. Reed, who is farming in West River township, married Lucille Haynes, and they have one child, Paul, born December 22, 1912; George, born November 29, 1890, was graduated from the Winchester High School, is now attending Purdue University; Ruth, born September 9, 1895; Esther, born August 15, 1898; Doris, born August 19, 1902, are all three at home.

Dr. Abel is a Progressive in politics, a member of the M. E. church over twenty years and at one time a member of the Knights of Pythias, Red Cross Lodge No. 88, and now a member of the Modoc Lodge, also a Mason. He served as secretary of the Randolph county medical society.

JOSEPH E. FREIDLINE.

Farming is the biggest business in the world, and constructive work that will permanently benefit agriculture must be planned on a big, broad, comprehensive basis. Co-operating with the farmer as an individual is not sufficient and will not reach the heart of the problem. The heavy and more important work can be done only through organization. There must be a partnership between industries and each line of organized industry within its own orbit. Many changes have been brought about during the career of Joseph E. Freidline, one of the honored retired farmers of West River township, Randolph county, but he has been a man who was quick to see changing conditions and has not been slow to adapt himself to the vicissitudes of time, therefore, has succeeded admirably at his chosen life work.

Mr. Freidline was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, January 29, 1849. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Neff) Freidline, and was one of family of ten children, seven of whom survive, six sons and one daughter.

John Freidline, father of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania and there grew to manhood, and after a service of five years in the regular United States army he came to Ohio, where he joined his father's family, who had moved to the Buckeye state the meanwhile. He devoted his life successfully to general farming and his death occurred at the age of seventy-six years. The mother of our subject was a native of Ohio, and her death occurred at the old homestead in 1908, at the advanced age of eighty years. The paternal grandparents who were natives of Pennsylvania, were of German descent.

Joseph E. Freidline was reared on the home farm and he worked hard when a boy, receiving his education in the rural district schools during the brief winter months between crop seasons. Toward the close of the Civil war, he enlisted in February, 1865, in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Pedon, in Company E, with Capt. Dillon Hiatt. He was at this time only sixteen years of age, and he regretted that he was not old enough to serve throughout the war. He was mustered in at Richmond, Indiana, and was mustered out at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, the following August 4th, having seen active service in the army of the Potomac.

Mr. Freidline was married March 25, 1871, to Sarah Rust, a daughter of Jacob and Mavy Rust, of Monroe township, and whose family consisted of three sons and two daughters; the parents are both deceased.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Freidline, namely: Minor J., born January 28, 1872, lives in Wisconsin, and is superintendent of the Brook Hill dairy farm; he married Edna Aldstadt, of Muncie, Indiana, and they have three sons, Max Rudolph, Joseph Warren and Ralph. Bertha, married John Stoneman, and she died at the age of thirty years, leaving five children, Leland, Hovey, Geneva, Chelsea and Hubert. Myrtle, third child of our subject, is the wife of Edwin Dickson, a minister in the Methodist church, at present in charge of the church at Etna Green, Indiana; they became the parents of three children, Hubert Devoe, Georgia and Margaret.

Mr. Freidline has devoted his life to general farming and stock raising and has been very successful all along the line, so that he is now enabled to retire from active work and is taking life easy in the midst of comfortable surroundings. He owns a valuable and attractive farm of ninety-three acres in West River township, and he has a commodious home, and everything denotes thrift and good management thereabout. Politically, he is a Progres-

sive, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church and are well thought of throughout the community for they are neighborly, hospitable and honest in all their relations with other people.

JULIAN SHEPPARD.

Farming in the United States compares favorably with other lines of endeavor from the standpoint of success. It is said that ninety per cent. of the merchants fail and sixty per cent. of the manufacturers, but there are very few farmers that make an assignment. It is true no great riches are acquired by the individual farmer, but at the big feat of making both ends meet the record of the farmer is good, and they seem to have fewer skeletons in their closets than those who follow any other industry. One of the most painstaking and intelligent farmers of West River township, Randolph county who has succeeded all along the line in his chosen life work is Julian Sheppard.

Mr. Sheppard was born in the above named township and county, April 9, 1853. He is a son of Joshua J. and Martha J. (Paschall) Sheppard, and is one of a family of seven children, only two of whom survive at this writing, a brother, Marcellus C., lives on a farm near Julian's. The latter grew to manhood in his native community and received his education in the common schools. He has been twice married, first to Mary E. Rogers, a native of Washington township Randolph county. To this union three children were born, namely; William Z., a farmer near Huntsville, Indiana, married Salina Gaddis, and they have four children; Arley G., who works our subject's farm, married Anna Bogue, and they have one child, Ruth; Emma Gertrude is the wife of Fred Whitehead, a farmer, and they have one child, Helen. The wife and mother was born in 1854 and her death occurred in 1894. Our subject's second wife was Mrs. Amy Keppler, who was a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Parrent) Bowers. This latter union was without issue.

Mrs. Sheppard's first marriage was with John Keppler who was born May 31, 1838, and was a native of Wittenburg, Germany. He was a soldier in the Civil war, having come to America a short time before and enlisted in Company D, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving all through the war. After the war, he followed farming through life. They were the parents of four children; Sarah Elizabeth married Walter Bowers, and they have two children, Harry and Everett; Margery Ann; Margaret Ann mar-

ried Ernest Hunt and have three children, Nellie, John Richard and Leal Russell; Locia May married George Rowe and they have two children, Harold Keppler and Doris Amy. Mr. Keppler died July 20, 1892. Mrs. Sheppard's children were educated in the local schools, in which they made good records.

The father of our subject was born in Virginia, from which state the family eventually removed to Indiana and established their future home. One of his sons, Marcellus C., mentioned above, lives on the old home place. The death of Joshua J. Sheppard occurred in 1904, after a useful and industrious life. His wife preceded him to the grave in 1902. The Paschall family came to Indiana from Clinton county, Ohio, and were highly respected.

Julian Sheppard has devoted his life to general farming and stock raising with very gratifying results, and he is now owner of a valuable and well-tilled farm of one hundred and twenty acres in West River township, where he has a substantial group of buildings and in every way well prepared to spend his declining years in comfort. Politically, he is a Republican. He was trustee of West River township for a period of four years.

B. V. M. BROUSE.

The world owes much to the plain, courageous and hardy old pioneers, and this is as it should be, for they are deserving of every consideration; they have done so much for us of this generation that we can not begin to repay them, even in gratitude; in fact, we often lose sight of the great sacrifices they made for us, their descendants, and of the hardships they endured that the bounds of civilization might be placed farther westward and outward. They had a hard time, and no mistake, combating the root-interlaced soil, the quick-growing underbrush and weeds; combating the wild folk of the woods and the air, that sought to destroy their crops, domestic animals and sometimes even themselves; combating the skulking, treacherous red men who claimed the domain on which the pale face settled. It is doubtful if we of today, many of us at least, would be willing to brave the wilds as did our progenitors, and wrest from a resisting nature and blood-thirsty race the fair realms now to be seen dotted with happy homes, thriving cities, comfortable school houses and church spires pointing skyward.

B. V. M. Brouse, a substantial farmer and influential citizen of Randolph county, himself a product of the pioneer period, is a scion of sterling

MR. AND MRS. B. V. M. BROUSE.

pioneer ancestry. He was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, November 30, 1838. He is a son of John A. and Mary M. (Bright) Brouse, whose family consisted of ten children, four sons and six daughters, namely: Mary M., who died in 1896, was the wife of James H. Nickey, a farmer, and they were the parents of seven children; B. V. M., of this sketch was second in order of birth; Hansel Peter, deceased; Elizabeth Esther is the wife of William D. Anderson, a retired farmer near Urbana, Illinois; Sarah Catherine died in infancy in July, 1848; Priscella H. died in 1888 at the age of fourteen years; John Daniel died in 1858 at the age of twelve years; Amanda A. Virginia died at the age of sixteen years; Salena Amazetta is the wife of Robert Jackson, of Ward township, and they have two children; Laura Almeda, wife of J. C. Michael, of Winchester, has two children.

John A. Brouse, father of our subject, was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1812, and his death occurred in Randolph county, Indiana, in 1872, whither he had removed in 1845. He was a cooper by trade, which he followed in Ohio until he came to Indiana. Here he bought a farm which claimed his close attention the rest of his life, together with saw milling, he having established a saw mill here. He also did some coopering. He was a successful man financially and highly respected in his community. The mother of our subject and her parents came from Virginia in the early thirties and located in Montgomery county, Ohio, coming to Randolph county in 1845. Grandfather Bright was a teacher by profession, while Grandfather Brouse was a potter by trade.

B. V. M. Brouse grew to manhood on the home farm and he worked hard when a boy assisting to develop the place from the virgin soil and establish a comfortable home in the new country. He was educated in an old log school house, but most of his information in a general way has since been gained through contact with the world and by wide home reading. Early in life he took up farming for a livelihood and this has continued to be his chief life work. He is now owner of a valuable and well improved farm of eighty acres where he carries on general farming and stock raising, and he has a pleasant home and a good set of outbuildings.

Mr. Brouse was married November 30, 1859, to Ann Eliza Clark, a daughter of Thomas Clark, who is mentioned elsewhere in these pages. The Clarks have long been a prominent family in Randolph county, and here Mrs. Brouse grew to womanhood and received her education. To our subject and wife eight children have been born, named as follows: Anna Ella Frances is the wife of Wilson Sperry, a carpenter of Winchester, and they are the parents of five children, one of their sons having been in the navy

twelve years; Mary Elizabeth, who is an invalid, is at home with her parents; John T., who is employed by the National Cash Register Company in Dayton, Ohio, married Maude Brouse, and they have five children; Clara Cecilia married William Redmond, of Dayton, Ohio; Laura Amelia, who died in 1903, married William Reitenour, a farmer, and to them five children were born; Sarah Catherine died in infancy; Peter L., a farmer in Ward township, married Callie Shafer, and eight children have been born to them; Susie married Jacob Hollowell, and to them one child was born, Opal, who married John W. Shierling, a farmer.

In 1882, Mr. Brouse was nominated for trustee of Ward township but was defeated by a small number of votes. Mr. Brouse was the organizer of the American Society of Equity in Randolph county. He is president of the Reitenour Cemetery Association and was the originator of the movement in 1902. He was behind the successful movement to build the Christion church at Clear Creek, and was secretary and treasurer of the same, also a trustee. He has been a member of the Christian church since 1880. He has been writing for *The Winchester Journal* for fifty years, and for *The Winchester Democrat* ever since it was established, also for the *Herald of the Gospel of Liberty* of Dayton, Ohio, and is a popular writer. In 1912 the first reunion of the Brouse family was held at Glen Miller Park. Mr. Brouse was elected the historian and authorized to write and publish the family history, which he has done, in a most creditable way, furnishing a work that has given general satisfaction.

ALBERT KING.

The record of a life well spent, of triumphs over obstacles, of perseverance under difficulties and steady advancement from a modest beginning to a place of distinction in the world of affairs, when imprinted on the pages of a history, present to the youth of a rising generation a worthy example. Such a life is that of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this review, well-known coal dealer of the city of Winchester and ex-sheriff of Randolph county, and the able and conscientious manner in which he has ever looked after the interests of this, his native locality has called forth much praise for Mr. King from his fellow citizens.

Albert King was born August 27, 1865, in Maxville, Randolph county, Indiana. He is a son of Bennett and Jane (Davis) King.

The father was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and the mother was a native of Randolph county, Indiana. They grew up in their respective localities and received such educational advantages as the early school afforded. When a young man Bennett King came to Randolph county, this state, about 1855, believing that better opportunities existed in the newer country than in the old Keystone state, and, being impressed favorably with the Hoosierdom he decided to cast his lot permanently here. When a young man he learned the miller's trade, which he followed with much success for a number of years, then turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits with gratifying results, becoming, in due course of time, owner of one of the best farms in Randolph county, and he is still living on the farm, which lies in Stoney Creek township, and which is well improved and well kept. His wife is also still living and they are both highly respected in this county, where they are well known. They are the parents of three sons and two daughters, of whom Albert, of this sketch, is the oldest. The others are Emma, who married Fred Dick, and they live in Stoney Creek township, this county; Harvey lives in Delaware county, Indiana; Rose is with her parents on the home farm, and Taylor, who has also remained in Stoney Creek township, is engaged in farming.

Albert King was reared on the home farm in his native community and when a boy he did his full share of the work there. During the winter months he attended the district schools. He was married on August 30, 1890, to Ada Thorn, daughter of David and Lucy (Keever) Thorn, of Randolph county, a highly respected old family here. The father is now deceased but the mother is residing at the town of Lynn, this county. Here Mrs. King grew to womanhood and received a practical public school education.

The union of our subject and wife has resulted in the birth of three children, namely: Walter, an office man with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is regarded by his superiors as a most efficient and trustworthy employee; Marie, who was a member of the graduating class of the Windsor High School, in 1913, is at home with her parents; Byron, who is also with his parents, is assisting his father in business.

Following his marriage Albert King engaged in general farming in White River River township, this county, and, being a hard worker, and a good manager he soon had a good start. He continued thus until 1897 when he became deputy sheriff of Randolph county, under

Thomas J. Overman, which position he held for a period of four years in an eminently satisfactory manner, learning thoroughly every phase of the work of the sheriff's office. We next find him engaged in the restaurant business in Winchester where he remained three years, his place becoming popular with the public during that period. In the fall of 1906 he was elected sheriff of his county, and assumed his official duties the following January, serving four years, in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constitutents, proving to be one of the best officials the county has ever had. After his term of office had expired, Mr. King returned to his farm, in White River township, where he continued with his usual success until the fall of 1911, when he began in the coal business, in Winchester, where he has since remained, building up a large and constantly growing business as a result of his energy, foresight and honest and courteous dealings with his many patrons. He carries a large and well selected lot of coal, all kinds and grades, in fact, and all kinds of building material, drain tile, sewer piping, lime, cement and plaster.

Fraternally, Mr. King is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Republican and has long been active in the ranks of his party, in fact, active and influential in general public matters. He has served frequently as a member of the Republican county committee. He and his family are members of the Church of Christ and he is a deacon in the same.

Mr. King's business office is at 244 West North street, and his pleasant home is at 446 South Main street, in one of the best residence sections in the city.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER.

The true western spirit of progress and enterprise is strikingly exemplified in the lives of such men as John Christopher, one of Randolph county's honored native sons, whose energetic nature and laudable ambition have enabled him to conquer many adverse circumstances and advance steadily until he is today one of the financially strong men of his community, influential banker and leading agriculturist. He has met and overcome obstacles that would have discouraged men of less courage and fortitude and earned for himself not only a handsome competency but also a prominent place among the enterprising men of this section of the great Hoosier com-

monwealth. Such a man is a credit to any community and his life forcibly illustrates what energy and consecutive effort can accomplish when directed and controlled by correct principles and high moral resolves, and no man is worthier of conspicuous mention in a volume of the province of the one in hand.

Mr. Christopher was born on the old homestead in section 32, West River township, Randolph county, January 20, 1866. He is a son of Addison G. and Sarah A. (Lamb) Christopher, a highly esteemed old family of this locality. Addison G. Christopher was born in Claiborne county, Tennessee, November 28, 1829, and was a son of Garrett and Elizabeth (Walls) Christopher, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of North Carolina, where they were married and where they lived several years, then removed to Tennessee. To them three children were born, J. M., Addison G., and Minza. The grandfather of our subject died in 1833 and was buried in Tennessee. The mother removed with her children in 1835 to Wayne county, Indiana, and bound them out. The following year she married Isaac Fisher, who later moved to Iowa and located on a farm, and to them were born William, who became a farmer; Susan, who married Elwood Tiffany, of Chicago; Mary, married Jacob Wittenmire, of Iowa, and Hannah, who married Simeon Wittenmire, of Iowa. Mr. Fisher died in 1873, and his widow later went to Kansas to live with her son, and there her death occurred July 31, 1890. Addison G. Christopher remained fourteen years with Albert Macy, or until he had attained his majority, having been bound out to Mr. Macy after his father's death. He then clerked in Huntsville, Indiana, three years, and while there he married, in 1851, Sarah A. Lamb, who was a daughter of David and Delilah (Butler) Lamb, who came to Indiana from Campbell county, Virginia, their marriage having occurred in the latter state December 6, 1827. Mrs. Christopher was three years old when the family located in Wayne county, Indiana, but the following year they came on to Randolph county, where the father died August 26, 1838, and the mother passed away a few days later, September 2d. They had three children: Elizabeth H., who married Allison Andrew, a farmer of Randolph county; Charles B., who became a harness maker, and located in Iowa, and Sarah A., mother of the subject of this sketch. For about three years after his marriage Addison G. Christopher continued clerking, then moved to a farm which he operated until 1855, then embarked in merchandising in Huntsville, selling out a year and a half later, and in the fall of 1856, purchased a fine farm of two hundred and twenty acres in West River township, Randolph county, one of the best improved and most de-

sirable farms in the county. He has been a very successful business man and laid by an ample competency, and he gave his children forty acres of land each, of whom there were eight in number, four of whom are deceased, namely: Charles M., a lumber man of New Castle, Indiana, died at the age of fifty-seven years, leaving a widow and one child; David O., a merchant at Greenville, Ohio, married Ida Eikenbery, and they have one child, Zerlina Ella died in youth: Ida O. also died young; Elmer E., a carpenter and builder, of Richmond, Indiana, married Mary L. Brown, and they have three children; Edwin R. died when three years old; Celia E., who married Oliver Botkin, a farmer, and they had eight children, one of whom is deceased; John, of this sketch is the youngest.

The death of Mrs. Addison G. Christopher occurred February 11, 1904, when well advanced in years. Mr. Christopher is an industrious, public-spirited, honorable and useful man, and he is now spending his old age quietly, surrounded by all the comforts of life as a result of his earlier years of industry and good management.

John Christopher was reared to manhood in the usual manner of farmers' boys in his day, aiding in the labors of the field during the summer months and attending the district schools in the wintertime, his early education later being greatly supplemented by wide home reading and by contact with the business world. He began life for himself as a teacher, which he continued successfully for five years, then turned his attention to farming for two years, next we find him launching out in the mercantile life, and in 1892 he formed a partnership with his brother, Elmer E. Christopher, at Modoc, and they soon built up a large trade as general merchants, and, dealing uniformly in an honest and courteous manner with their customers they became the leading merchants of this part of the county. Mr. Christopher has proven himself to be a man of exceptional business ability and foresight and he has acquired considerable valuable property. He is also heavily interested in the Citizens Banking Company of Modoc, of which he has been president for the past eight years, the pronounced success of the same having been due for the most part to his able management and popularity as a man and citizen, the people of this community reposing the utmost confidence in both his ability and integrity.

Mr. Christopher was married in Nettle Creek township, July 19, 1890, to Ida E. Wright, who was born, reared and educated in that township, and is a daughter of Hicks K. Wright, a prosperous farmer and stock man, now living in Winchester. Mrs. Christopher is one of five children. To our

subject and wife one child has been born, Jean W., whose birth occurred October 28, 1897.

Fraternally, Mr. Christopher is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Masons. He and his family attend the Methodist church, and politically he is a Republican, but while he takes an abiding interest in public affairs, always ready to assist any movement looking to the general good of his community, he prefers to devote his attention exclusively to his large business interests and his home, rather than be an office holder or a political leader.

JOHN CHARLES BRICKLEY.

During the past decade or two an irresistible force has been working for the improvement of general farming conditions, the agricultural colleges. the farmers' institutes, farm publications and manufacturers. All have foreseen all along the need of labor-saving equipment, also understood the necessity of so constructing outbuildings that livestock could have comfort, and the buildings be kept in sanitary condition, also how the largest results from the minimum amount of labor. Necessity has proven to be the mother of invention in respect to the husbandman and stock man as well as in other fields of human endeavor. The architect has given his thought to convenient, economical and sanitary construction and ventilation and the manufacturer has produced the needed equipment, while the progressive farmer has adopted them. So, gradually a great change is being brought about. The labor of the architects, the manufacturers and teachers has been far-reaching and much good is being accomplished.

One of the farmers of Randolph county who has proven to be wide-awake and ready to adopt new methods and modes of agriculture is John Charles Brickley, who was born on the old homestead in White River township, this county, April 25, 1856, on land which his grandfather, John Brickley entered from the government in the days of the first settlers here, and from that early time to the present the members of this family have been noted for their skill as farmers. Our subject is a son of Simeon and Eliza Ellen (McIntire) Brickley, both natives of this county, born in White River township, and here they grew to maturity, were married and spent their lives successfully engaged in farming, and here the father died January 19, 1913, and is buried in Maxville cemetery. His family consisted of four children, namely: Thursa died in infancy; Angeline, married R. C. Addington, a farmer of Randolph county; Louisa married Ira Branson,

banker, of Farmland, and they have three children: John Charles, of this sketch. R. C. Addington and wife, Angeline, reared an adopted daughter, Mamie Porter.

John C. Brickley grew to manhood on the home place and there did his full share of the general work when a boy. He attended the rural schools in his native community and received a very practical education. He began farming when young and this has continued to occupy his entire attention. He owns eighty acres which he has well improved and on which he makes a good living as a general farmer and stock raiser.

On December 25, 1887, Mr. Brickley was married to Belle Bower, a daughter of Joseph Bower, of Ohio, whose family consisted of three children. Mrs. Brickley received a common school education. To our subject and wife one child has been born, Joseph, whose birth occurred May 18, 1890. He was educated in Farmland and was graduated from the high school there.

Mr. Brickley is a Progressive politically, however, still is inclined to Republicanism, but of the old-time brand. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

ELI WRIGHT KEYS.

The old-fashioned notion that hard work, patient industry and far-sightedness make for success in the various avenues of life, does not seem to be accepted so universally in our day. The spread of pessimism engendered by many phases of our complex life is in a great measure responsible for lack of faith in the old idea. However, if we observe conditions closely, we will find that the intelligent individual who leads a practical and industrious life, will reach a point of success commensurate with his efforts. The life of Eli Wright Keys, one of the leading agriculturists and stock men of Randolph county, will afford us an instance of this, for he is an advocate of persistency, honesty and the adoption of modern methods in his vocation, the economy of labor, and he therefore gets the largest results possible from the minimum amount of labor and expense. It is a delight to look over his well-cared-for acres, his sleek, well-bred livestock, and to visit his modernly appointed home; for he believes in having system about everything he does, and this is perhaps very largely due to his large success in his chosen field of endeavor.

Mr. Keys was born October 22, 1855, on a farm, three and one-half

MR. AND MRS. ELI W. KEYS.

miles east of Winchester, where he now lives. He is the oldest of seven children, five sons and two daughters, born to Joseph and Betsie (Coats) Keys, one of our best known and most influential pioneer families, who spent their lives engaged successfully in general farming. The death of Joseph Keys occurred February 18, 1906, at the age of seventy-five years, ten months and fifteen days. His wife preceded him to the grave on May 8, 1901, at the age of sixty-seven years, eleven months and twenty-two days. They were a fine old couple and highly esteemed by all who knew them.

Eli W. Keys was reared on the home farm and was educated in the old log school house which stood near his father's farm. He remained at home, assisting with the general farm work, until his marriage, which took place October 22, 1881, when he espoused Martha J. Davis, a daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Chambness) Davis, a highly respected family of Randolph county, both the Davis and Chambness families, like that of our subject, having been prominent early settlers here. Benjamin Davis engaged in farming near the town of Lynn, and William Chambness, father of Margaret Chambness, was one of the pioneer millwrights of this locality. The death of Benjamin Davis occurred October 30, 1905, at the advanced age of eighty years, and his wife died April 24, 1869, at the early age of thirty-four years. They are buried in Cherry Grove cemtery, while Mr. Keys' parents lie in Jericho cemetery.

Two children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Artie V., is married to Minnie Hodgin and is operating one of his father's farms in White River township; Ira J. is married to Hazel Ross and lives at home, assisting his father in the management of the home place.

Eli W. Keys first began farming on the place where his oldest son now lives, and there he remained until April 25, 1907, when he removed to the old home farm the year following his father's death, and here he has lived ever since, three and one-half miles east of Winchester. He has always been a farmer and extensive stock raiser and feeder of great droves of hogs annually, preparing the best grades for the markets and no small portion of his competency has been derived from this source. His two farms consist of eighty acres each. They are both well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He has himself retired from active life, merely overseeing his farms in a general way, leaving the actual operating of them to his sons.

Mr. Keys is a staunch Progressive, and while interested in public affairs has never been an office seeker. He and his family are members of the Jericho Friends church, a church which his father and grandfather helped

to found. The latter, Benjamin Keys, came to this country from North Carolina and his old flint-lock musket is owned by Ira J. Keys, his great grandson. The weapon was brought along from the old Tar state for defense while threading the great wildernesses of those primitive days.

WILLIAM W. SMULLEN.

One of the twentieth century agriculturists and stock men of Randolph county who has shown himself to be decidedly progressive in his ideas is William W. Smullen, and it is a pleasure to visit his tastily kept and productive farm. He has been a close student of everything that pertains to his vocation, realizing that farming is as complicated a business as any other and that one must be alert, far-seeing and energetic to make the most of his opportunity, realizing the value of labor-saving equipment because of shortage of help, the necessity of preventing the waste of labor and time and of making the most of every day, striving for the largest rewards by the minimum amount of labor, looking out for improved methods and labor-saving applicances. Such a citizen as Mr. Smullen not only succeeds in a material way but his example to the community results in incalculable good.

Mr. Smullen was born in Stoney Creek township, Randolph county, April 27, 1853. He is a son of Smith and Margaret (Reed) Smullen, and is one of three children, having two sisters, Mary J., who lives in Medina county, Ohio, married J. L. Offterdinger, a farmer, and they have three children; Alice married Austin Freidline, a real estate dealer of Farmland, and they have one child. Smith Smullen was born in Stoney Creek township, this county, on the old home place and there he spent his life, successfully engaged in general farming and there his death occurred August 19, 1900. His wife was a native of Kentucky. Her death occurred in 1905 at the age of seventy-four years. They were an honest, hospitable and hard-working couple who were highly esteemed by their neighbors and acquaintances. Randolph Smullen, our subject's grandfather, came from Highland county, Ohio, to Randolph county in pioneer days and entered eighty acres in what is now Stoney Creek township, the patent being signed by President John Quincy Adams in 1826, which patent is now in possession of the subject of this review. The country was a wilderness indeed at that time and the elder Smullen endured the usual hardships and privations of those who braved the wilds where settlers were very few and far between. Later he entered another eighty, in 1837, the patent being signed by President Martin

Van Buren. This land Mr. Smullen cleared and improved into a farm and spent his last days thereon, dying in 1851.

William W. Smullen grew to manhood on the old home place and he received a good practical education in the common schools of Stoney Creek township. He has devoted his life to general farming and stock raising on the homestead, with the exception of a few years when he was engaged in the mercantile business in Muncie. He has kept the farm well improved and carefully tilled so that it has retained its original fertility, and the buildings are in good repair. He has been successful above the average farmer and is one of the substantial men of his township. He is a stockholder and a director in the State Bank at Farmland.

Mr. Smullen was married July 23, 1876, to Nancy Gilmore, and to this union two children were born: Tessie S., a son, who died at the age of twenty-six years, and Margaret, who was born February 7, 1896. Mr. Smullen subsequently married, on September 21, 1906, Sarah Vance, of Davies county, Indiana, and to this union one child has been born, Winifred, born May 8, 1907.

Politically, Mr. Smullen is a Democrat and has been something of a local party leader for many years. In 1912 he was elected county commissioner for a term of three years, the first Democrat elected to this office for a period of fifty years. This would indicate the popularity of the man and the fact that the people have implicit confidence in him. Personally, he is a gentleman of pleasing address, friendly, capable, public-spirited and of honest convictions, enjoying the respect and good will of all.

SAMUEL C. PUCKETT.

The inclination to study the soils and the planting of crops suitable to their peculiar composition; the ever-increasing clover and grass acreage, the adoption of the silo, which not only conserves but tremendously expands the feeding value of the acres represented in its contents, are among the things which have not only greatly increased the actual profits of the farm but have safeguarded the farm operations and increased many-fold the attractions of farm life. One does not have to spend much time in looking over the well kept and productive farm of Samuel C. Puckett of Stoney Creek township to realize the fact that he deserves to rank among our up-to-date Randolph county farmers.

Here Mr. Puckett has spent his life, having been born on the old home-

stead, August 1, 1860. He is a son of Nathaniel and Sarah J. (Spray) Puckett. The father was born also in the above named township and county, the date of his birth being February 28, 1825. He was one of the early pioneer children here, his father having braved the wilds of this locality when settlers were very few and the principal occupants of the land were wild beasts. Nathaniel Puckett was a son of Zachariah and Edith Puckett, the father a native of North Carolina. His death occurred in 1865. The early life of Nathaniel Puckett was passed on the home farm which he helped clear and develop, there acquiring that courage, industry and thrift which stood him in good stead in later life. He began farming for himself early in life and soon had a good start and purchased a farm of his own, becoming one of the leading farmers and respected ctizens of his community. He came into possession of the place upon which he remained until his death March 18, 1880. The home farm which was in White River township and consisted of one hundred and six acres, remained in possession of the family nearly a century. He was married April 11, 1864, to Sarah Adamson, daughter of John and Phoebe Adamson, natives of Randolph county and descendants of early pioneer families of northeastern Indiana. Abraham Adamson, father of John, was one of the first settlers of Randolph county; Mrs. Phoebe Adamson was the daughter of Samuel Spray, also a pioneer of Randolph county, having moved here from South Carolina at an early period of the county's history. These children were born to Nathaniel Puckett and wife, Zachary Taylor, a farmer near Winchester; Samuel C., of this review; James, a farmer of White River township; Elmer, also a farmer of White River township; Elizabeth is living in this township; Chester has a farm in the same township; Phoebe died in youth; Mary E. died in infancy. Nathaniel Puckett was a birthright member of the Friends church, the pure, simple faith of which he exemplified in his daily walk and conversation and was a good citizen in every respect.

Samuel C. Puckett was reared on the home farm and there worked when a boy. He received a good education in the common schools, and he began life for himself as a teacher, but followed this vocation only eighteen months. After his father's death he took charge of the home farm which he operated successfully until his brothers were old enough to take the work in hand. He then farmed with John Clayton for nine years, then purchased his present fine farm of eighty acres, two and one-fourth miles from Farmland, which place he has now under excellent improvements and cultivation, has a pleasant home, convenient outbuildings and keeps a good grade of livestock.

Mr. Puckett was married October 15, 1887, to Minnie A. Cheesman, a daughter of Davidson and Ann Cheesman, of Wayne county, Indiana. To this union two children have been born, Ina J., born Christmas day, 1891, was educated in the local schools and in DePauw University; she is a teacher in English history and Latin, and is at this writing principal of the Modoc High School, and is giving much promise of a prominent educator; Anna Frances, the second daughter, was born December 15, 1909.

Mr. Puckett and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been trustee for a period of six years. In politics he is a Republican. In 1908 he was elected trustee of Stoney Creek township.

JOHN W. SIPE.

One of the best farmers of the vicinity of Saratoga, Randolph county, is John W. Sipe, who never was lured away from the pleasant hills and vales of his native locality by the wanderlust spirit, has been content to spend his life here at home, and he has succeeded because he early grew familiar with the local conditions governing soils, crops and the various phases of the calling which he has been pleased to follow.

Mr. Sipe was born in Randolph county, Indiana, March 15, 1860. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth Sipe, who had a large family, eleven sons and two daughters, named as follows: Irvin, of Muncie, married M. Mansfield, and they have six children; George died at the age of twenty-one years; Allen who married Catherine Limbert, is living retired at Saratoga; Samuel makes his home at Gas City; Frank is farming in Jackson township, this county; Lorenzo died when twenty-five years of age; Mary lives in Saratoga; William died when forty-five years old, leaving a widow; John W., of this review; Elliott is farming in Ward township, married Etta Shireling, and they have eleven children; Laura lives in Pennsylvania; James, of Saratoga, married twice, had five children by his first wife, three of whom are deceased, and three children were born of his second union; Daniel died in infancy.

Henry Sipe, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania where he spent his earlier years and received such educational advantages as the early-day schools afforded. He eventually removed to Indiana, locating in Randolph county where he engaged in general farming until his death which occurred June 29, 1890, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife was born March 22, 1824, and died at the age of sixty-seven years.

John W. Sipe grew to manhood on the home farm where he worked when a boy and he received his education in the common rural schools of his neighborhood. On September 8, 1888, he married Emma Fields, a daughter of Harrison Fields, a farmer in Ward township, Randolph county. Here she grew to womanhood and was educated in the rural schools.

To our subject and wife four children have been born, named as follows: Lorenzo, who married Carrie Coby, is engaged in the butcher business at Saratoga; Earl is teaching school in Ward township, this being his second year; he was educated in the local schools of Saratoga and at the State Normal in Terre Haute and is making a success as an educator; Herschel was born in 1894 and is at home; Murrill was born in 1901, is also with his parents.

Mr. Sipe began farming for himself when a young man and this has continued to be his life work. He is owner of a finely improved and well cultivated farm of fifty acres two miles from Saratoga, where he has a good home and is engaged in general farming and stock raising. Politically, he is a Democrat. He has been township supervisor for the past eight years and has discharged the duties of this office in a manner that reflects much credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people in general. He attends the Methodist church.

JOHN E. ORR.

One of the families of Randolph county who have lived to pass through the various gradations of things and who can witness the fact that "the old order changeth," is the Orr family who located in the locality of which this history deals in the pioneer epoch when there were few of the conveniences of the present time, at a time when they were compelled to be self-sustaining for the most part and to undergo, like all new-comers to an unimproved and sparsely settled country, many hardships and inconveniences; but being people of sterling fibre and indomitable fortitude and courage they were not given to backing out or even to complaining and they, in due course of time, became comfortably situated and wielded no small amount of influence in their community and from that early day to this the various members of the family have been useful and highly respected citizens.

One of the best known of the present generation is John E. Orr, now a successful general farmer and stock raiser, but formerly one of our most noted local educators, having devoted a quarter of a century to that field of

endeavor here with continued success. He was born in Randolph county, December 8, 1862, and is a son of Darius and Louisa (Jenkins) Orr, whose family consisted of three children, namely: Josephine, who married John Vanasdal, a lineman who fell from a pole and was killed in 1901, leaving two children, Murley and Walter, both now living in Indianapolis; John E., of this sketch, was second in order of birth; William is employed by the Citizens Telephone Company, at Holland, Michigan, married Retta Kinnear, and they have two children, Harry and Gladys.

Darius Orr, father of our subject, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, and he came to Indiana in young manhood with his parents who settled in Green township, Randolph county. Darius Orr spent the rest of his life successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and merchandising, in Green township and later at Powers Station and at Deerfield where he had moved in November, 1876, his death occurring there in 1906. The mother of the subject was also born in Fayette county, Ohio and when quite young she was brought to Randolph county, Indiana, where she grew to womanhood and married Mr. Orr. She is still living, being now seventy-two years old.

John E. Orr grew to manhood on the home farm in this county and there he assisted with the general work during crop seasons, and he received his education in rural schools of his community and the high school at Ridgeville, later attending the Central Normal school of Indiana, and also the University of Chicago. Thus exceptionally well equipped for his chosen life work he began teaching in Ward township, this county, later teaching in Green and Jackson townships for a period of four years, then taught at Geneva, Indiana, three years, also at Fortville in high school work, then taught at Albany two years, and four years at Redkey, about twenty-five years in all. He gave eminent satisfaction in all those places, being popular with both pupils and patrons and, keeping well abreast of the times in all educational matters he did much to build up the work wherever he was employed. In the school room he was regarded as both an instructor and an entertainer and his services were always in great demand. He became one of the best known educators in this section of the state. Finally tiring of the school room he took up farming, moving in 1904 to the place where he now lives in Ward township, which consists of two hundred and fifteen acres, which he has brought up to a high state of improvement and cultivation and on which he is carrying on general farming and stock raising successfully. He has a pleasant home and a good group of outbuildings.

Politically, Mr. Orr is a Democrat and while he has always been inter-

ested in public matters he has never sought public office or leadership. Fraternally, he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons at Redkey, Indiana. He is a member of the board of advisors of his township. He attends the United Brethren church.

Mr. Orr was married December 25, 1888 to Minnie Lollar, a daughter of Elisha Lollar, a farmer of Ward township where she was reared and educated. Her father on whose homestead our subject lives, was a soldier during the Civil war, serving in the Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He saw much hard service and was dangerously wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. His death occurred in 1885.

To Mr. and Mrs. Orr three children have been born, named as follows: Jessie, born October 1, 1889, was educated in the State Universities of Indiana and Ohio; Ruth, born September 2, 1891, and Mary Louisa, born August 27, 1899.

LEE L. DRIVER.

Among Indiana educators, Lee L. Driver, superintendent of the schools of Randolph county occupies a place in the front rank. He was born February 22, 1867, in Stoney Creek township, Randolph county, Indiana. His father was Joab Driver, son of Jacob Driver, an early pioneer of the county; his mother was Mary (Burres) Driver, daughter of Samuel C. Burres. Both antecedent families have been well-known and highly esteemed throughout the county. Mr. Driver has three brothers, Alton D., Elverson T. and Hal E., and one sister, Mrs. Myrtle Reece.

The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood in his native county and attended the country district school one winter, then the schools of Farmland and graduated from the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, in 1883. He then taught school a year in Stoney Creek township, four years in Monroe township and one year in Green township.

Mr. Driver was married April 15, 1886, to Carrie A. Wood, daughter of William H. and Margaret Wood, then in her twentieth year, having been born January 21, 1867. Oscar M. Wood and Mrs. Emma O. Reed, of near Parker, are brother and sister to Mrs. Driver. Four children have been born to this union, i. e.; Clarence W., born March 8, 1887, Herschel W., born March 10, 1892; Mary, born December 7, 1896 and died January 25, 1897, and Agnes, born January 22, 1904. Both Clarence and Herschel are graduates of the Winchester high school and also graduates of Purdue University, Clarence in the class of 1910 and Herschel in 1913.

Yours truly
Lee L. Driver.

In the fall of 1895 the family moved to Winchester and Mr. Driver began teaching in the city schools. For two years he was in charge of the eighth grade, and was teacher of mathematics and botany in 1897, and was then, for ten years, in the high school, seven years of which time he was principal. He attended the State Normal school two terms in 1895. He is also an under-graduate of the Indiana State University. He was elected superintendent of schools of Randolph county, June, 1907, and has continuously held that office until the present time.

Mr. Driver has proved himself a school man of marked ability. He has constantly raised the standard of teaching in his county year by year; is a fine organizer and has enlisted the aid of teachers and school trustees to that degree that great unanimity of action has resulted in building up a fine school spirit. Today no other county in the United States has so great a number of pupils in consolidated schools as has Randolph county. There are eighteen commissioned or certified high schools in the county. In ten out of twelve townships, agriculture is taught, likewise, manual training and domestic science. As a rule college graduates are in charge of the high school courses. The buildings are all modern in almost every respect, including toilets, pressure tanks, hot air or steam heat, engine and ventilation fans and libraries. More than three hundred thousand dollars have been expended in this splendid work and all the buildings, except one, have been erected since Mr. Driver became superintendent.

The name of superintendent Driver has been heralded throughout the State of Indiana and many demands have been made upon him for public addresses in all sections, upon the value of consolidation. For a number of years he has been active before the State Teachers' Association. In 1909 he was made a member of the Legislative Committee of County suprintendents, which had charge of Indiana school affairs, in General Assembly, and was chairman of the same committee in the sessions of 1911 and 1913. At the present time he is chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Teachers' Association. He was vice-president of the Northern Indiana Teachers' Association for the years 1912-1913; and president of the State Association of County Superintendents in the years 1913-1914.

In an extended article contributed by Mr. Driver to the 1912 Report of State Superintendent Greathouse, he set forth the value of consolidation. The demands for this report have come from England, Germany and Canada. Last year Mr. A. E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, Boston, journeyed to Indiana solely to inspect the Randolph county system of con-

solidation. He visited all the townships and later published a glowing account of his observations in his Journal.

Our subject has been for many years active in church and fraternity circles. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been a teacher in the Sunday schools ever since his advent into Winchester. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen, Knights of Pythias and Masonic lodges and has served as the master of Summer's Lodge Free and Accepted Masons for a period of five years.

Mr. Driver is an entertaining speaker and writer, fluent, and forceful. For several years he has been giving an illustrated lecture recounting pioneer history of Randolph county, which has been heard, not only throughout this county, but in the many adjacent counties. He is also a welcome contributor to the leading educational journals of the country and keeps abreast with all the latest and best educational philosophy of the times. The person who peruses this history will readily discern Mr. Driver's ability as a historian.

In this community where he is best known he is highly esteemed as a man of fine ability in educational work, public-spirited as to all matters pertaining to his city, county and state, and ever alert to their best interests. He is a generous neighbor and a loyal friend, and it would be a source of great pleasure to a host of his fellow citizens to see him advance to higher stations of preferment in his chosen field of labor.

WILLIAM JULIAN LOSCH.

Some men speak loudest by talking volubly and frequently, while others speak loudest by their actions. It has been said that we should never form our opinions of men on what they say, but only on what they do. Talking, dreaming, planning amount to but little; it is what a man does that counts. Realizing this early in life William Julian Losch, farmer of Randolph county wisely decided to "saw wood but say nothing," and thus by the habit of keeping his well-laid plans and schemes to himself and keeping industriously engaged he has forged gradually to the front in his vocation and at the same time has established a reputation for good citizenship.

Mr. Losch was born in Jay county, Indiana, March 31, 1862. He is a son of Frederick Charles and Eliza (Stick) Losch, and is one of two children; his brother John lives in Bond county, Illinois, on a farm, he married Spicy Brown and they have six children.

Frederick C. Losch, father of our subject, was four years old when he

was brought from Germany, where he was born, to the United States. The family settled in New Madison, Ohio, where they remained some time, then came on to Jay county, Indiana, where the paternal grandfather of our subject spent the rest of his life, dying at the age of sixty-nine years. He entered a farm from the government of four hundred and eighty acres, which he cleared and developed and became one of the leading farmers of his locality. The parents of the subject of this sketch were married in Jay county and there established their home.

William J. Losch grew to manhood in Jay county and worked on the farm when a boy. He received a common school education, and on December 24, 1884, he married Emma S. Iliff, a daughter of William T. Iliff, a farmer of Ward township, Randolph county, where she was born and grew to womanhood and she received her education in the public schools there. Mrs. Losch is one of ten children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Losch seven children have been born, namely: Hettie married Frederick Toumey, a farmer of Jay county, and they have three children, Mary Esther, Harriet Elizabeth and Frederick Losch; Lloyd M. died in infancy; Carrie L. married Chauncy V. Lindley, professor in a business college at Piqua, Ohio, and they have two children, Byron and Loren Lee; Rosa died when ten years of age; Gertie, born January 19, 1894; Mary, born December 1, 1897, is preparing herself for teaching; George Raymond, born January 5, 1900.

Mr. Losch is owner of a fine farm of one hundred acres, on which stand substantial and convenient buildings He makes a feature of fruit growing and is one of the best informed men on horticulture in the county. He is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished, having to start out empty-handed and forge to the front, entirely on his own account. He was two years old when his father died, his death having occurred from the effects of a disease contracted during the Civil war, while chasing Morgan the invader. Our subject was bound out when he was only six years of age to Henry Stick, with whom he remained until he was twenty years of age. After he regained his freedom he worked out seven years, and with the aid of a small legacy left him by his Grandfather Losch and what he had saved by economy he was enabled to begin farming for himself. He was to receive a horse, saddle and bridle at the termination of the period during which he was bound out, but he received only a colt of small value.

Mr. Losch is a Republican in politics. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of America.

D. E. BARBER.

To attain a worthy citizenship by a life that is always honored and respected, even from childhood, deserves more than a cursory glance by the biographer and a casual mention by the historian. All will agree that it takes a man of sterling mettle to successfully overcome the manifold temptations of youth and early manhood and establish a character in the minds and hearts of those with whom he is fated to associate that will remain an untarnished figure throughout the future years. But this is what D. E. Barber, well known citizen of the vicinity of Saratoga, Randolph county, has accomplished. Here his life has been spent and he has looked so well to his habits of living that no one speaks ill of him. He has become one of our leading farmers and contractors and is a splendid native-born citizen, a typical representative of this thriving community.

Mr. Barber was born in Saratoga, Indiana, September 11, 1867. He is a son of George W. and Amanda (Diehl) Barber and was one of five children, also had a half-brother: David died in infancy; Amy is the wife of C. A. Ballard, a railroad man of Springfield, Illinois, and they have four children, two boys and two girls; O. L., who is engaged in the fence manufacturing business at Muncie, Indiana, married Lilly M. Milliken and they have one child; D. E., of this sketch, was next in order of birth; Rosa died when thirty-eight years old, leaving a husband and four children; Ora R., half-brother of our subject, is engaged in railroading at Amherst, Wisconsin.

George W. Barber, father of the above named children, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, and when three years old his parents brought him to Randolph county, Indiana, locating at Saratoga and in that vicinity the parents established their home on a farm in the pioneer period and there George W. grew to manhood and spent his life successfully engaged in general farming. He was an honored and industrious citizen. His death occurred September 23, 1911. His wife, Amanda Diehl, was born in Jackson township, this county, and here grew to womanhood. She was a daughter of Ephraim Diehl and wife, and was one of eleven children. Her death occurred February 22, 1873.

D. E. Barber grew to manhood on the home farm where he worked when a boy and he received his education in the common schools at Saratoga. In early life he learned the painter's trade which he followed for some time, but he has devoted his attention to general farming and stock raising since he reached manhood. He has prospered through close application and good management and is now owner of two splendid farms of sixty-five acres near

Saratoga, which he has brought up to a high state of improvement and cultivation and on which stand a commodious residence and substantial outbuildings. An excellent grade of live stock is to be found about his place at all times. Although a very busy man with his general farming and stock raising he finds time to do a great deal of contracting, doing a great deal of cement work and road building and turns out some large jobs annually. His work is always high-grade and is promptly done.

Mr. Barber was married February 4, 1890, to Sarah Almonrode, a daughter of Alexander Almonrode, a successful farmer, now deceased. Here Mrs. Barber grew to womanhood and was educated. Five children have been born to this union, namely: Dorothy, born January 2, 1891, married Charles Hesser, a farmer of Jackson township, and they have two children, Virginia and Norval Edgar; Tracy, born July 25, 1894; Noel A., born October 5, 1896; Juanita, born December 20, 1900; Cordelia, born July 7, 1904.

Mr. Barber is a Republican in politics. He attends the Methodist church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Encampment Red Men and Loyal Order of Moose.

ALBERT E. ZIMMERMAN.

Randolph county, Indiana, has furnished comfortable homes for many of the enterprising citizens hailing from the great German empire who have been settling within her borders since the pioneer epoch when the land was still the haunts of various tribes of Indians, the Weas, Kickapoos, Miamis and others, and also the haunts of many species of wild denizens of the northern woods. We have always welcomed those of Germanic blood, and this is as it should be, for they have been courageous and not afraid of hard work and have been of untold assistance to us in clearing the fertile soil of its heavy timber of beech, oak, ash and other wood common to this locality, and they, too, have helped build our substantial dwellings, comfortable public buildings and attractive business houses. Few of these visitors from that alien land had any capital when they arrived, at least, very little, not enough to be of much consequence; but they didn't need much, for they were strong in body and mind and did not hesitate at obstacles, and thus in due course of time they attained a competency and a position of influence in the locality in which they chose to reside.

Of this large band from the Fatherland should be mentioned Emanuel Zimmerman, father of Albert E. Zimmerman, well known hardware merchant of Ridgeville, Randolph county, Indiana, in which county the latter, our

subject, was born May 22, 1874. Both the father and the mother, who was known in her maidenhood as Anna Wise, were born in Wittenburg, Germany and there they spent their earlier years, finally emigrating to America, the father landing in New York City with but seventy-nine cents, and he began work in that city at fifty cents a day, subsequently coming west and locating in Dayton, Ohio. He worked in a saw mill several years, during which he saved his money and was eventually enabled to buy a farm in Darke county, Ohio, where he lived for two years then came to Randolph county, Indiana, and purchased a farm in Green township where he prospered, becoming one of the leading general farmers and stock raisers in the county, and at his death in 1905 he left an estate valued at twenty thousand dollars, which he had made by his own persistency, good management and honest dealings. His wife preceded him to the grave in 1902. Their family consisted of ten children, two of whom, a son and daughter, died in infancy and eight grew to man and womanhood, namely: Jacob, an insurance man of Ridgeville, married Emma J. Jones, and they have two children; Emanuel was next in order of birth; John is engaged in the hardware business with our subject at Ridgeville, married Flora Mendenhall, which union has been without issue; George, a farmer of Green township, married Rosella Gantz, and they have two children, a boy and a girl; William, mail carrier out of Ridgeville married Flora Pace and they have two sons; Martin, J., a painter and paperhanger of Dayton, Ohio, married Cassie Heniser and they have six children; Philip, a farmer of Green township, married Della Boyer, and they have six children; Albert E., of this sketch is the youngest.

Albert E. Zimmerman grew to manhood on the home farm and he received a common school education. September 11, 1897, he married Eva Shoemaker, daughter of Charles W. and Sarah J. Shoemaker, whose family consisted of six children. Mr. Shoemaker was a progressive farmer. He and the family are members of the Evangelical church.

Mr. Zimmerman worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-three years old, then farmed for himself until he reached the age of twenty-nine. Although he was making splendid success as a farmer he decided to take up the merchandise business, and accordingly moved to Ridgeville where he went into the grocery business. He enjoyed a large trade, but finding a better opportunity in the hardware business with his brother John in Ridgeville he went into that three years ago, having remained in the grocery business five years with his brother Jacob. He now has a double store and carries a large stock of up-to-date and carefully selected goods and enjoys a large and rapidly growing trade with the surrounding country.

Mr. Zimmerman is a Republican in politics, and he has been township trustee for a period of six years, filling the office to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Fraternally, he belongs to the Modern Woodmen.

OLLIE M. PAINTER.

One of the native-born sons of Randolph county who has been content to spend his life in his own locality, rather than seek uncertain fortunes in "the west," that vague yet facinating phrase which has lured many a lad from a good home in the Eastern states and then ruining him for his pains. Our subject was formerly in business in the county-seat, but having the love of the soil born in him he did not fit in exactly with the mercantile life in a city and returned to the farm where he is most successful and happiest, which indeed is not strange to us who love the country and have little use for the cramped and artificial life of the town.

Mr. Painter was born in Randolph county, February 25, 1864. He is a son of James K. and Margaret (Ellis) Painter, and he is one of two children, the other being Charles F. Painter, a carpenter and builder of Hartford City, Indiana; he married Lina Cox, and they have two children, Clarence and Harold; Cecil O. died when thirteen months old.

James K. Painter, the father, was a native of Ohio where he spent his boyhood years and received a common school education. When a young man he came to Monroe township, Randolph county, Indiana and here finally bought a farm, devoting his life to agricultural pursuits, although he was a mechanic by profession which he followed in early life for some time. He moved to Michigan but did not remain long in the Wolverine state, coming back to Randolph county and bought a farm in Franklin township, where he continued to reside until his death at the age of fifty-two years. The mother of our subject came from Pennsylvania, and the grandmother from England, having been abducted when a child, according to the tradition of her family. The parents of our subject were both of English descent. The mother is living in Ridgeville, Indiana at this writing. After the death of the father of our subject she married Rev. Thomas Addington, a minister in the Christian church.

Ollie M. Painter grew to manhood on the farm and assisted his father with the general farm work when a boy, and he received his education in the common schools of his locality. On October 24, 1887 he married Rosa B. Burton, a daughter of David Burton, a millwright by profession, but who is

now engaged in farming in Franklin township. Mrs. Painter is one of a family of nine children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Painter one child has been born, Hermieone Goldie, whose birth occurred December 21, 1888; she received a good education in the local schools and married T. E. Driver, of Tampa, Florida.

Mr. Painter engaged in the shoe business at Winchester a short time, and although he was building up a good trade, he longed to get back to the soil and purchased a fine farm not far from Winchester. He lived on the homestead thirty-five years, and has lived on his present farm ten years. He carries on general farming and stock raising on a large scale, and he has a cozy home and good outbuildings. He takes a delight in keeping everything about his place in ship-shape.

Mr. Painter has been a life-long Republican. He is a member of the Christian church.

DANIEL BRAGG.

The gentleman to a review of whose life and characteristics the reader's attention is herewith directed is among the favorably known and representative citizens of Randolph county. Mr. Bragg has, by his indomitable energy and enterprise, contributed to the material, civic and moral advancement of his community during the course of an honorable career and he has ascended through his individual methods from the bottom of the ladder to a place of importance in his locality, being a man of decided progressive ideas, and ever known as a man of unswerving industry, sound judgment and honesty of purpose.

Daniel Bragg was born in Grant county, Indiana, May 11, 1858. He is a son of Wesley and Mary E. (Miller) Bragg and was one of twelve children, nine of whom survive, namely: Daniel, of this review, is the eldest; Austin, a farmer of Ward township, married Della Sarff, and to them nine children were born, six of whom survive; Lewis, a farmer of Ward township, married Jennie Simmons, and they have two children; Samantha, who married James H. Warren, a farmer in Ohio, has six children; Ephraim, who is farming in Ohio, married Mary O. Warren; Sarah married Alva Arnold, a farmer; John W., a real estate dealer of Winchester, married Alta Peacock, and they have two children; Charles, a farmer of Jackson township, married Ada Craig, and to them six children were born, four of whom are deceased; Theodore, who is engaged in the real estate business with his brother in Winchester, married Gertie Craig, and they have six children.

MR. AND MRS. DANIEL BRAGG.

Wesley Bragg, father of the above named children, was born in Ward township, this county, and here grew to manhood and was educated in the public schools; he has devoted his life successfully to general farming in Randolph and Grant counties. His wife was eleven years old when she came to Grant county, and there she married Mr. Bragg and they established their home there, but later removed to this county, and settled in Ward township. Our subject's paternal grandfather came from Tennessee in an early day and settled in Randolph county, Indiana, spending the rest of his life on a farm two miles north of Saratoga. He was three times married, and he was the father of eight children, all by his first wife; only one of the children survives at this writing.

Daniel Bragg grew to manhood on the home farm and there he worked when a boy. He received a good common school education. He has been twice married, first, on May 26, 1877, to Rhoda P. Hinkle, by which union the following children were born, namely: Henry D., a farmer near Winchester, married Almeda Gurton, and they have four children, Lola May, Albert, Orin and Pauline; Bessie married Charles Ditmer, a farmer of Arcanum, Ohio, and they have three children, Mildred, Blanch and Naoma; Elsie, of Eaton, Indiana, married Charles Steed, and they have four children, Marvin, Marjorie, Ruth and Jessie D.; Perrie A., a farmer near Winchester, married Maggie Courtner, and they have four children, Neva, Charlotte, Gladys and Edgar; Della May married Charles Owens, a farmer near Winchester, and they have three children, Pearl, Roy and Grace; H. E., a railroad man of Chicago, married Glee Collett, and they have one child; Kenneth Newton. The second marriage of Daniel Bragg, of this sketch, was to Mary (Adamson) Evans on June 1, 1904. She was born in Randolph county, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of Ira Adamson, a farmer of White River township and a highly respected citizen. This second union has been without issue.

Mr. Bragg began farming for himself when a young man and he has continued with ever increasing success, until now he is deserving of a place in the foremost ranks of local agriculturists. He owns a well-kept and finely improved farm of sixty acres, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale, and on which stand a neatly furnished residence and large outbuildings. He is a good judge of live stock and keeps a good grade at all seasons. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is influential in local party affairs. He was supervisor of his township for four terms, discharging his duties in a manner that met the hearty approval of

all concerned, and doing a great deal toward the general improvement of the township. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen, being a charter member of the latter. He belongs to the United Brethren church at Saratoga, in which he is active. He is popular in his community and a pleasant gentleman to meet.

EMANUEL ZIMMERMAN.

Another of the enterprising farmers and public-spirited citizens of Randolph county who hails from the old Buckeye state and whom we take a delight in giving special notice in this volume is Emanuel Zimmerman, of Green township. He is a man who would have succeeded at his chosen life work in whatever locality he might have selected in view of the fact that he is a hard and persistent worker, a man of sound judgment and quick mind. He has never been content to live along the line of least resistance, but has tried in every possible manner to improve existing conditions, studying the soil, various fertilizers, seeds, climatic conditions and everything, in short, that he felt was necessary to insure a large measure of success as a general agriculturist.

Mr. Zimmerman was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, August 6, 1857. He is a son of Emanuel and Anna Elizabeth (Wise) Zimmerman, who were born and educated in Alsace-Lorraine and married there, and from that country came to Montgomery county, Ohio, later moving to Darke county, Ohio, and then to Randolph county, Indiana, when our subject was young and here he grew up and received a common school education, although he was not able to get any schooling after his twelfth year. He remained under his parental roof tree and assisted with the general work on the farm until reaching his majority.

On November 28, 1871, Mr. Zimmerman married Phoebe J. Gantz, whose father, James Gantz, was born in Germany where he spent his boyhood and received his education, and when a young man he left the Fatherland and emigrated to the United States, locating in Virginia. His wife, Elizabeth Ann French, was a native of New Jersey.. They finally removed to Indiana and established their future home.

Six children were born to Emanuel Zimmerman and wife, three sons and three daughters, namely: Anna E. married Garfield Carter, a farmer of Green township, and they have two daughters, Mildred Loretta and Olive Lucille; Delpha, a school teacher, lives at home; Everett Edward is super-

intendent of the Farmland schools; Harrison Joseph is cost accountant and secretary of the Muncie Wheel & Jobbing Company, which is the largest concern of its kind in the world; Dorsie Etta, born September 5, 1893, is at home; John Arthur, born November 25, 1896, is at home.

Mr. Zimmerman has devoted his attention to farming all his life and has been very successful as a general farmer and stock raiser, and is owner of a valuable and well-kept place of one hundred acres in Green township, on which stands a good set of outbuildings and where may be seen an excellent grade of livestock.

Mr. Zimmerman attends and supports the Methodist Protestant church. Politically, he is a Republican and has been active in local party affairs. He has been township trustee for a period of six years, proving to be a most faithful and able public servant. Green township is indeed fortunate in having a man for this office with the business capacity of Mr. Zimmerman. He has done much for the township since he became trustee, among the notable things being the erection of the Central school, the finest in the state of Indiana for the expense incurred. This he accomplished with the aid of his advisory board which consisted of Jas. H. Moore, now deceased, J. W. St. John and George Wise, Jr. He is a most popular public servant and has the good will and confidence of all the people, irrespective of party alignment. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Red Men.

ARTHUR S. SLONAKER.

Among the thrifty and painstaking farmers and stock raisers of the vicinity of Farmland, Randolph county none are deserving of specific mention more than Arthur S. Slonaker, as he has one of the best kept, most productive and valuable farms in Monroe township. It has been his persistent work and good management that has made it so, for he is a man who has never depended upon others to do what he should do for himself, and he is not only a good farmer but a citizen in whom those who he has dealings with repose the utmost confidence, since he is unquestionably honest, charitable and neighborly.

Mr. Slonaker was born on March 27, 1864, in Randolph county. He is a son of Adam and Nancy (Morris) Slonaker. Adam Slonaker was born in what is now Hampshire county, West Virginia, in 1824, and when but an infant lost his father, the mother later marrying William Parish, and they settled in Frederick county, Virginia, where both spent the rest of their lives. When ten years old Adam began working out on a farm, which he

continued to do until reaching his majority. Two years later he came to Ohio, in the fall of 1848 and continued working at farm work. In 1851 he married Nancy Morris, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, October 1, 1826, a daughter of Isaac and Maria (Cooper) Morris. Adam Slonaker resided in Highland county, Ohio, six years, and in 1855 came to Monroe township, Randolph county, Indiana, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land on which he resided until 1864, when he removed to a farm just east of Farmland, buying one hundred and eighty-eight acres and here spent the rest of his active life, dying in Farmland, November 26, 1899. The farm he owned then is now occupied by our subject. In politics he was a Republican. He was county commissioner for two terms and was trustee of his township for two terms. His father was a native of Holland. Nancy Morris, mother of our subject, is still living, making her home in Oregon. Her grandmother lived to the advanced age of ninety-eight years.

To Adam Slonaker and wife eight children were born, namely: Alice V., married Charles W. Paris, formerly superintendent of schools of Farmland; they now live in California, and have twelve children: William N. died in early childhood; Julia Emily died when three years old; Anna Marion died in infancy; Cornelia B., who lives in Mankato, Minnesota, married John A. Hancock, superintendent of schools, and they have two children, one having died; Charlotte E., who lives in the Hood River valley, Oregon, married James H. Jeffrey, a fruit grower, formerly of New Castle, Indiana; Arthur S., of this review; James Rowland is a professor in Leland-Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, married Marion Esta Stratton, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and they have three children.

Arthur S. Slonaker was reared on the home farm and received his education in the public schools. On September 29, 1885, he married Nettie Gray, of Farmland, a daughter of Nathan E. Gray, who was a furniture dealer in that town for some time, later making his home in Dayton, Ohio; he was a builder and contractor. His family consisted of eight children, four sons and four daughters, there being two pairs of twins. The mother was from Holmes county, Ohio.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Slonaker, namely: Mildred Virginia, a teacher in the Farmland schools, was born April 8, 1887; Myron G., an electrical engineer, was educated at Purdue University; he was born January 24, 1889; Richard L., who lives in Dayton, Ohio, where he has employment with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born December 28, 1891; Mary Lou, born June 5, 1896, is a graduate of Farmland high school.

Politically Mr. Slonaker is a Republican, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Our subject has devoted his life successfully to general farming and stock raising. He is now owner of a fine farm of one hundred and eighty-eight acres, pleasantly located one-half mile from Farmland, where he carries on farming according to advanced methods and handles an excellent grade of livestock. On his place stands a comfortable residence and good outbuildings.

SAMUEL M. COUGILL.

The name of Samuel Cougill, farmer and banker of Farmland is too well-known to the people of Randolph county to need any introduction by the biographer. He occupies a prominent place in the esteem of the people and is universally respected. He is a worthy representative of one of the excellent old pioneer Hoosier families, members of which have figured more or less prominently in the affairs of this section of the state for several generations, ever lending such aid as was their just due in futhering any movements having as their object the general upbuilding of their respective communities in a material, civic and moral way. They have not been neglectful of their duty in any of the avenues of life and they have long ranked among the best farmers, being advocates of progressive methods in order to get the largest results from the minimum expenditure of labor. There is much satisfaction in offering biographies of such people in a work of this nature.

Samuel M. Cougill was born in Wayne county, Indiana, February 15, 1846. He is a son of Robert and Eliza (Tunes) Cougill. He is of Scotch ancestry, seemingly inheriting many of the sterling traits of his forbears, and he is one of a family of nine children, namely: Asbury, deceased, left several children, only two of whom survive, Emily died at the age of sixteen years; George Wiley died in Missouri in 1910, leaving a widow and seven children, he was both a teacher and minister of the gospel; Samuel M., of this review; Filinda died at the age of fifteen years; Lewis, who is farming in Delaware county, is married and has four children; Cornelia, who married John Ralston, a carpenter and builder, is deceased, two children surviving; Martha, of Findlay, Ohio, married John Grooms, and they have six children, all boys; Albert, who conducts a hotel at Portland, married Nora Linstell, first, later married Cora McLaughlin, and he has three children. The father of our

subject was three times married; his second wife was May Savage, by whom two sons and one daughter were born; his third wife was a Miss Hunt and to them one child was born, Lloyd.

Robert Cougill, father of our subject, was born in Ohio where he grew to manhood, received his education and married, soon after this event he brought his bride to Indiana. He engaged successfully in school teaching for a period of twenty-seven years, and three of his sons were school teachers. His father enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812, from Pennsylvania, his native state, but he died in Indiana. Robert Cougill purchased a farm in Randolph county, consisting of two hundred acres. His death occurred in Missouri in 1897, after devoting the latter part of his life to general agricultural pursuits. The mother of our subject was one of nine children. Her parents were farmers and they came from Ohio to Indiana in an early day where the future home of the family was established.

Samuel M. Cougill grew to manhood on the home farm and he had the advantages of a good education and he began life as a school teacher which he followed for eight years, during which his services were in great demand. He has been twice married, first on April 29, 1869 to Eliza Meeks, by whom six children were born, one of whom died in infancy; Thomas Harvey died in 1903, he was a farmer and school teacher, he married Gertrude Bond, and to them one child was born, Thomas Harold; Lona, who married William Tharp, a farmer of Delaware county, has seven children; Robie married Irene Brewington, is a farmer and dairyman, and has two sons; Arthur lives near Lynn on a farm, married Anna Ross, and they have two daughters and one son; Myrtle married Earl Swander, a farmer and school teacher of Delaware county, and they have two children. Mr. Cougill married for his second wife Emma Learel-Brewington, which union has been without issue. She had three children by her former husband, namely: Glenn, who died when seven years old; Mary and Matilda, twins, born July 31, 1892; the former married John Strong, a farmer near Redkey; Matilda married Walter Hook, a farmer near Albany.

Mr. Cougill began life for himself as a farmer, and he is now owner of a finely improved and productive farm of one hundred and twenty acres. He was one of the organizers of the Farmland State Bank in 1887, was one of its first directors and is still one. He was at one time vice-president of this sound and popular institution, and is now president of the same. Its fine prestige and large success has been due for the most part to the management of its directors and cashier. A general banking business is carried on and this bank ranks with the best in the county and northern Indiana.

Fraternally, Mr. Cougill is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically he is a Republican, and is loyal in his support of the party. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a liberal supporter of same.

DAVID EDGAR HILL.

The state of Ohio has sent large numbers of her best and most enterprising citizens into Randolph county, Indiana, where they have carried forward the good work of civilization, reclaimed the rich soil from the wilderness and so skillfully operated the farms that they have retained the original richness and productiveness of soil and they have built cities and towns, erected churches and school-houses and brought this locality up to an equality with any other in the Union. So we owe the old Buckeye state a great debt of gratitude, so great, indeed that we cannot hope to repay it in any way. One of the worthy families she has sent to us is the Hills, of the vicinity of Parker whose residence here of over forty years has been productive of much good to both themselves and the county.

David Edgar Hill, to whose life record we give briefly especial attention here, was born in Highland county, Ohio, May 22, 1869. but practically all of his life has been spent in Randolph county, he having been an infant when brought here by his parents, Benjamin and Sarah (Morris) Hill. He is one of five children, named as follows: Daniel, lumberman, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, married Etta Biser and they have five children: David Edgar, subject of this sketch; Sarah Alice, who became the wife of Oscar Tharp died at the age of thirty-four years; Marion, who is farming on the old homestead, married Belle Hinchman, and they have four children; Elizabeth lives with her parents in the village of Farmland.

Benjamin Hill was born, reared and educated in Ohio and there he and Sarah Morris were married. In 1870, when twenty-six years old, he removed with his family to Indiana, locating in Randolph county where he became a successful general farmer. He is owner of four large and valuable farms. He is now living retired in his pleasant modern home in Farmland, where he and his good wife are held in high esteem by a host of warm friends.

David E. Hill was reared on the old home place where he worked when a boy, and during the winter he attended the district schools in his neighborhood. He has been twice married, first, to Cora Thornburg, by which union five children were born, namely: Paul, Earl, Iris, Marcus and Marie. The wife and mother was called to her rest on November 16, 1905. In July,

1907, Mr. Hill married Eva McGunegill, of Monroe township, Randolph county. She is a daughter of John R. McGunegill and wife. This union has been without issue.

Mr. Hill has devoted his life successfully to general farming and stock raising, and is operating a well-managed and productive farm of three hundred acres.

Politically, Mr. Hill is a Republican. He has served his township as supervisor. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MRS. MARY ADAMSON-EVANS BRAGG.

Words of praise cannot clearly convey the personal characteristics of the estimable lady whose name forms the caption of this article, for only those who have the good fortune to know her personally can see the true beauty of her character and individual traits, which have been the resultant, very largely, of an industrious and wholesome life spent in the devotion to duty, a life filled with good deeds to others and led along worthy planes, and as a result of her commendable characteristics she enjoys the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances in Randolph county.

Mrs. Mary (Adamson-Evans) Bragg, wife of Daniel Bragg, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume, was born in Randolph county, Indiana. She is a daughter of Ira and Nancy A. (Wilmore) Adamson. Mr. Adamson, a highly respected farmer of White River township, this county, came to this locality when it was little developed and here he became a successful agriculturist, bringing an excellent farm up from the wild state. When the subject of this sketch was nine months old he moved with his family to a farm a half mile west and two miles south of the town of Saratoga, and there Mrs. Bragg grew to womanhood. The place consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, only seven acres of which was at that time cleared. The land was originally owned by her maternal grandfather, Willis C. Wilmore, who gave his daughter, Mrs. Nancy A. Adamson, mother of Mrs. Bragg, eighty acres, Mr. Adamson purchasing the additional eighty. But Mr. Adamson was a man of industry and courage and he set to work with a will to clear and place all his land under cultivation, and it was not many years until he had one of the choice farms of the locality and a comfortable home. Jesse Adamson, brother of Mrs. Bragg, is living on the homestead at this writing. He was born and reared there; in fact, has never lived anywhere else. Ten children were born to Ira Adamson and wife, namely: Willis A. married Angeline Warren, and they live near Saratoga.

Randolph county; Mary, the immediate subject of this review; Sarah is living in Mason City, Illinois; Jesse, who lives on the home farm, married Etta McGraw, and they have one son, Ray; Mrs. Alice Leach lives in Muncie, Indiana, and has one child, Jesse Merril; John, deceased, was married and had two children, Paul and Loveday; James is married and has one child, Lois, and lives with his family in Westerville, Ohio; George, who is living in Everett, Washington, is married, but has no children; Mrs. Hannah Holloway, who lives near Lynn, Indiana, has two children, Ardath and Hubert; Mrs. Edith Culp, who lives in Mason City, Illinois, has one son, Ray.

Mrs. Bragg spent her girlhood days assisting with the household work on the home farm, and in the winter months she attended the district schools, first attending school in an old log house, a considerable distance from home, the path to which was through such heavily timbered country that her father found it necessary to blaze the trees along the path to keep his children from getting lost while going to and from school. It was known as the "lost school house," from the fact that a United Brethren minister got lost in the wilderness in attempting to go but a half mile to the little log school house, where he intended preaching. The country round about was low, and in the seasons of mud and ice, was difficult to travel over. A large pond came almost up to the door of the school house, and Mrs. Bragg recalls many a pleasant time spent in skating on this pond during her school days.

Mrs. Bragg remained at home on the farm until her marriage to Dr. G. S. Evans, of Saratoga, this county, and they lived in that town until his death, in 1891, after they had been married six years, and to this union two children were born, Harry A. Evans, who lives at Vancouver, British Columbia, married Maud V. Calliew, who was born in Sussex, England; Mabelle Evans married Raymond Lasley, and they live on a farm two miles southwest of Winchester, Indiana, and to this union one son has been born. Evan Arnold Lasley.

Dr. Evans was one of the successful doctors of Randolph county and a highly respected citizen. After his death, his widow removed, with her two small children, to Mason City, Illinois, where they resided from September, 1891, to March, 1901, when they moved back to the old home farm, Mrs. Evans keeping house for her brother and father, after the death of her mother. On June 1, 1904, she married Daniel Bragg, and they are living on a farm in this county. This second union has been without issue. Their place, known as the "Revenue farm," is located in pleasant surroundings, six miles north of Winchester.

The grandfather of Mrs. Bragg's mother was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and by virtue of this fact, Mrs. Bragg is now a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her membership being accepted April 18, 1914. Mrs. Bragg's great-grandmother was a Harrison, a sister of President William Henry Harrison.

Mrs. Bragg is known among her friends as a neighborly, hospitable and genial lady, who takes a great pride in her home and the affairs that are of vital interest to the community.

OLIVER G. SMITH

One of the most conspicuous stock dealers and agriculturists in the present-day history of Randolph county is Oliver G. Smith, of near Farmland, a man actively identified with the business interests of this locality and for many years widely known as one of the representative men of this section of the great Hoosier commonwealth. Equally noted as a citizen whose useful career has conferred credit upon the community and whose marked abilities and stirring qualities have won for him much more than local repute, he holds today distinctive precedence as one of the most progressive and successful men that ever forged his way from an environment none too auspicious and that ever here inaugurated and carried to successful termination large and important undertakings. Strong mental endowment, invincible courage and a determined will, coupled with an honesty of purpose that hesitates at no opposition, have so entered into his composition as to render him a dominant factor in the business world and a leader of important local enterprises. He is essentially a man of affairs, sound of judgment and far-seeing in what he undertakes; and every enterprise to which he has addressed himself has resulted in liberal financial returns, while at the same time he has won and retained the confidence and esteem of all.

Mr. Smith was born in Highland county, Ohio, October 2, 1855. He is a son of Barclay and Sophia (Grove) Smith, and is one of a family of six children, he being the eldest, the others are Everett W., a farmer near Parker, married Nancy Dragoo, and they have four children; Edgar Oscar, a painter of Parker, married Alice Cultice, and they have a son and daughter; Charley, a machinist of Muncie, has remained single; Ida M. lives in Columbus, Ohio; Sadie, who lives on the old homestead near Parker, married William Morris, and they have eight children.

Barclay Smith, the father, was born in Highland county, Ohio, and

there grew to manhood, was educated and married. His death occurred in 1909. The paternal grandfather came from Maryland to Ohio in an early day. The great grandfather was a native of Ireland, from which country he emigrated to America. The mother of our subject was born in Kentucky, but was reared, educated and married in Ohio. Her death occurred in 1913 at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. The maternal grandfather was a Virginian, a large plantation owner, and at one time he had one hundred and twenty slaves which he finally freed. He removed from Virginia to Kentucky, thence to Ohio, purchasing in the last named state two hundred acres on which he spent the rest of his life, dying at the age of eighty years. He was a philanthropist and among his innumerable charitable acts he fed scores of poor people during the Civil War. He was a prosperous farmer and an exceptionally strong business man and influential citizen.

Oliver G. Smith was educated in the common schools and was reared in the Quaker faith, much pains being taken in his early training. On January 26, 1877, he married Mary Etta Wood, a daughter of John F. Wood, of Farmland, whose family consisted of twelve children, eight of whom survive at this writing. To our subject and wife four children have been born, three daughters and one son, namely: Burley Beatrice, born in 1884, married Omar Bennett, a farmer in Randolph county; Stella married H. Hawkins of Farmland and they have two children; John B. who lives on the home farm, was born in 1892 and has just graduated from Purdue University where he spent four years; Flossie, born in 1894, married Oscar Hubbard, June 26, 1913; Mr. Hubbard is a machinist and lives in Farmland. All the above named children were well reared and all are graduates of the high school at Farmland.

Mr. Smith is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished for he started at the bottom of the ladder, working by the month as a farm hand for seven years. He assisted with the work on his father's farm until he reached his majority. He now owns one of the finest farms in Randolph county, which is modernly improved and under a high state of cultivation. He is one of the most extensive buyers of live stock in northern Indiana or perhaps in the state. His start was made by buying a pig for which he paid with savings from wages at thirty-five cents a day. Something of the enormous growth of his business in this line of endeavor may be gained from the fact that during the year of 1912 he paid out to the farmers of Randolph county for livestock the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In the spring of 1913 he shipped from the state of Texas to this

county forty-one car loads of young cattle, which he prepared for the market on his farm here. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Farmland. Besides buying all kinds of livestock for the market he breeds fancy hogs, Percheron horses and short horn cattle on an extensive scale, and his fine stock always find a ready sale at fancy prices, owing to their superior qualities. Personally he is a good mixer, genial, obliging and straightforward in all his relations with his fellow men.

MANFORD AUKERMAN.

The name of Aukerman has been an honored one in Randolph county for forty years, and the gentleman of that name who is the immediate subject of this sketch is richly deserving of the universal respect which is accorded him by all with whom he is acquainted. He is one of the painstaking and energetic farmers of Jackson township; still in the fulness of years, he is to be found at the helm of a large and growing agricultural business.

Manford Aukerman was born in German township, Darke county, Ohio, April 25, 1868. He is a son of Daniel Aukerman, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, in 1834, there spent his early life, married Sarah Elizabeth Spencer, who was born in that county, September 5, 1838, a daughter of William and Margaret (Erwin) Spencer. The father of William Spencer was Frank Spencer. Daniel Aukerman finally moved with his family, in 1873, to Randolph county, Indiana, and located on a farm, now owned and occupied by his only child, Manford Aukerman. The father cleared and improved this farm and devoted his life to general farming. His death occurred in 1895. His wife died December 5, 1910. They both spent their last years with our subject. They were excellent people, honest, hard-working and hospitable. Lewis Aukerman, father of Daniel Aukerman, was an early pioneer of Germantown, Darke county, Ohio, and there he spent the rest of his life. He married Elizabeth Brower. The Aukerman family is of German origin.

Manford Aukerman was five years old when he moved with his parents from Ohio to Randolph county, Indiana, and here he grew to manhood on the homestead which he assisted his father to develop from the wilds. He received a common school education. He has remained on the home farm which consists of seventy acres, and is located in the northeastern corner of the county. He has kept the place well improved and well cultivated and has a good set of buildings.

Mr. Aukerman was married May 22, 1887, to Anna Jane Welburn, who was born in Mississinewa township, Darke county, Ohio, February 9, 1864. She is the daughter of George J. and Sarah Ann Welburn, who are still living on a farm in Ohio, of which state they were natives and in which they have always resided. They are of English ancestry.

To Mr. and Mrs. Aukerman the following children have been born: Bessie F., born May 28, 1888, married Wesley Whitacre, a brick mason by trade, and they reside in Chicago; Lewis C., born June 25, 1893, is attending Normal school at Muncie, preparing himself for a teacher; Oliver M., born May 28, 1896; Marshall G., born February 28, 1899. These children have received excellent educational advantages.

Mr. Aukerman and his three sons are members of the Mississinewa Valley band, which was organized four years ago and is regarded as one of the leading bands of the county. This family has much natural ability as musicians. Our subject has been leader of the choir in the local United Brethren church for the past fifteen years, and his sons are also members of this choir. He has attended this church since he was five years old or ever since the family came to this locality. His father was a leader in the Zion church choir for many years. Our subject has taught vocal music very successfully for several years. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

ELIJAH W. McFARLAND.

A man of unswerving industry, sound judgment and progressive methods is Elijah W. McFarland, farmer of Jackson township, Randolph county. His career may well be studied with profit by the youth whose fortunes are yet matters for future years to determine, for it shows what one may accomplish if one has courage, fortitude and energy, backed by right principles, although starting out under none too favorable an environment.

Mr. McFarland was born on the old homestead in Jackson township, this county, February 29, 1856. He is a son of Nimrod McFarland, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, in 1828, and there he grew to manhood, removing to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1850 and locating in Jackson township where his death occurred in 1856. In 1849 he married Jane Hendrix, a daughter of James Hendrix. She survived her husband thirty-eight years, dying in Darke county, Ohio, in 1894. She was twice married, her last husband being Robert Byram. The subject of this sketch has one brother liv-

ing, William A. McFarland, a farmer of Jackson township, and he also has three half-brothers, Thomas W. Byram, Robert F. Byram and Eli M. Byram. The first named lives in Redkey, Indiana, and the two latter make their homes in Jackson township. The paternal grandfather, William McFarland, was born December 25, 1793. He spent the latter part of his life in Jackson township, this county, and here he laid out the town of Pittsburg. His death occurred in 1888 at the advanced age of ninety-five years, and he was buried in Pittsburg cemetery. His wife, Flora Tebo, was born December 17, 1793, there having been only eight days difference in their ages. They were born five hundred miles apart, he in Ohio and she in Virginia. The maternal grandfather, James Hendrix, was a soldier in the standing army. He disappeared about the year 1838 and nothing further of his whereabouts was ever learned.

Elijah W. McFarland grew to manhood on the home farm and there he worked when a boy. He attended the neighboring rural schools in the wintertime. On October 26, 1876, he married Melissa J. Hindsley, who was born in Jackson township, September 10, 1856, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated in the common schools. To our subject and wife three children have been born, namely: Olive A. married Henry Peden and they have two children, Clarence W. and Harold; and they reside on a farm in Jackson township; Anna P. married Troy Doherty and they are the parents of five children, Estel, Erma, Orville, Carl and Wilbur; Raymond G., born February 18, 1893, died October 15, 1900.

Mr. McFarland began farming for himself when a young man and this has continued to be his occupation. He occupies the old homestead, consisting of ninety-five acres, which his father purchased in 1850 of Demas Lindley. Our subject began earning his own money when but fourteen years of age, working on a farm at four dollars per month and his board, continuing three years at the same work and same wages, however he spent the last two winters of that period in school at the Lisbon school house, this township. In the spring of 1875 he came into possession of the home place by buying out the other heirs, and in 1895 built the house in which he now resides. He has kept the old farm well improved and well cultivated. He makes a specialty of raising tobacco and the raising and feeding of a good grade of hogs. He takes an abiding pleasure in his home and family. His wife is a daughter of Stephen and Anna Hindsley, a record of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Politically, Mr. McFarland is a Democrat, and he was road supervisor for a period of twelve years, during which he built a splendid system of roads in this locality and won the lasting grati-

tude of his neighbors. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious matters belongs to the Christian church.

Mr. McFarland's grandson, Clarence W. Peden, who is now fifteen years of age, is a natural musician of rare ability, in fact, is a boy of fine mental equipment, being now in his third year in high shool and is a brilliant student. He is proficient on the violin and clarinet. He will receive every advantage in music and general education and a bright future is predicted for him.

FRANK ARTHUR ZELLER, M. D.

In every life of honor and usefulness there is no dearth of incident and yet in summing up the career of any man the biographer needs touch only those salient points which give the keynote to his character. Thus in setting forth the life record of Dr. Frank Arthur Zeller, of Union City, and one of the most capable of the younger general physicians of Randolph county, sufficient will be said to show that all who know him will freely acquiesce in, that he is one of the worthy citizens and representative of a sterling old family.

Dr. Zeller was born in Darke county, Ohio, October 11, 1870. He is a son of Dr. B. F. Zeller, who was born in Pennsylvania, from which state he removed to Darke county, Ohio, where he lived many years and finally came to Randolph county, Indiana, and is now living practically retired in Union City, after a successful and honored career as a physician for over forty years. His father, a native of Pennsylvania also, spent a large portion of his life there, but eventually removed to Ohio where his death occurred. Dr. B. F. Zeller married Emily Bauder, a native of Fort Plain, Montgomery county, New York. These parents have three sons, all practicing physicians of prominence, namely: Dr. Frank A., of this sketch; Dr. Henry Rush, of Akron, Ohio; and Dr. Ward Clifton, of Union City, Indiana.

Dr. Frank A. Zeller spent his boyhood in Ohio and received his preparatory education in the high school at Greenville, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888. He began studying medicine when but a boy and entered the Ohio Medical University in 1894 and was graduated from that institution in 1898, later taking a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic Institute of New York City, also post-graduate courses in Chicago, Paris and Berlin. He commenced practice as a surgeon in 1898, in the Spanish-American war, and he came to Union City, Indiana, in March, 1899, where he opened an office which he has maintained to the present time, building up

the meanwhile a large and lucrative practice and meeting with great success which has placed him in the front rank of his professional brethren. He established an emergency hospital in Union City in 1912, which was much appreciated by the people here, filling a long-felt want, but which was abandoned after the establishment of the Francis Ford Hospital in 1914.

Dr. Zeller is a member of the Randolph County Medical Society, the Indiana Medical Society and the American Medical Association, also the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, and is a fellow of the College of Surgeons. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is an independent voter in political affairs, and religiously is of the Lutheran faith.

Dr. Zeller was married in March, 1905, to Mabelle Rosenbush, who was born in Union City, Indiana, in 1885, and here grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of John A. Rosenbush, a druggist of Union City.

Personally Dr. Zeller is a gentleman of pleasing address and exemplary character and is popular with all classes.

ISAAC M. BORROR.

Few young men could study the life history of Isaac M. Borror, one of the substantial and progressive citizens of White River township, without experiencing a thrill of ambition well up within his breast, for it shows how one may succeed in the face of great obstacles and at last win the good things, the things worth while which the world has to offer, if one has perseverance, sound common sense, fortitude and is imbued with honest impulses. He started in life at the bottom of the ladder, having arrived in Randolph county not such a long time ago with nothing in the way of material wealth, and he gradually forged to the front as a business man and citizen, becoming one of our most extensive general farmers and stock raisers and feeders and accumulating an ample competency.

Mr. Borror was born September 22, 1863, in Pendleton county, West Virginia. He is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Carrier) Borror, both natives of West Virginia, where their families had long resided, which section, however, in their day was known as a part of old Virginia. They were honorable, hard-working people, but not of the thriftier classes. There the parents of our subject grew to maturity and were married and there continued to reside until 1889 when, with their large family, eight sons and three daughters, they

J. M. Borror

left their native state and came to Randolph county, Indiana, and settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, four miles northwest of Winchester. Isaac M., of this review, did not accompany the rest of the family to their new home in Hoosierdom, remaining in his native state eighteen months after they left there, not following them here until July 4, 1890. When he left West Virginia he had nothing but a dog and gun, which he sold in order to get money to defray, in part, his expenses here. He had a wife and child. They traveled on foot, working a day here and a day there, using the money for food and such articles of clothing as they were compelled to buy. They walked the entire distance from West Virginia. They had nothing with which to begin life when they arrived here. Mr. Borror began working by the month for Sol Dull, living in a log cabin on his farm for a year and a half. He then moved to the farm of Frank Adams, in the same locality, renting a two-hundred acre place. Then went to work in earnest and managed so well that he soon had a fairly good start. He remained on this farm three years, during which time he bought forty acres of timbered land. He did not have any money beyond operating expenses, but he cleared his forty acres and paid for it. When he left the Adams farm he moved to the Gideon Shaw place of two hundred acres, which he rented from Mr. Shaw's widow, for a period of five years, for twenty-five hundred dollars cash rent. In four years he bought one hundred and sixty acres of the Shaw farm and on this he has made his home ever since. He prospered and from time to time purchased other land until he became owner of four hundred and fourteen acres, all of which advanced in value rapidly under his care and management and he has become one of the wealthy men of the county. In connection with his extensive general farming he has been a large stock raiser and feeder, especially of hogs, but has also raised and fed large numbers of cattle and horses. Some years he has fed and sold as high as three thousand hogs in a year. He has a commodious, pleasant home and numerous good outbuildings and his land is under modern improvements and a high state of cultivation.

When a boy Mr. Borror never had any school privileges and he could not read or write until after he came to Randolph county. He has become a well-read man and is an accurate and rapid calculator, in fact, one would think he was an expert accountant if one saw him doing sums in arithmetic or similar work.

Mr. Borror was married September 29, 1888, to Dolly Hedrick, a daughter of Sebual and Mollie (Dean) Hedrick, of Pendleton county, West Vir-

ginia. To this union four daughters and three sons have been born, namely: Millard, an automobile inspector of Cleveland, Ohio; Lydia, who married John Gray, of Jay county; Goldie, who married William Alexander, of Winchester; Rosie is the wife of Ralph Young, and they live on our subject's farm; Clarence, Estie and Oliver are all at home.

Politically Mr. Borror is a Republican and has always been very active in public matters, but never an office seeker. He is a strong factor in the local organization and he advocates all movements that have as their object the general upbuilding of his locality, and the proprietor of Grand View Farm is one of the most influential and highly esteemed men of his township.

EDAR SIMMONS.

Every human being either submits or rises above the controlling influence which touches, controls, guides or misdirects others. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his reputation and point the way along which others may follow with like success. The career of Edar Simmons, one of the most progressive of the younger generation of agriculturists of Jackson township, Randolph county, is one of that class of enterprising citizens whose example is calculated to be an incentive to others, for his efforts have met with a large degree of material success in life's affairs, and he has established a reputation for uprightness and honor.

Mr. Simmons was born in the above named township and county, September 15, 1879. He is a son of William K. Simmons who was born on the old homestead in Jackson township, which is now owned by our subject, August 31, 1841, he being a scion of one of our sterling old pioneer families, and here he grew to manhood, received such educational advantages as the early-day schools afforded, and here married, June 3, 1865, Malinda A. Sell, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, May 11, 1845. To this union three children were born, Edar, of this review; Dora, born March 29, 1868, married W. P. Noffsinger; and Esta, born November 11, 1871, married Melvin N. Rensberger; they reside at Redcliff, Alberta, Canada, and have one son, Gorman B., born March 27, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Simmons also took an orphan child to raise, Rachel Fidella Byrum, who was born June 1, 1881; they took her when less than two years old and cared for her as their own, and when twenty-two years old, she married on Thanksgiving day, 1903, Noah Onkst, a local engineer of Dayton, Ohio; to them one

child has been born, James Taylor Onkst, whose birth occurred July 22, 1908. William K. Simmons has been very successful in a financial way, being a man of industry and good management. He is a stockholder in the Atlas Bank of Union City, and he has devoted his life to general farming and stock raising with a larger measure of success than falls to the average farmer. He at one time owned two hundred acres of choice farm land, but has sold and divided with his children until now his place consists of sixty acres. He and his wife have taken great pains in rearing their children of whom they may be justly proud. The parents are members of the Dunkard church, in which the father has been an earnest and popular minister for many years. His father, Aaron Simmons, located in Randolph county in 1838, having entered his land in 1837, and was always known as a thrifty and honorable citizen. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, February 1, 1810. In 1840 he married Rebecca Marquis, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, February 2, 1819. They established their home on what is now the Salem Pike, two and one-half miles northwest of Union City, at the old homestead, now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch. On this place is a magnificent flowing well of water which W. K. Simmons put down in 1875 and has ever produced an abundance of fine water. The death of Aaron Simmons occurred March 6, 1884, at the age of seventy-four years, his widow surviving until November 26, 1895, dying at the age of seventy-six years. The father of Aaron Simmons was Adam Simmons, who was born March 25, 1786, and died June 16, 1866. He married Mary Heckman, who was born July 5, 1786, and died August 14. 1851. Their family consisted of thirteen children, Aaron having been the second son. The father of Adam Simmons was John Simmons, who was born February 11, 1761, married, but there is no record of his wife. The old home place mentioned repeatedly above was entered from the government by Aaron Simmons in 1837, and it has been in the possession of the family ever since. The Simmonses are of German descent, with a mixture also of French and Swedish blood. W. K. Marquis, father of Mrs. Rebecca (Marquis) Simmons, and great grandmother of Edar Simmons, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia.

Edar Simmons grew to manhood on the home farm and there worked hard when a boy. He received his education in the public schools of his locality, and when a young man took up general farming which he has followed ever since. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, then commenced for himself, renting land for two years, then purchased a farm of forty acres and remained on the same until 1903 when

he exchanged it for the farm he now has, which is known in history as the old Indian boundary farm, consisting of one hundred acres. It is well improved in every respect and has a substantial group of buildings on it, in fact a new residence was recently erected, which is modernly equipped, having hot and cold water appliances, furnace, acetylene lights, in fact, is as desirable as any city home in its appointments. It is two and one-half miles north of Union City. Mr. Simmons takes a great pleasure in his home and family. He has been a highway superintendent for eight years, during which time he has done much to build good roads in this community. Politically, he is independent and religiously is a member of the German Baptist church.

Mr. Simmons was married February 28, 1891, to Effie M. Warner, a native of Jackson township, Randolph county, where she grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of George W. Warner, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

To Mr. and Mrs. Simmons the following children have been born: Gleemer, born April 19, 1892, was graduated from the local high school, and is farming with his father on the home place; Glade, born July 29, 1897, is attending the Jackson township schools, and is at home with his parents.

CLARENCE MULLEN.

One can see the superior results obtained by scientific farming by looking over the splendidly cultivated and well kept farm of Clarence Mullen, in Ward township; for he has always made an effort to combine brain and brawn in his operations of husbandman, and, while clinging to some of the methods used by a former generation he has been ready to adopt such new ones as he deemed well adapted to present century conditions, realizing that time brings many changes in farming as well as other things and that one must keep vigilant and studious or be surpassed by his neighbors.

Mr. Mullen was born July 9, 1871 on a farm two miles northeast of Lynn, Randolph county. He is a son of Thomas G. and Elmina (Shaw) Mullen, the mother a daughter of Gideon Shaw, one of the early pioneers of this locality who became a successful and prominent citizen. He reached an advanced age, dying on July 3, 1911, honored and respected by all, for his life had been most exemplary and conducive of much good. His good wife preceded him to the grave many years.

Clarence Mullen was reared on the home farm where he worked when growing up, and he received a common school education, including one term

MRS. CLARENCE MULLEN.

CLARENCE MULLEN.

in the Winchester high school. He remained at home until his marriage on February 6, 1891. He was then farming the old home farm in Ward township, four miles north of Winchester, where his parents had moved in 1876 from near Lynn.

Two sons have been born to our subject and wife, Thomas R., born September 6, 1892; and Claude D., born September 3, 1897. The oldest child is a graduate of the Winchester high school, after which he spent one year in Purdue University. He was married December 14, 1912 to Gertrude Hesser, daughter of Frank and Amelia (Weaner) Hesser, of Jackson township, Randolph county. Thomas R. is assisting his father with the work on the home farm, in fact, is now the manager of the place. The youngest son is a student in the high school at Winchester.

After the marriage of Clarence Mullen he continued to work on the home farm, and in due course of time had a good start. In the spring of 1912 he purchased the old homestead, and will hold same in the family. He has kept the land well tilled, crops properly rotated, fields well fertilized, so that the old place has retained its original fertility of soil and is today one of the best farms in the community. He has other landed interests and property in Winchester. He is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Ridgeville, Randolph county, and Mr. Mullen was one of the promoters of the Farmers Telephone Company, which was organized in the spring of 1910. He was its first president, which office he held for two years, discharging the duties of the same in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned, in fact, he has been principally responsible for the large success of this company. He is still one of its largest stockholders, and is a director. He is an extensive stock feeder, and, his stock being always of the best grade, brings top prices on the market.

Mr. Mullen has always been a loyal Democrat, active in party affairs, and has frequently been a member of the County Democratic Central Committee, and a frequent delegate to district and state conventions, where he always made his influence felt for the general good of the party and the people: In the general election in the fall of 1912 he was elected one of the three county commissioners, and took office on January 1, 1913, for a term of three years, and he is proving to be a most faithful and conscientious public servant.

Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Encampment. He and his family belong to the Christian church, and he is a member of the official board of the same, and is teacher in the men's class in the Sunday school, and has long been active in all church and Sunday school work.

ISAAC NEWTON MANGAS.

The history of Randolph county is not a very old one, comparatively speaking. It is the record of the steady growth of a community planted in the wilderness three-quarters of a century ago and has reached its magnitude of today without other aids than those of industry. The people who redeemed it from its primitive wilds were strong-armed, hardy sons of the soil who hesitated at no difficulty and for whom hardships had little to appall. The Mangas family was of this courageous band, the name having been well known here for many decades, one of the best known of the present generation being Isaac Newton Mangas, one of our most progressive and successful general farmers and stock raisers.

Mr. Mangas was born in Jackson township, this county, September 12, 1873. He is a son of Emanuel Mangas, who was born in Pennsylvania, August 25, 1826. He attended the common schools of Ohio and Indiana, and on December 20, 1855, he married Catherine Ely, who was born April 12, 1838, which union resulted in the birth of two children, Jacob J., born December 21, 1859, died February 20. 1865; and Sarah B., born April 8, 1865, died August 13th of the same year. The wife and mother passed away also on that date. On October 15, 1868, Mr. Mangas married a second time, Caroline L. Castle, who was born July 14, 1834, and to this union two children were born, namely: Oliver M., born August 11, 1869, died January 3, 1873; and Isaac N., the subject of this sketch, who is the only surviving child. Emanuel Mangas was a prominent citizen here in the early days. He was a successful farmer, and he held the office of township assessor for several terms. He and his wife were members of the Disciple church. He was a staunch Democrat.

Isaac N. Mangas grew to manhood on the home farm and he received his education in the rural schools of his township, from which he was graduated. He began working on the homestead early in life and has followed farming all the while. At the time of his father's death in 1897 he took up the work where the elder Mangas had left off, inheriting the old homestead of eighty acres, and he purchased an adjoining eighty in 1907. In 1913 he bought thirty-five acres adjoining, making in all a valuable and productive farm of one hundred and ninety-five acres, which he has brought up to a high state of improvement and cultivation. He built a fine home in 1898, and everything about his place denotes good management and thrift, in fact, he is one of the most prosperous young farmers of Jackson township. Politically, he is independent, and religiously he belongs to the Christian church.

Mr. Mangas was married in December, 1898, to Maggie Warner, who was born in Jackson township, Randolph county, July 16, 1878, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated in the public schools. She is a daughter of George W. Warner, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mangas three children have been born, named as follows: Claude Leon, whose birth occurred April 18, 1900; Gorman Nile died when three and one-half years of age; Stanley Warner, born March 14, 1907.

ISAAC W. WARREN.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free out-of-door life known to the tiller of the soil has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterizes true manhood, and no truer blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. Isaac W. Warren one of the influential citizens of Jackson township, Randolph county, was fortunate in being born and reared on the farm and wise in deciding to spend his life tilling the soil. He has been privileged to spend the major portion of his life on the old home place, for all will agree that it is indeed a privilege to remain where we were born and reared, if it happens to be on a good farm, in a favored country like this. He has made a careful study of agricultural methods as they advance with the times and is one of our most progressive farmers.

Mr. Warren was born in Jackson township, this county, February 22, 1859. He is a son of Dolphin and Nancy (Taylor) Warren, a record of whom will be found on another page of this work, hence need not be reproduced here. Suffice it to say that they were among the worthy early families of this community and noted for their thrift and honesty. Here our subject grew to manhood and received a good practical education in the rural schools. Upon reaching manhood he was successfully engaged in operating the home place on which he remained until his father's death in 1907, receiving two-fifths profit of the annual sale of grains and livestock of the place, his father furnishing everything. He managed well and worked hard and laid by a comfortable competence, and is now owner of two valuable and productive farms, one consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of

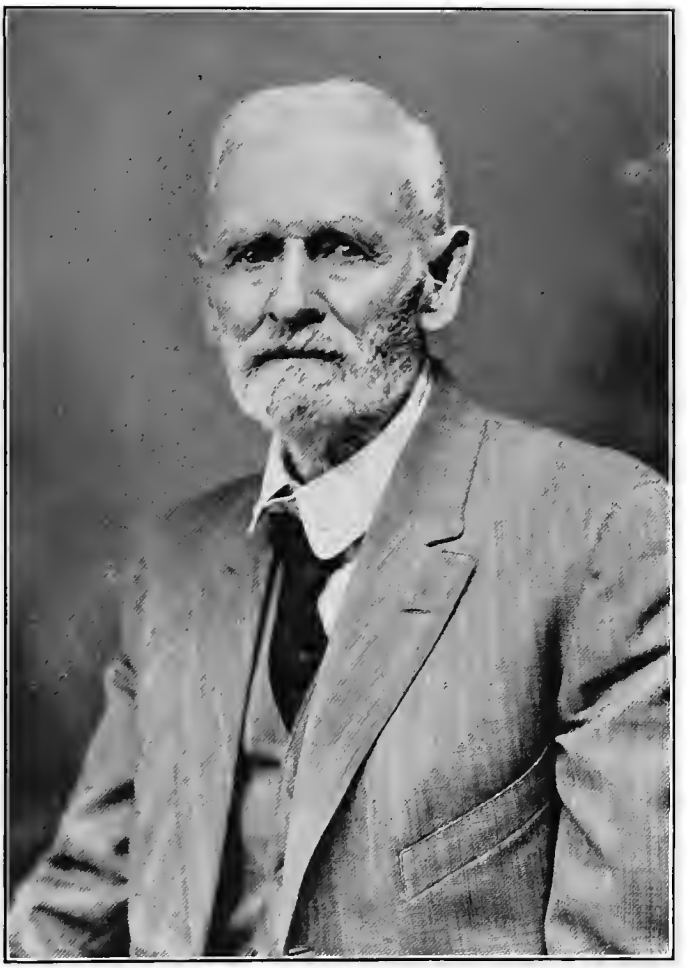
choice land in Jackson township, and another splendid place of one hundred and four acres in another location, both of which are improved in an up-to-date manner and under a high state of cultivation. He erected modern and substantial buildings on his home place and is well fixed in every way to enjoy life, everything about his farm denoting thrift and good management.

Mr. Warren was married in March, 1910, to Narcissus Sell, who was born in Jackson township, Randolph county, in 1878, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated in the common schools. She is a daughter of Jonathan Sell and wife, a highly respected family of this township. Politically, Mr. Warren is a Republican, but he has never been an aspirant for public office.

WILLIAM ADAMSON.

There has been a very steady increase in the value of products per farm in the United States during the past quarter of a century. Not as great an increase as in other lines of industry, perhaps, but in this respect American farmers compare favorably with farmers of other nations. Reliable statistics show that the record by decades is as follows: The average farm produced in 1890 five hundred and thirty-eight dollars; 1900, eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and in 1910, thirteen hundred and thirty-six dollars. We also show during this period an increase of over two million farms. One of the citizens of West River township, Randolph county, who has progressed during the past thirty years as a general agriculturist is William Adamson, one of our venerable native born citizens, who was born in this township and county, February 5, 1837, and who has thus come down to us from the pioneer days, having lived to note and take part in the wonderful changes here, and he is not only widely known but is respected by all, as a result of his careful and well spent life.

Mr. Adamson is a son of Abraham and Nancy (Botkin) Adamson, very early settlers here, the father having come from Ohio to what is now West River township and entered land from the government, which he cleared and developed into a good farm and here reared his family of eight children, who were named as follows: Ira and Eleanor, both deceased; William, of this sketch; Susie is deceased; George is living in West River township; Ann and Martha are both deceased; Phoebe, the youngest, is living in West River township. The father, Abraham Adamson, was twice married; his first wife (*nee* Puckett) died leaving two children, a son and a daughter. The paternal grandfather, John Adamson, came from Kentucky. The death of Abraham



WILLIAM ADAMSON.

Adamson occurred in 1856 at the age of fifty-four years, his widow surviving until seventy-seven years of age.

William Adamson grew to manhood on the home farm, and he was educated in the rural district schools. On September 25, 1867, he married Mary Stanley, a daughter of James Stanley, a farmer and merchant. To this union four children were born, namely: Willie Edgar died in infancy; Carrie married Alden Edwards, a farmer of West River township, and they have one child, Garver; Orrie B., who married Ada Hutchins, is farming on a place adjoining the old homestead; India Myrl married Charles Bales, a farmer in West River township, and they have one child, Ruby.

Mr. Adamson engaged in farming until August 9, 1862, when he enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served very faithfully for a period of three years, taking part in a number of important battles in the South; in fact, was in every engagement of importance in the western army. He was taken prisoner at Richmond, Kentucky, but was paroled at once. He was in the memorable siege of Vicksburg. He was honorably discharged at Mobile, Alabama, July 5, 1865, after gallantly defending the flag. Returning home soon thereafter he resumed farming, which he has continued successfully to the present time. He pre-empted his farm from the government, the papers being signed by the great name of Andrew Jackson. He has one hundred twenty-four acres, which he has kept well improved and well tilled, and he has a good home and convenient outbuildings, and always keeps a splendid grade of livestock. He is one of the leading farmers of his township. Politically he is a Progressive and is influential in local public affairs.

JAMES B. SUTTON.

One of the progressive tillers of the soil in Jackson township, and a representative of a splendid old family of Randolph county is James B. Sutton, formerly in the mercantile business, but whose chief occupation through life has been general farming and stock raising, meeting with encouraging success all along the line, as a result of his perseverance and good management. He believes in doing well whatever he attempts and in dealing squarely with his fellow men, consequently he enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

Mr. Sutton was born in Jackson township, Randolph county, November 18, 1856. He is a son of Joseph H. Sutton, who was born in Greene county, Ohio, January 26, 1810, and there he spent his boyhood and was married to Martha Johnson. He came with his parents to Randolph county, Indiana, in

1840. His father, Cornelius Sutton, was born in New Jersey, June 20, 1780, and he entered in 1847 the farm which is now owned and occupied by James B. Sutton. He was one of the early pioneers of this locality. His wife was Judith Babcock, a native of Ohio. Her death occurred late in the forties. The death of Cornelius Sutton occurred at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters, namely: Amos, Joseph H., Thomas, Sampson; Sarah who married Ezekiel Davis; Martha, who married Daniel Coblentz. They are all now deceased. Cornelius Sutton was a native of England, who emigrated to America when young and settled in New Jersey, sometime about 1765. He reached the remarkable age of ninety-nine years, dying in Greenbriar county, Virginia, now a part of West Virginia, and was buried there. His wife, a Miss Aplecut, was a native of New Jersey. Their family consisted of three sons and four daughters, namely: John, Cornelius, Amos, Hanna married Joseph Davis; Nellie married William Stevenson; Sarah married Jesse Maxon; Jane married James Davis. The father, Joseph H. Sutton, devoted his life to farming, and his family numbered seventeen children, namely: Elizabeth married Isaac Hoover; Martha Jane married James Phillips; Jacob was next in order; Cornelius married Nancy E. Huffman, and they had three daughters and one son; Eva L. married A. M. Henderson; L. Ossa is single and is a stenographer; Martha E. married O. B. Taylor; R. H. married Etta Brubeck, a jeweler; Lewis, Thomas, Stephen A.; Mary married H. A. Bunger; Nancy married M. P. Hinckel; Isaac W.; and James B., subject of this sketch; four died in infancy.

James B. Sutton grew to manhood on the old homestead and was educated in the schools of Jackson township, and when twenty-one years of age began life for himself, farming the homeplace on the shares. In 1879 he engaged with his brother, Thomas C. Sutton, in the boot and shoe business, in Union City, continuing in that line for five years, and enjoying a very good trade, then sold out and returned to the home farm, buying out the heirs. The place consisted of seventy-eight acres, and he nearly paid for the same raising tobacco, in about ten years. He has kept the place well improved, and in 1904 built a model and attractive residence, the old home having been burned.

Politically, Mr. Sutton is a Democrat and he was a member of the advisory board for four years, and cast the deciding vote to bring about the Jackson township graded school, he and James W. Hindsley pushing the matter to a successful issue. He is a member of the Farmers' Co-operative Tobacco Association and belongs to the Christian church.

Mr. Sutton was married December 25, 1884 to Nellie D. Johnson, who was born in Brookville, Montgomery county, Ohio, June 21, 1865. She is a daughter of John E. and Fannie Johnson, both of whom died many years ago.

To our subject and wife the following children have been born: Bessie F., born May 9, 1886, was graduated from the Jackson township schools, married June 24, 1905, Thomas C. Monks, an engineer of Muncie, Indiana, and they have one child, Cleo; Grace G., born September 3, 1887, was educated in the Jackson township schools and graduated therefrom, married Leroy Kemp, in November, 1906; they reside in Dayton, Ohio, and have one child, Arthur W.; Mr. Kemp is employed in an automobile generator factory. Claude J. Sutton, born February 27, 1893, was educated in the local schools and graduated from the same; he is a telegraph operator at Dunkirk, Indiana, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; he has remained unmarried. Ralph Sutton, who also attended the Jackson township schools, was born November 25, 1902, is at home.

OLIVER J. SUTTON.

One of the most scientific general agriculturists of Jackson township is Oliver J. Sutton, a scion of one of Randolph county's sterling pioneer families, whose honored record he has sought to keep untarnished. He is a student-farmer, believing that since "the old order changeth" with advancing years, it is up to the tiller of the soil to study new conditions and labor under improved methods. He also delights in studying nature in her ever varying moods and is a broad-minded, far-seeing gentleman. For many years he was one of our most progressive school teachers and did much the meanwhile to establish a higher system of work in our public schools.

Mr. Sutton was born in Jackson township, this county, May 10, 1873, and here he has been content to spend his life, believing that as good, if not better, opportunities existed right at his own door as anywhere. He is a son of Thomas Sutton, Jr., also born in Jackson township, Randolph county, the date of his birth being April 29, 1849. He was a son of Thomas Sutton, Sr., who was a son of Cornelius Sutton, who was one of the early settlers of this county, he having entered the farm which our subject now owns from the government in 1837, the grant being signed by President Martin Van Buren, and from that early day to this the Suttons have been well and favorably known in Randolph county, playing a leading part in the general development of the same and ranking among our best citizens in every respect. Here Thomas Sutton, Jr., grew to manhood amid pioneer environment and assisted

with the arduous work of developing the home place. He received such educational advantages as the early-day schools afforded and here devoted his life successfully to general farming. He married Martha Auker, a native of Preble county, Ohio, whose death occurred in 1889 at the early age of thirty-nine years. The father is still living.

Oliver J. Sutton grew to manhood on the old home place and he received his preparatory education in the rural district schools of Jackson township—the Mt. Holly school, later studied one term in the Normal at Winchester, under Denney, Caldwell and Bowers, then spent one term at the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, also was a student at the National Normal at Lebanon, Ohio. He also spent one year in the Indiana State Normal school at Terre Haute. Thus exceptionally well equipped for his life work he began teaching in the public schools and continued with great success for a period of thirteen years, during which he gave eminent satisfaction wherever he was employed and his services were in great demand. He kept abreast of the times in all that pertained to his chosen vocation and was regarded as both an instructor and entertainer in the school room and was popular with both students and patrons. Finally tiring of the school room he abandoned teaching and turned his attention to farming, in 1904, buying fifty-two acres of the old home place, which he has kept well improved and well cultivated and is making a comfortable living as a general farmer and stock raiser.

Politically, Mr. Sutton is a Democrat, and in 1910 he was elected a member of the advisory board of Jackson township and when his term expires in 1914 he will have served four years in this capacity. He is giving every degree of satisfaction to all concerned and is looking closely after the general good of the township. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Religiously, he is a member of the Disciple church.

Mr. Sutton was married June 28, 1899 to Daisy V. Evans, who was born in Jackson township, this county, May 7, 1881, and here she grew to womanhood and received her education. She is a daughter of Mahlon O. and Lovina C. Evans, an excellent family of Jackson township. Mrs. Evans was born and reared here and has always lived on the same farm. She was known in her maidenhood as Lovina C. Shire. Mr. Evans has devoted his life to general farming.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sutton one child has been born, Acil Allen Sutton, whose birth occurred July 31, 1901. He is now in his sixth grade and fourth term in school and is making rapid advancement, giving promise of a brilliant scholar.

GEORGE A. ULLERY.

There can be no impropriety in scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public, social and business relations, so in this biographical work will be found mention of worthy citizens of all vocations, and at this juncture we are permitted to offer a resume of the career of George A. Ullery, one of the substantial representatives of the agricultural interests of Randolph county, where he has long maintained his home and where he has won a reputation for honesty, industry and public-spirit.

Mr. Ullery was born, like many other good citizens of this locality, in Darke county, Ohio, October 18, 1855. He is a son of George A. and Elizabeth (Sword) Ullery, the latter still living, making her home with our subject, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Adam Ullery, the paternal grandfather, spent his life on the farm and died in the early seventies in Miami county, Ohio. His wife was Charlotte Ullery. Jonathan Sword, the maternal grandfather, married Hannah Kane, who was born December 28, 1807, and died October 30, 1894.

George A. Ullery was educated in the schools of Adams township, Darke county, Ohio. He was reared by his grandfather, his own father having been killed by a limb falling from a tree while he was working in the woods, which happened just previous to the birth of our subject. This grandfather, Jonathan Sword, died when our subject was seventeen years old, and the lad was left to take charge of the farm, which he operated successfully for a period of seventeen years, then moved to Randolph county, Indiana, and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he now resides, also bought eighteen acres near Union City. He has been very successful as a general farmer and is also now engaged in a lucrative fire insurance business, representing the German Baptist Mutual, of Randolph, Henry and Delaware counties. Mr. Ullery being a director, adjuster and agent of the company, and this, in connection with his general farming makes a handsome annual income for him. He has a well kept and attractive place and always keeps some good livestock.

Politically, Mr. Ullery is a Democrat, and religiously is a staunch member of the German Baptist church. The Ullerys are of German ancestry, but have long been in America, and have been noted for their thrift and honesty wherever they have lived.

Mr. Ullery was married March 6, 1881 to Harriet Miller, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, October 15, 1861, and there she grew to womanhood and received a common school education. She is a daughter of Aaron K. Miller, who died February 9, 1899, after a successful life as farmer in Darke

county, Ohio. His wife, Susan E. Miller, died October 14, 1904. To these parents three sons and six daughters were born, namely: Israel B., Noah D., Mary A., John, Sarah, Elizabeth, Ella, Anna and Harriet.

The following are Mr. Ullery's brothers and sisters: David J., Mary J., and these half brothers and sisters, Samuel Wise, William Wise, Hanna Wise and Martha Wise.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ullery the following children were born: Martha A., born in Darke county, Ohio, February 4, 1882, married Clyde Earl Hinshaw, December 24, 1911, and they have one child, Ruth Harriet, born in 1912; he is a farmer and lives in Randolph county. Bertha Ellen, second of Mr. Ullery's children, was born in Darke county, Ohio, March 8, 1886, married Herbert C. Slick in 1909, and they have one child, Crystal Ray, who was born in 1912; Mr. Slick is engaged in farming. Wilbert Ray Ullery, born in Randolph county, Indiana, December 11, 1894, lives at home; Laura Thelma, born in this county, August 28, 1896, died September 9, 1908. The above named children received good educational advantages attending the common schools, and Martha finished at the Union City high school, and taught a term in Washington township; Bertha finished at North Manchester College, and taught four terms in Greensfork township, Randolph county, also one term in Jackson township.

DANIEL WESLEY BROWN.

Having never been seized with the roaming desires that have led many of Randolph county's young men to other fields of endeavor and other states, where they have sought their fortunes, Daniel Wesley Brown, farmer of Jackson township, has been content to remain in his native community and here direct his efforts; and he has met with encouraging success in his chosen vocation and has at the same time so conducted himself before his fellow men as to gain their respect and confidence. He is a noted breeder of fancy Duroc-Jersey hogs.

Mr. Brown was born in this county, April 26, 1857. He is a son of Joseph Brown, who was born in Maryland. After spending his boyhood in the East he came west where he spent the rest of his life, being among the early settlers in Randolph county, Indiana, and here he developed a good farm and died in October, 1901; his wife, who was known in her maidenhood as Nancy Harshman, passing to the life beyond February 4, 1895. To these parents were born six sons and two daughters, namely: William S., whose death occurred in February, 1913; Mary A., who married Ira Porter, died in Janu-

ary, 1907; Lilly C. married Harvey Haley and they live at Ridgeville; Abraham, when last heard from, was living in Iowa; Isaac E. died October 13, 1885; Frank is a carpenter in Union City, this county; Albert died in 1895; and Daniel W., of this sketch.

Daniel W. Brown grew to manhood on the home farm, and he received his education in the common schools. He took up farming when but a boy and has always followed this line of work, commencing business for himself when twenty-five years of age, first buying the twenty acres where he now resides, and on this made good improvements, later buying ten acres more, then bought sixteen acres, finally secured fifty-one and one-half acres additional, and his father left him forty, making him in all one hundred and thirty-seven and one-half acres of fine land, all of which he has placed under a high state of cultivation and is carrying on general farming successfully, also is making a specialty of breeding thoroughbred hogs—Duroc Jerseys, which business he has carried on most successfully for a period of thirty-three years, and is regarded as one of the best hog raisers in the county, his fine stock finding a very ready market, owing to their superior quality. He has a good dwelling and numerous large outbuildings on his place. He has taken many premiums with his fine hogs at the Indiana state fair, at Indianapolis. At the fair of 1913 the following premiums were awarded his exhibits, he having very strong competition by the best breeders of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky: First premium on aged boar, first and third under one year boar, first on under year sow, first on under year herd, first on get of boar, first on produce of sow, champion on under year boar, champion on under year sow; American specials, first, under year herd; national special, first on under year herd, and silver trophy on under year herd. Mr. Brown has judged swine four times at the Indiana state fairs of the past, three times at the Ohio state fair, and once at the Kentucky state fair, also once at the International Live Stock Exhibition in Chicago, and many county fairs. No better judge of hogs is to be found in the middle west, and Mr. Brown is widely known among the leading stock men of the county. He and his son raise and sell about seventy-five head of hogs annually for breeding purposes, their shipments going to all parts of the United States and Canada, and one shipment went to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. They are in position to fill orders for their fine stock at all times, at prices and quality to suit the customers. Theirs is all registered stock. While a great deal of their attention is thus claimed by their hogs, they raise large numbers of fine draft horses and carry on a general farming business.

Mr. Brown was married October 18, 1881 to Ida Noffsinger, who was

born in Bond county, Illinois, October 18, 1862. She is a daughter of Eli P. Noffsinger, whose death occurred August 6, 1910. Her mother, Mrs. Martha Noffsinger, lives with Dr. Noffsinger in Union City. Mrs. Brown had five brothers and three sisters, one of the brothers being now deceased. The Noffsinger children were named as follows: Henry is a practicing physician at Union City; Ida, wife of Mr. Brown; Elizabeth died when six years old; Noah lives in Union City; Joseph resides in Ohio; Edward died in 1893; Clara Jane died in 1908; Ora A. lives in Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. Brown the following children have been born: Glee, born July 13, 1884, was educated at North Manchester, Indiana, married Jessie M. Richer, and they reside in South Whitley, Indiana, where he is practicing dentistry; Joseph E., born July 27, 1887, also educated at North Manchester, is unmarried, and is at home, being a third partner with his father in the livestock and farming business; Vera, born December 28, 1888, a graduate at North Manchester, later spent one term at the State University at Bloomington; she married Elmer E. Jones, a professor in the University, and they reside in Bloomington. Mr. Brown has no grandchildren. Politically, he is a Democrat, but is no politician preferring to devote his attention exclusively to his large livestock and farming business. He is a man whose word is regarded by those who know him as being as good as the bond of most men, and he is a genial, obliging gentleman.

JOHN WILLIAM FARABEE.

From sterling old Pennsylvania stock comes John William Farabee, one of the most enterprising farmers of Randolph county, and, like the rest of the good citizens which the old Keystone state has sent within our borders, we have profited by his coming, for he has proven to be not only an enterprising agriculturist and stock man but a public-spirited citizen who is always willing and ready to do his full share in the work of promoting the best interests of his adopted county.

Mr. Farabee was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1865. He is a son of Stacy F. Farabee, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, where he spent his earlier years, was educated and married, and from there he moved with his family in 1870 to Darke county, Ohio, locating on a farm on which he remained about eleven years, then came on to Randolph county, Indiana, buying a farm here on which he spent the rest of his life,

MR. AND MRS. JOHN W. FARABEE.

dying in 1890. He was a successful farmer and a good man in every respect. In 1861 he married Elizabeth Hickesenbaugh, and to this union eight children were born, John W., of this sketch being the oldest; the others are Frederick, who resides at Fort Wayne; Jane married Thomas Fields, and they live at Saratoga, this county; Eva married Wesley Warren and they also live in Randolph county, on a farm; James E. is deceased; Adeline married Arthur North and they live at Traverse City, Michigan, and are engaged in truck farming; Joseph lives in Randolph county; Ella married William H. Reitenhour, and they also reside in this county. The paternal grandfather, Edward Farabee, was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and there he engaged in farming, but late in life removed to Ohio, where his death occurred at the advanced age of ninety years. His wife, known in her maidenhood as Catherine Plants, died several years ago.

John W. Farabee was educated in the common schools of Darke county, Ohio, and Randolph county, Indiana, and early in life he began farming with his father in the former county, and when twenty-two years old commenced for himself and bought a farm in Ward township, Randolph county, Indiana, on which he remained a few years, getting a good start, then sold out and bought his present fine farm of two hundred acres. He continued to prosper through close application and hard work, good management and wise foresight, until he was enabled to buy another excellent farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which lies in Greensfork township, this county. Both farms are well improved and under a high state of cultivation and on them stand substantial and well arranged buildings. He carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. He spends his entire time looking after his farms. He lived one year in Union City, at which time he was a member of the city council. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religious matters belongs to the Baptist church.

Mr. Farabee was married September 21, 1889, to Lillie C. Warren, who was born in Randolph county on August 9, 1870. She is a daughter of Elihu Warren and wife. The father died in March, 1911, at the age of sixty-two years. Mr. Warren devoted his life to farming, always highly respected and well known in Randolph county.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Farabee: Frederick E., born December 1, 1893, was educated in the public schools of Randolph county, is living at home and assisting his father with the farm work; Homer C., born January 25, 1897; William Ralph, born December 14, 1898.

JAMES D. MONEY.

The march of improvement is accelerated day by day, and each successive moment seems to demand of men a broader intelligence and a greater discernment than did the preceding, showing that successful men must be live men in this age, bristling with activity. The purpose of biography is to preserve the records of such men for the edification of succeeding generations; thus the lesson of biography may be far-reaching to an extent not superficially evident. A man's reputation is the property of the world, for the laws of nature have forbidden isolation. One of the leading citizens of Jackson township, Randolph county whose reputation will bear the closest scrutiny is James D. Money, a progressive farmer and business man and a citizen who has done much to encourage the upbuilding of his community along all lines.

Mr. Money was born in Jay county, near Portland, Indiana, December 30, 1852. He is a son of Samuel Money, who was born in Virginia, in 1828, whose death occurred April 18, 1894. When only three years of age his parents brought him to Mercer county, Ohio, locating near the Wabash river, and there he grew to manhood and followed farming and preaching, first in the old Christian persuasion, later in the Disciple church. He married Susan Davis, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, from which state she came to Indiana with her parents when young and settled in Jay county. She was born January 10, 1829, and died March 16, 1907. The paternal grandfather, William Money, was born in Virginia, and his death occurred in Mercer county, Ohio at the age of sixty-nine years. The grandmother was Martha Anderson, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Samuel Money, mentioned above, was a first cousin of General Fernando De Soto Money, of the Confederate army. During the Civil war, Samuel Money served in Company K, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. William Money, the paternal great grandfather of our subject, was born in Ireland and in an early day he emigrated to America, locating in Virginia, near where were fought many years later the two battles of Bull Run. The maternal grandfather, James Davis, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He was a tanner by trade and later followed farming. He came to Jay county, Indiana about 1833 with the early pioneers, and was a successful man of affairs. His wife was a Miss Zimmerman, of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry.

James D. Money of this sketch, grew to manhood on the home farm, and received his education in the common schools, graduating from the high school at Fort Recovery, later from Liber College, and also Lebanon College, in Ohio. He began life for himself by teaching in the public schools of Jay county,

which he followed for eight years. He taught in Noble township in 1873, then began farming in 1877, on the farm belonging to Henry Handschey. He cleared most of this place himself, the farm consisting of one hundred and twenty acres, and improved it in many ways. He has continued farming ever since with ever increasing success, now owning the above mentioned farm, which he has kept well improved and under a high state of cultivation, and he has an attractive dwelling and substantial outbuildings. He is a stockholder in the Atlas Bank of Union City, also vice-president and a stockholder in the Union Loan & Trust Company of Union City. He is vice-president and a stockholder in the Union City & Lightsville Telephone Company, the capital stock of which is fifty thousand dollars; he is also a stockholder in the Pierce Elevator Company. He has been very successful in a business way, being a man of keen discernment, untiring energy and honorable ideals. Politically, he is independent, and back in the early eighties he was trustee of Jackson township for two terms. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic order and religiously is a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Money was married September 8, 1877 to Amanda J. Handschey, who was born in Randolph county, September 9, 1858, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of Henry and Sarah Handschey. Her father was born in Perry township, Muskingum county, Ohio in 1820, and his death occurred March 15, 1913. He married Sarah Smith, who was born in 1819, and whose death occurred September 8, 1894. Mr. Handschey was a millwright by trade and erected one of the first mills in Randolph county, and dug a race for the mill when a boy of nineteen years, about three-fourths of a mile in length, a depth of fifteen feet and through the woods in some places. Mrs. Money's grandfather, Henry Handschey, was born in Switzerland, and there his father, also Henry Handschey, was born and spent his life. The grandmother was Mary Ann Walters, a native of Pennsylvania.

To Mr. and Mrs. Money the following children were born: Charles H., born May 10, 1880, was educated in the Danville Normal, later graduated from the State Normal at Terre Haute; later entered the State University at Bloomington, from which he was graduated; he has followed teaching for a vocation and is at this writing superintendent of schools at Frankfort, Indiana. He married in September, 1901, Zelma Moore, and they have one child, Leonadas Wayne, born on Thanksgiving day, 1903. Mary E., our subject's second child, was born July 15, 1884, was educated in the schools of Randolph county, married Ralph C. Flory, August 14, 1900, and to them two sons have been born, Wilbur, born April 7, 1903; and David Lowell, born August 18,

1911; Mr. Flory is a farmer and resides in Jackson township, this county. Flora Alice, youngest of our subject's children, was born November 25, 1893, was graduated from the high school in Jackson township, and on September 28, 1912 she married George Clayton DeBolt, a mechanic of Union City.

JOHN W. MANGAS.

One of the careful agriculturists and respected citizens of Randolph county, is John W. Mangas, a man whose history furnishes a splendid example of what may be accomplished through determined purpose, laudable ambition and well directed efforts. Starting out in life a poor boy, he has steadily worked his way upward, winning success in his chosen field of endeavor and gaining the public confidence, which he has retained through careful "hewing to the line" in all the relations which he has sustained to his fellow men. He seems to have inherited some of the winning traits of his sterling father, one of the early settlers of this county, the name Mangas having been well known here for many decades, and it is a name of which any community might well be proud to include in its list of citizens.

Mr. Mangas was born in Jackson township, Randolph county, April 22, 1862. He is a grandson of Jacob Mangas, who was born in York county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1800. On October 25, 1825, Mr. Mangas married Elizabeth Hoke, sister of Seth Hoke, of Union City, Indiana, and lived with her happily and peacefully until his death in Jackson township, August 8, 1883 when lacking two months and a half of his fifty-eighth birthday. His family consisted of eleven children, ten sons and one daughter, two of whom died in infancy, twins; eight sons and one daughter survive. Jacob Mangas moved from Pennsylvania to Richland county, Ohio, in 1832 and from there to Jackson township, Randolph county, Indiana in 1837, when this region was a vast wilderness, with but few white settlers and no modern conveniences. He was endowed with habits of frugality and industry, integrity and economy, so he succeeded in becoming an influential and substantial citizen. When he came to this county he possessed a fortune which the young men of today might well envy, an iron constitution, a steady nerve, a solid muscle, a brave heart, an honest purpose, an unswerving will, and a faithful, loving, working wife. He had but fifty dollars in money, one horse and a one-horse wagon into which he packed all his earthly goods, and his wife and babies and came overland from his home in the East. Here he and his industrious wife fought

forest, wild beasts, inconvenience and hardships until a large measure of success crowned their efforts. They began with forty acres in the woods, and added to this until they possessed two hundred acres, and then divided and sub-divided with their children until they lived to see each child in possession of a home and in good circumstances and themselves a sufficiency for all probable needs while sojourning here. He joined the Christian church at Lisbon, October 1, 1870, his wife having joined the same September 29, 1868. They lived a quiet life and set a good example for correct Christian conduct before the world and their family. They lived to see all of their children and companions, and nearly all their grandchildren who were old enough in the Christian church with them. The following are the children: Emanuel, born in 1827, died in 1899; Mrs. Sarah Smiley, born in 1829, died in 1910; Casper, born in 1831; John, born in 1833; Jacob, Jr., born in 1836, died in 1901; Eli, born in 1839; Abraham, born in 1840; Absalom, born in 1843; Samuel, born in 1848; David and Saloma, twins died in infancy. At the time of Jacob Mangas' death there were thirty-five grandchildren, five great-grandchildren, and with his own children made a total of forty-nine. During his last illness he bore his suffering with great fortitude, never complaining.

Eli Mangas was the first born of the immediate generation in Randolph county, his birth occurring May 12, 1839. Here he grew to manhood and first married Jemima Smith in the early sixties and to them these children were born: John W., the immediate subject of this sketch; Hannah Samantha died in 1864 when about nine months old; Mary Elizabeth died in 1865 and was also about nine months old; William O., born June 3, 1866, married Minnie Coby of this county, and they live on a farm here; Rufus S., born in October, 1868, who married Cora Brewer, is engaged in farming and they have one daughter; Jason died in infancy; Cora B., born October, 1876, died in 1893; Dora died in 1894; Carrie married a Mr. Brooks and died March 7, 1904; Clinton F., born June 30, 1888, married Ida Whitesell, and they have one child, Carl born in March, 1912. The second marriage of Eli Mangas was to Ann Hawkins.

Eli Mangas had no educational advantages when a boy, but by the assistance of his good wife and by close home reading he became a well informed man. When nineteen years old he and his brother took a contract to cut one hundred cords of wood, for forty-five cents per cord, and he spent much time in the woods in his early life, getting out timber for many different purposes and making baskets. Immediately after his marriage he moved to his father's forty acre farm, which he cleared, and there set out an orchard,

and later bought the place, and added another forty to it. He bought the old homestead in 1870 and at once commenced to remodel the same, built fences, a fine farm and other outbuildings. He also bought a tract of land in 1882 (the Catholic cemetery tract of seven and one-half acres), just south of the old home place. On this land is a valuable gravel pit. He put buildings on same in 1883 and moved thereto the following year and there he still resides. He was one of the first to agitate, help organize and lay out the Lisbon cemetery and he was one of the first trustees of the same and is now serving as trustee. At the start there was no money but now there is three thousand dollars on interest. The success of the proposition has been due very largely to Mr. Mangas. He has been appointed inspector of highways and is performing his duties very acceptably. He united with the Disciple church December 14, 1860, and has been an elder in the same for forty-three years. Since 1884 he has voted the Prohibition ticket, being one of the first to espouse the cause of temperance in this neighborhood.

John W. Magnas, of this sketch grew to manhood on the home farm and received his education in the common schools, and when only eighteen years old he commenced earning his own living, in different ways, and by industry and shrewdness he has accumulated a fine property, consisting of one hundred and eighty acres of choice, well improved and productive land, on which stand a substantial residence and good outbuildings. He carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. When a young man he did a good deal of contracting, such as ditching and wood cutting and other things and in this way got a good start. In January, 1890 he bought a tile factory which he operated successfully four years. In June, 1884 he took the first public contract in ditch work which he finished in a few months. In 1891 he took a contract to build the sewer for Union City school building, also one square on North Plum street. His next contract was in 1895 when he excavated the cellar for the Kuntz building and in 1904 he finished the north end of Plum street. In 1905 he managed a gang of hands for another contractor. In 1906 he excavated the cellar for the Ross Carriage works, built East Carter street and built a square of High street, and in 1907 he commenced stone road contract work, building the Carson road in Wayne and Jackson townships, also the Cox road in the latter township. In 1908 he built the Alexander road and the I. J. Hill road in Greenville township. In 1909 he built the Evans road in Green township, and in 1911 built the Gittenger road in Jackson township. In 1912 he built the D. Warn road in Jackson township, and in 1913 constructed the Thornburg road in Wayne and

Greensfork townships and the Alexander road in Wayne and Jackson townships in 1914. He has been most successful as a road contractor, being the best known man in this field of endeavor in the county, and no small part of his competency has been secured in this manner. All the while he was conducting his tile factory and his farm, being thus a very busy man with his three departments of labor, but a good manager, energetic and persistent man of affairs, he made a great success of all and is one of the men of wealth of his section of the county. He has always been regarded as being in the progressive list, and he is public-spirited, doing his full share of promoting any movement that has for its object the public good. He was one of the organizers of the Union Loan & Trust Company of Union City and one of its directors and stockholders.

John W. Mangas was married March 8, 1885 to Wilda Gittenger, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, June 4, 1865. She received a good education and is a lady of many praiseworthy traits. She is a daughter of William P. Gittenger, who died in October, 1911 at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He followed farming during his active years, and came to Randolph county when his daughter, Mrs. Mangas was young. His wife was known in her maidenhood as Catherine Berkheimer, who died February 12, 1900 at the age of sixty-five years. Mrs. Mangas has four sisters and one brother, namely: Louisa, who married Haskell Rush; Malinda who married Dr. E. L. Welbourn; Minnie, a twin of Mrs. Mangas, married Daniel Lindley; Benjamin Gittenger married Mary Reynolds; Dora married Carl Thornburg. Ruby M. Brooks, niece of Mr. Mangas, was born December 22, 1902, a daughter of Augustus and Carrie Brooks. Carrie Brooks was the only living sister of Mr. Mangas. Her death occurred March 7, 1904, and Mr. and Mrs. Mangas have cared for little Ruby ever since as their own child.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mangas: Nova who married Harry L. Powers, has one child, Robert Wayne Powers, born September 20, 1909; Mrs. Powers was born December 23, 1885, was educated in the schools of Jackson township, from which she was graduated; she and her husband reside in Wayne township on a farm. Jesse G. Mangas, second child of our subject, was born December 25, 1887, was educated in Jackson and Wayne townships, lives at home and is operating his father's farm. Clarence B. Mangas, the youngest child, was born November 18, 1895, lives at home and is a graduate of Union City high school, class of 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. Mangas are pleasant people to meet, hospitable, genial and neighborly and they have a wide circle of friends throughout the county.

DANIEL WORTH OSBORN.

"Agriculture is the oldest alchemy," says a distinguished writer, "for it turns earth and even refuses into gold and confers upon its cultivator the additional reward of health." The oldest human vocation and noblest of them all has been honored by the successful career of Daniel Worth Osborn, for years one of the enterprising farmers of Washington township, and worthy native sons of Randolph county. His record shows few mistakes and abounds in much that is honorable and of good report, showing industrious habits and a character above reproach which is more to be desired according to the prophet of old, than great riches.

Mr. Osborn was born in West River township, this county, October 19, 1860, the son of Charles W and Asenath (Wood) Osborn. The father who was born near Economy, Indiana, lived many years on a farm in West River township, this county.

Charles W. Osborn was born in Perry township, Wayne county, Indiana, February 8, 1833. He was a son of Isaiah and Lydia (Worth) Osborn, the former a native of England, whose great, great grandfather, Mathew Osborn, was the founder of the family in America. The great grandparents were Daniel and Margaret (Stout) Osborn, the former a native of Sussex county, Delaware, and the latter of York county, Pennsylvania, where their marriage was celebrated. The grandfather, Charles Osborn, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1775 and at the age of nineteen went to Tennessee. In 1798 he married Sarah Newman, daughter of John and Sarah (Fallowfield) Newman, natives of England. Charles was a farmer and a preacher of the Society of Friends. Removing to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, in 1816, he there published *The Philanthropist,* the first abolition paper ever published in the United States. In 1819 he went to Wayne county, Indiana, and laid out and his son Isaiah named the town of Economy; the name being suggestive of his economical habits. In 1842 he moved to Cass county, Michigan, where he spent much of his later life, but his death occurred in Porter county, Indiana, in 1850. He was twice married and was the father of seventeen children, all of whom reached mature years. He traveled extensively as a minister of the gospel, visiting every state where there were meetings of his denomination, much of the time riding on horseback and preaching two and three times a day. He spent 1832 and 1833 in Europe engaged in church work. He was a man of much more than ordinary ability, was prominent in abolition work and was a leading man in his church.

Isaiah Osborn was born in Knox county, Tennessee, November 25,

D. W. OSBORN AND FAMILY.

1803. He went from there to Jefferson county with his father, and thence to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, in 1816, where he was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade. In 1819 he went with his parents to Wayne county, Indiana, where he worked on a farm until 1822, when he went to Greenville, Tennessee, and worked there as a printer. Returning to Indiana in 1825 he continued his trade at Centerville and Indianapolis until 1828, when he went to Economy and taught school, served as Justice of the Peace and was married to Lydia Worth, June 24, 1829. He entered eighty acres of land about this time, built a log cabin in the midst of the forest, and began the development of a farm, upon which he lived until his death which occurred June 16, 1846. His wife, the daughter of Job and Rhoda (Macy) Worth, was born November 1, 1805, and came to this state at the age of eighteen, residing with her mother in West River township, Randolph county, teaching school up to the time of her marriage. She lived to an exceptionally advanced age. Both were members of the Friends church and were elders in the same, also both served as clerks of the monthly meetings. Eight children were born to them, named as follows: Caroline, married William Edgerton and they established their home on a farm in Henry county; she became a woman of ability, was president of the Organizer Publishing Company, of Indianapolis, the state organ of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She was also a member of the board of managers of the Hadley Industrial School for Girls, was state superintendent of temperance literature for the union and for many years was actively engaged in temperance and philanthropic work. Rhoda who received a high education and was a successful teacher, died in 1859 at the age of twenty-four; Edmund remained on the old homestead in Wayne county; Laurinda was a successful teacher for more than twenty years, and in 1876 she married Thomas Ward, a banker of Winchester; Charles W., farmer; Narcissa was also a teacher, married Henry Charles, a farmer of Wayne county, and she died in 1878, at the age of thirty-seven years; Martha and Eunice died in 1848, aged five and two years respectively.

Charles W. Osborn, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was taught to read by his mother as he sat near her spinning-wheel while she worked to clothe her family. Until large enough to work on the farm he attended the denominational or Friends school. His father died when he was thirteen years old, and the work of the farm devolved on him, so that he seldom got more than two months schooling out of the year till he was twenty years old. In 1853 he attended the Union Literary Institute, a manual labor school in the eastern part of Randolph county, where students could work out a part of their board and tuition. He was in the school twelve

months under Professor Ebenezer Tucker, meeting his own expenses and a part of his sister Rhoda's by his own labor and keeping up his studies. In later years he assisted the professor in the preparation of a history of Randolph county. For some time Mr. Osborn had the entire superintendency on the farm, the providing for forty boarders, attending to the correspondence, keeping the books and doing a number of other things, in connection with keeping up five studies and hearing a class recite each day. Seven years' experience and training at home had made it possible to attend to such business, and it was any way to get an education so it was honest and honorable. After leaving the institute he taught two terms of school in Wayne county; one in Henry county, and then raised a crop on the farm, and entered Antioch College in the fall of 1856. Here he supported himself in part by sweeping the floors of the college and dormitory. A portion of his earnings heretofore was given to his mother for the support of the family. He was at Antioch six months, then removed to Wayne county and farmed in the summer and taught school in the winter. In the spring of 1858 he married Asenath W. Wood, a daughter of Jacob and Phoebe (Pickering) Wood, of Henry county, and continued the operation of the old homestead, teaching in the winter until 1870, when he removed to a farm in West River township, Randolph county, his place consisting of sixty acres.

To Charles W. Osborn and wife six children were born, named as follows: Arthur W. was the eldest; Daniel W., of this sketch; Laura Cordelia died at the age of eleven years; Edgar C. died when two years old; Carrie died in infancy; William E. was the youngest of the family.

Charles W. Osborn and wife were always active members in the Friends church and he was a local preacher in the same. For eighteen years he served his monthly meeting as clerk and presiding officer. He was long prominent in Sunday school and temperance work, and did everything in his power to advance the cause of Christianity. He was an Abolitionist from boyhood, as were his parents before him. His father cast the only vote for James G. Birney in 1840 that was cast at Economy. As the Republican party was pledged to the non-extension of slavery, Charles W. Osborn was identified with it from the first, and got leave of absence from Antioch College to go home to vote, casting his first presidential ballot for John C. Fremont. Upon the abolition of slavery he turned his attention to temprance work. On becoming convinced that the question of intemperance could not be settled by the Republican party, he assisted, in 1884, in the organization of the Prohibition party in Indiana, and continued to vote with that party and labor for its success. When old age came on, he retired from active life

and moved to Economy where his death occurred May 22, 1905. His widow is still living in that town, being now advanced in years, but she is in full possession of her faculties.

Daniel W. Osborn was reared in his native community and when growing to manhood assisted with the general work on the farm. He received his education in the common schools. He began life for himself as a farmer and this continued to be his vocation through life. He moved on his present well-kept and productive farm in Washington township in 1885. In connection with general farming he raised and fed stock for the market. He was a Prohibitionist and a member of the Friends church.

Mr. Osborn was married, first, March 25, 1887 to Magnolia Hammer, who was born October 17, 1865, at Milton, Wayne county, Indiana. She was a daughter of Jesse and Mary (Farquhar) Hammer. To this union three children were born, namely: Alma L., whose birth occurred January 31, 1888; Mary A., born August 7, 1889, and Edgar L., born February 27, 1891. They are all living at home. The wife and mother was summoned to her rest on March 6, 1891. On October 19, 1893 our subject married Alma L. Hammer, a sister of his first wife; she was born August 6, 1867. To this union one child was born, Magnolia E., whose birth occurred May 22, 1909, died three days later. Jesse Hammer, father of Mrs. Osborn, was born April 9, 1838 in Wayne county, Indiana. He was a son of Joseph and Matilda (Macy) Hammer. Joseph Hammer was born in Tennessee, from which state he came to Wayne county, Indiana, when seventeen years old. His death occurred in 1889. The following is from the home paper prepared by a friend.

"On January 24, 1914, Mr. Osborn died at the Home Hospital at La-Fayette, Indiana. He was buried at Economy. Mr. Osborn had spent his entire life in Randolph county where he was well and most favorably known.

Mr. Osborn enjoyed a birthright membership in the society of Friends. He came of a long line of illustrious Quaker ancestry, reaching back for at least five generations in the past. The life of Mr. Osborn has reflected credit on the religious training of his predecessors in the fact that the quiet forms of worship which were peculiar to the Friends in the years that are past were reproduced in this manner of worship through his life. Although never making as much of an outward demonstration as some he aimed for his life to show for itself, and while he frequently expressed himself as not fully understanding some things, he said that nothing more come than the fact that he was accepted of God. At the time of the surgical operation on his body when he recovered sufficiently from the anesthetic and they thought it best

to inform him of his condition he was as calm as if being told he was about to leave home on a short journey.

He referred during his sickness to some of his brightest experiences in the old Lebanon church and later in the Jackson school house before the church at Martindale was built and later in this church. For many years he was an efficient Sabbath school worker and teacher and always faithful to the church of Christ.

Mr. Osborn coming from staunch abolition stock, it was natural that he should ally himself with the great reform movements on the anti-slavery and temperance questions and before he was a legal voter he worked ardently for the overthrow of the liquor traffic and when he reached his majority he cast his first vote for John P. St. John in 1884 and he has always voted with the reform party through life. Although he was chosen by the temperance committee of the Cherry Grove Monthly Meeting to obtain speakers for their meetings he declined to do so rather than wound the feelings of those who did not see things as he did. He also gave of his time and means and was a frequent visitor at our great national conventions as well as in state and county. His earthly life has come to an end but his influence will live a tireless force for good in all the coming years."

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Through an active and interesting career duty has ever been the motive of action of William Harris, the present popular and capable ex-mayor of Union City, and one of the progressive business men of Randolph county, and usefulness to his fellow-men has not been by any means a secondary consideration. He has performed well his part in life, and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to say that this locality is honored by his citizenship, for he has achieved definite success through his own efforts and is thoroughly deserving of the proud American title of self-made man, the term being one that, in its better sense, can not but appeal to the loyal admiration of all who are appreciative of our national institutions and the privileges afforded for individual accomplishment, and it is a privilege, ever gratifying, in this day and age, to meet a man who has the courage to face the battles of life with a strong heart and steady hand and to win in the stern conflict by bringing to bear only those forces with which Nature has equipped him,—self-reliance, self-respect, energy, foresight and integrity.

Mr. Harris was born at Ovid, Seneca county, New York, August 21,

1845. He is a son of William and Amanda (Osborn) Harris, natives of Seneca county, New York. The former died there at the age of twenty-eight years, and the latter made her home with our subject at Union City, dying at the age of eighty-four years. William, our subject, was the only child.

William Harris spent his boyhood in his native state and there received a meager education in the public schools, but being ambitious he has studied at home and by this means and by actual contact with the world has become a well-informed man. He commenced life without capital, a poor boy without assistance or influential friends, but he persevered in the face of obstacles until success abundantly crowned his life work. He earned his first money when only eight years of age by dropping corn, receiving five dollars in all for his work. With that he purchased a pair of fine boots for himself. He assisted his maternal grandfather on the farm, working out among the neighbors when he could find spare time from his grandfather's farm. When sixteen years old he had earned and saved sufficient money to buy a horse and buggy, also a cutter or sleigh, and was as well equipped in that respect as any of the neighbor boys whose fathers had purchased for them. Immediately afterwards he got severely injured, his foot being crushed in the cog wheels of a cider mill, and he was on crutches for nearly a year. Upon his recovery he hired out on a farm for twenty dollars per month. and worked eight months, during which he spent only twenty dollars of his entire wages, that sum being spent for a suit of clothes. He had a large doctor bill to pay which he paid by selling his horse, buggy and cutter. In October, 1865, when twenty years old, he went to Findlay, Ohio, and clerked in a store and produce house, remaining there five months. At that time the firm for which he was working bought a produce house in Union City, Indiana, in 1866, and Mr. Harris was sent back home where he remained six weeks, then came to Union City and commenced work for the same people at a salary of twenty-five dollars per month and board, and he worked at the new place six months, then the firm sent him out on the road at a salary of one thousand dollars a year and expenses. He worked thus for one year; then in 1867, he organized the firm of Turpen & Harris and they launched out in the grocery and produce business, wholesale and retail, and continued with ever-increasing success until 1894, building up a large trade which extended over a vast territory, in fact, the business rapidly grew to proportions that far exceeded their most sanguine dreams at the beginning, and at three different times the firm was worth a half million dollars, but they were completely wiped out during the panic of 1894 and dissolved business. Afterwards Mr. Harris took a position with a firm in New York City to travel and

he remained with the concern for a period of six years, giving eminent satisfaction as he had with all his former employers, his efforts being very largely responsible for an increase in the business from five hundred thousand dollars to eight and a half million dollars annually. He then took a position with another firm in New York City, subsequently working for a company in Boston, being connected with the two latter for a period of six years also with equal success, thus making twelve years of consecutive work as a commercial traveler, during which he covered a vast territory and became widely known and was very popular with the trade. In 1908 he opened up a brokerage business of his own in Union City and is continuing in the same business with gratifying results.

In 1909 the people of Union City insisted on him becoming their mayor which he consented to do and was accordingly elected on a Democratic ticket against a heavy Republican majority, and the entire council was also elected on the Democratic ticket. He did a most commendable work as mayor, doing much for the permanent good of the town. Union City being conceded by all to be in better condition financially, morally and cleaner from a sanitary standpoint than ever before as a result of his efforts. More important improvements were made within a shorter time than in the history of the place, and all was so skilfully managed that at the close of his administration the city was no deeper in debt than before. He was regarded as one of the best financiers in Randolph county, conservative, certain, far-seeing, making few mistakes. He has always practiced following the Golden Rule in all relations of life and everyone reposes implicit confidence in him. To his efforts the first gas well of Union City is due. In fact, he put down the first gas well in the state. The well reached a depth of eighteen hundred feet. A flash of gas was found at eleven hundred and fifty-five feet, enough to ignite. Ten other wells were put down in this vicinity but none were successful. Mr. Harris was also interested in the development and growth of Muncie, Marion and many other cities and towns of Indiana.

Mr. Harris was married in Union City in 1867 to Anna Eliza Turpen, who was born in New Madison, Ohio, March 20, 1847. She was a woman of many praiseworthy characteristics and a favorite with a wide circle of friends. Her death occurred on September 17, 1911. To this union the following children were born: Stella A., who died in 1894, was the wife of Elmer E. McRay, of Kendalville, Indiana, where he was a large manufacturer of refrigerators; Carrie May died at the age of five and one-half years; Jeanette T. died unmarried at the age of twenty-five years; Juliette, also remained single, and is living at home; Grace A. married Harry C. Platt, who

has a store in Union City, handling groceries and electrical supplies, and to them one child was born, Anna C. Platt, born August 20, 1909, died in early life; Crissa Anna died at the age of two and one-half years. The five deceased daughters came to their deaths by the same cause, appendicitis, according to the statement of skilled physicians, which is undoubtedly a hereditary disease in the Harris family. The father of our subject died from the same cause at the early age of twenty-eight years, passing away five months prior to the birth of our subject.

Politically Mr. Harris is a Democrat. He was a member of Governor Gray's staff for a period of four years. He maintains liberal views on the question of religion. He was made honorary member of the Hoosier Club of Union City by a unanimous vote of its members which comprise one hundred of the best young men of Union City. This action came as a surprise to Mr. Harris, but he is very proud of the honor. At the expiration of his term of office as mayor Mr. Harris was presented with a beautiful solid gold watch by the citizens of Union City, as a slight appreciation of the service he had rendered. The following is engraved on it, "From Citizens Union City, Indiana, to William Harris, Their Mayor, 1910-1914." Mr. Harris is one of the first and foremost citizens of Union City, always a leader in promoting the city's advancement in every way. He has assisted many a worthy young man to a position, when starting out in life in a business way, and many a man today in this and other localities will tell you that they have worked their ways to positions of prosperity and influence through the early assistance of Mr. Harris. He is a gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet, being genial, obliging and courteous.

MILES J. FURNAS.

Miles J. Furnas, well-known business man and politician of Winchester, was born November 10, 1866, in Bridgeport, Marion county, Indiana. He is a son of Isaac H. and Jane M. (Coffin) Furnas. The father was born in Bridgeport, Indiana, and the mother was a native of Winchester. The family lived in Bridgeport until 1883, then moved to Clayton, Indiana, and in 1888 took up their residence in Winchester. Isaac H. Furnas devoted his active life to farming and stock raising, but is now living retired in this city. Politically, he is a Republican, and while deeply interested in the success of the party, has never been an office seeker. He and his wife are members of the Friends church. Only two children were born to them, our subject and Joseph L., of Westfield, Indiana.

Miles J. Furnas was reared on the home farm and received his early education in the district schools of his neighborhood. On November 24, 1887, he was married to Ozella E. Hadley, a daughter of Matthias and Matilda (Bringle) Hadley, of Hendricks county, Indiana. In March, 1888, he located on a farm near Lynn and later moved to Winchester. To our subject and wife one son has been born, I. Lester Furnas, whose birth occurred September 13, 1888. He was educated in the public schools of Winchester and Indianapolis and graduated from the Indiana Dental College in 1910, since which time he has been connected with the faculty of the above-named institution. He was married October 2, 1909, to Agnes M. Revels, a daughter of P. J. and Beatrice (Loftus) Revels, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. To this union one child has been born, Eleanor.

Mr. Furnas is a stanch Republican and has long been an influential leader in his party. In the fall of 1906 he was elected representative from Randolph county to the state Legislature, and he was twice re-elected, in 1908 and 1910. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Friends church and teacher of the young men's class in the Sunday school.

JOHN LAWRENCE SMITH.

John Lawrence Smith, a native of New England, was born November 30, 1860. His father was a native American and his mother a daughter of Erin. At the outbreak of the Civil war, the father enlisted and was in the Union army a year or more when he was transferred to the navy. He was killed by an explosion on the flag-ship of the fleet sometime in the latter part of the war. The widow, then left with three small children—the subject of this sketch aged five, Kate three, and Minnie one—found herself penniless and homeless in the streets of New York City. Sickness and exhaustion had overtaken her, and she was lifted to an ambulance in Bleeker street one autumn day and taken to Bellevue Hospital to die. Her three fatherless children were transported up the Hudson to Randall's Island, and consigned to the House of Refuge. Here, after a few months, Minnie sickened and died. In May, 1867, John and Kate were given over along with thirty other children from Randall's Island, to Charles Loring Brace, at the head of the Children's Aid Society at that time, and when taken across the river, found themselves a portion of two passenger coach loads of orphan children and waifs gathered up in the city, preparatory to finding homes for them in the West.

JOHN L. SMITH.

On account of Mr. Brace's ill health, he was on the Pacific coast, and these children were assigned to the charge of Mr. Roosevelt, father of former President, Theodore Roosevelt. After two days and two nights journey, the train made its first stop at Williamsport, Indiana, and the children were marched two successive days to the court house for inspection by those who might desire to furnish homes for the fatherless little ones. John and Kate Smith were taken by a young lawyer of Williamsport. After two or three weeks the lad was turned over to a local baker and after a few months given to a farmer ten miles down the Wabash.

Here the boy's life was one of hardship and often of torture. He was beaten brutally by the man and nagged constantly by the peevish wife. After six years on the farm the family moved to Williamsport, and the head of the house opened up a saloon. The young lad, now thirteen years of age, was put behind the bar to wait upon customers and bade to drink every time one proffered to treat. Three times a week he was required to drive a team to Attica for wagon loads of beer. Every inducement was presented the boy to make him a debauchee but by Providential grace and an inherent will to turn from evil, he escaped. Two years later, when the saloon keeper had broken up and was closed out by the sheriff, in the middle of February, barefooted, the boy ran away from his brutal taskmaster, traveling ten miles over the frozen ground that day. Up to this time he had no schooling worthy of mention, but now he arranged to have a home for his labor on a farm and the privilege of attending school in the winter months. Four winters he thus managed to attend the district schools. In 1878 he went to Newport, Vermilion county, and worked on a farm for wages. In the school year of 1881 and '82 he attended the State Normal school at Terre Haute, qualifying himself to teach. For six consecutive years he then taught in the district schools.

In the spring of 1887 he bought the Dana *News*, a Democratic weekly, as it was about to suspend, and built it up into a successful journal. In 1891 Mr. Smith became superintendent of the Dana schools, also continuing as editor of the paper. In January, 1893, he was candidate before the Legislature for State Librarian at the suggestion of Governor Claude Matthews. For this position, however, he was defeated, but in July of the same year he was appointed postmaster of Dana by President Cleveland. After a year he sold the newspaper, and within the next year resigned the post-office to get back into newspaper work. In September, 1895, he bought the Winchester *Democrat* and moved to Randolph county the same month. Through the

memorable campaign of 1896 he conducted a red-hot William Jennings Bryan paper, having been a delegate to the convention that nominated the Nebraskan.

In May, 1897, Mr. Smith retired from the Winchester *Democrat* and bought a half interest in the Richmond *Daily Sun* and removed to Richmond. After a few months he withdrew from this partnership and engaged in the insurance business. In June, 1899, he again removed to Winchester and was associated for something more than two years with A. C. Hindsley in the publication of the Winchester Democrat. In November 1901 he engaged in the insurance work again and during the past ten years has been manager of the Insurance department of the Peoples Loan & Trust Company.

In November, 1887, Mr. Smith was married to Kate Jordan, a native of Vermilion county, Indiana. Two children have been born to the union, Marian Bernece, now a teacher in the public schools of Randolph county, and Lawrence J., who died when five and a half years of age.

Mr. Smith is a Democrat of the most pronounced Jeffersonian type, and has an abiding faith in the political tenets advocated by his party.

Our subject has been an ardent lover of books, particularly the standard American and English authors. He is reputed to have the largest private library now in the state, his collection amounting to nearly six thousand volumes. He is an untiring reader, and is well abreast of all the advanced thinking of the day.

Likewise, Mr. Smith is devoted to nature, a lover of flowers and birds and trees. To his city lot he has transplanted forty-three varieties of wild flowers, and bird song is life among the trees because he has furnished homes for them, houses for purple martins and house wrens, leafy trees for others.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Odd Fellows. When seventeen years of age he united with the Christian church at West Lebanon, Indiana, but at present is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Winchester.

Mr. Smith has been quite active with his pen, writing both in verse and prose. He has contributed to "The Forum," "The Arena," "The Christian Register," and the "National Magazine," as well as to the state and local papers. In 1892 he contributed two monographs to the State Board for the Columbian Exposition for which he received an honorarium of one hundred dollars each. In preparation of a literary history of Indiana he has collected more than six hundred volumes of the works of Indiana writers. In 1896 and '97 he was secretary of the Western Association of Writers, and formed lasting friendships with the genial souls that assembled at the annual meetings for many years.

HENRY E. BUTTERWORTH.

In examining the life records of self-made men, it will invariably be found that indefatigable industry has constituted the basis of their success. True there are other elements which enter in and conserve the advancement of personal interests,—perseverance, discrimination and mastering of expedients—but the foundation of all achievement is earnest, persistent labor. At the outset of his career Henry E. Butterworth, well-known business man of Winchester, Randolph county, recognized this fact and he did not seek any royal road to the goal of prosperity and independence, but began to work earnestly and diligently to advance himself and the result is that he is now numbered among the progressive, successful and influential citizens of this locality where he has always made his home and whose interests he has ever had at heart and sought to promote in every legitimate way.

Mr. Butterworth was born in Winchester, near where he is now living. He is a son of Thomas and Susan (Edwards) Butterworth. The father was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and the mother in Wayne county, Indiana. Grandfather Thomas Butterworth emigrated to America from Europe in 1819, locating in Baltimore, where he spent the rest of his life, engaged in his trade as weaver. His son, Thomas, came west in 1843, and first settled in what is now Fountain City, Wayne county, Indiana. He had learned the wagon maker's trade at which he worked after coming west. All vehicles were made by hand in those days. The Edwards family came from North Carolina in the early thirties. They entered one hundred and sixty acres of land which is now a part of the county farm, two miles south of Winchester. Thomas Butterworth, father of our subject, came to Winchester about 1844 and opened a wagon shop on what is now East Washington street. He and Susan Edwards were married in Winchester in 1845, and two children were born to them, Henry E., of this sketch, and Annetta, now the wife of David Hippenheimer, a farmer in White River township, living one mile east of Winchester. Politically, Mr. Butterworth was a Republican and active in political matters but never held office. His death occurred July 25, 1885, his widow surviving until March 17, 1896. They are both buried in White River Cemetery.

Henry E. Butterworth was reared in Winchester and there was educated in the public schools. He was born July 10, 1846 and when he was eleven years old, in 1857, the family moved to their farm, two and one-half miles south of Winchester where the father spent the rest of his life and where our subject grew to manhood, continuing to farm on the home place

until 1886 when he moved to the county-seat and engaged in buying and shipping livestock, also the hay business for about four years, when he turned his attention to the ice business in which he has been continuously engaged to the present time. He has a large and rapidly growing business, one of the most extensive of its kind in this section of the state. He cuts and packs his own ice from Funks lake and has controlled the local ice trade ever since he started in business. Promptness and honesty are his watchwords. He is well equipped in every way for the successful handling of his large trade.

Mr. Butterworth was married on October 10, 1871, to Sarah Alice Irvin, daughter of George and Eliza (Quinn) Irvin, of Randolph county, of which Mr. Irvin is a native, but his wife was born in Preble county, Ohio.

The union of our subject and wife has been without issue.

Politically, Mr. Butterworth is a Republican, but has never been an office seeker, although interested in whatever promoted the affairs of his city and county.

ISAAC ROUTH GILMORE.

One of the well remembered men of a past generation in Randolph county was the late Isaac Routh Gilmore, who devoted his life successfullly to agricultural pursuits and proved to be a good neighbor and citizen. He was one of the honored veterans of the great war between the states. Such men are worthy of both material success and the esteem of their acquaintances, for it has been by such men as Mr. Gilmore that this locality has been reclaimed from a wild state and brought up to one of the foremost agricultural sections of Indiana. He left his descendants an inheritance of which they may well be proud, a good example and an untarnished family name.

Mr. Gilmore was born near Pendleton, Madison county, Indiana, November 11, 1839. He was a son of Samuel and Nancy (Roberts) Gilmore, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Tennessee. To them the following children were born: John R., Eleanor Jane, Isaac R. (subject of this memoir), Nancy, James, Malinda Susan, Thomas E., Joseph W., Adaliza Marie, Martha, Emily, Samuel, Henry, William, Rachael, Robert C. and Sarah Ann. This exceptionally large family is now all deceased except Robert C., Adaliza Maria and Rachael.

Isaac R. Gilmore was reared on the home farm and he received a common school education. He assisted his father to clear the home farm and later cleared and developed a farm of his own, erecting thereon good buildings and became a substantial farmer. When quite young he removed with

MR. AND MRS. ISAAC R. GILMORE.

his parents to Illinois, where he lived until the beginning of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company I, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served faithfully until the close of the struggle, seeing much hard service and taking part in many of the important engagements. After the war he resumed farming, eventually moving to Randolph county, Indiana where the rest of his life was spent. At his death he owned a finely improved and productive farm of one hundred acres in Nettle Creek township, which his widow still owns. He previously owned much more land which he divided among his children and gave them a good start in life.

Mr. Gilmore married Elizabeth Thornburg, March 24, 1864. She is a daughter of Edward and Susannah (Thornburg) Thornburg, the father a native of Ohio and the mother a native of Indiana. They were the parents of twelve children, namely: Eliza Jane and Peggie are both deceased; Mrs. Mary Ann Terrell, lives in Delaware county, Indiana; Martha is deceased; Isaac Henry, Joseph Morris and Sarah Ellen, all died in infancy; Mrs. Rebecca Gilmore, lives in Iowa; Elizabeth, who married Mr. Gilmore, of this sketch; John, lives at Economy, this state; Mrs. Carolina Dudley, lives in Marion, Indiana; George is a resident of Delaware county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isaac R. Gilmore the following children were born: Mary Luella, the oldest died at the age of nine months, ten days; Mrs. Venora Ann Chamness, of Henry county; Mrs. Addie Udora Campbell, of Muncie, who has two children, Frank and Ina. They are both married and Frank has four children, Edith, Lois, Jonathan and Joseph William. Ina has three children, Marcile Luella, Thelma Ruth and Cletis Cornelus Geneviene; Wellrose Douglass, third child of the subject of this sketch, lives in Randolph county and has one child, Revillo; Andrew Clayton died leaving three children, Valetta Carrel, Carcie Harold, and Lois, all except the last named now making their home with their grandmother, Gilmore; Joseph Henry, also died and left two children, Arline and Richard Harold; Mrs. Ora Estella Jones, who lives in Parker and has two children, Survetus and Lelia; Arthur Edward, of this county, has three children, Oletta Blanche, Raymond Leo, and Cleo Lavon; Lee Dennis, youngest of our subject's children, lives in North Dakota and has one child, Lucille Estella.

The first home built by Mr. Gilmore was destroyed by fire, but, nothing daunted, he at once set about to build another and left his family in good circumstances and the widow occupies the old home and the place is operated by his son, Arthur E.

For forty years Mr. Gilmore was a worthy member of the Christian church, devoting a great amount of his time, labor and money for the benefit

of the church and the betterment of his community in every way. At the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic he became a member of that order and was always devoted to its work. On September 23, 1871, he was made a master Mason by the Blountsville lodge, and in all ways tried to practice the teachings of this great order.

The death of Mr. Gilmore occurred October 30, 1909 at the age of sixty-nine years, eleven months and nineteen days, leaving a widow, seven children, twelve grandchildren, five great grandchildren, a brother and two sisters and a host of devoted friends.

COLUMBUS R. CARTER.

One of the most enterprising and substantial citizens of Lynn, Randolph county, is Columbus R. Carter, who has been engaged in a number of things in all of which he has shown himself a capable man of affairs, and, having accumulated a handsome competency he is now living practically retired, although still in the full vigor of manhood. He was well prepared for life's serious work, being given a good education and excellent training by an able and worthy father. Another thing, he selected a splendid woman to share his triumphs and defeats, his joys and sorrows, which come in the course of the years to everyone. And thus equipped he began the battle of life on his own account, and so it is not surprising that success has attended his efforts all along the line.

Mr. Carter was born in the northeastern corner of Howard county, Indiana. He is a son of Thomas Wesley Carter and Lydia (Rhoades) Carter. The father was born October 11, 1836, near Mt. Zion neighborhood, White River township, Randolph county. He was a son of Thomas and Mariam (Cartwright) Carter. Thomas Carter, Sr., was born in Randolph county, North Carolina and he came to Randolph county, Indiana, in the latter twenties, entering eighty acres of land in White River township, and was thus one of our earliest settlers. He began clearing and improving his land here, but death overtook him about three years later, and he passed away in early manhood, leaving a wife and several children. He and Mariam Cartwright were married in North Carolina, of which state she was a native, and she spent the rest of her life in this locality.

Thomas W. Carter was left an orphan at the age of eleven years. He made his home with an elder sister and worked on a farm, and suffered the privations and hardships incident to a parentless boy in the pioneer days.

He secured a colt for some of his services and with that for a start he gradually worked his way up. When twenty years old he married Lydia Rhoades and soon after located on a farm east of Snow Hill, this county and in 1860 moved to Howard county where he continued farming until the fall of 1875, then moved back into the same house he had before occupied near Snow Hill, and farmed there one year then moved to the farm where he spent the rest of his life, dying November 26, 1906, when a little past seventy years of age. He and Lydia Rhoades were married October 19, 1856. She was born in Randolph county, Indiana, October 22, 1839. She was a daughter of Miles and Margaret Rhoades. Miles Rhoades was a native of North Carolina. The death of Mrs. Carter occurred July 16, 1876. Mr. Carter subsequently married Hannah Baldwin. Nine children were born to this first union, two of the daughters preceding him to the Silent Land. He was a worthy member of the Christian church. He was regarded by all as being a good and useful man in every respect.

Columbus R. Carter received a common school education, and attended Roanoke Academy one term, also attended the Converse high school. He began life for himself by teaching school, after one term he began farming and alternated the two for a period of years, being very successful in both. He then engaged in merchandising at Snow Hill, also was a grain dealer there for a period of fourteen years, building up a large trade in the meantime. He then went to Lynn and engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, and also became secretary and manager of the Lynn Tile & Brick Company, which he conducted for four years building it up to large proportions, also had a splendid real estate and insurance business. In 1912 he traveled extensively throughout the West. He is now living practically retired. He owns one-third interest in the splendid cement block building on Main street in Lynn, also other valuable properties, including a handsome residence. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, and religiously belongs to the Church of Christ.

Mr. Carter was married September 12, 1885, to Mary Jane Buroker, who was born in Grant county, Indiana, November 22, 1863. She is a daughter of William and Julia Buroker. The father was born October 18, 1834, in Grant county, Indiana, and his death occurred March 22, 1871; his wife died April 6, 1876.

To Mr. and Mrs. Carter two children have been born, a son dying in infancy and Thelma Iona who is now attending the Lynn high school and will graduate with the class of 1916.

The descendants of Thomas Carter, Sr., hold their family reunion annually near Snow Hill Station and the descendants of Miles Rhoades, Sr., hold their family reunion annually at the old homestead near Converse, Indiana. The subject of this sketch is the president of both these reunions, thus showing that he is an honored member of both families.

ROBERT G. HUNT.

Such a life as that of Robert G. Hunt, successful farmer and stock man, of Union City, for a long lapse of years one of the leading citizens of Randolph county and a veteran of the Civil War, is an inspiration to others who are less courageous and more prone to giving up the fight when obstacles thwart their way, or their ideals have been reached or definite success has been obtained in any field of endeavor. In the life history of Mr. Hunt are found evidences of a peculiar characteristic that always makes for achievement, persistency coupled with fortitude and honest traits, and as the result of such a life he has acquired not only material success but also an honored place in the community.

Mr. Hunt was born in Kentucky, September 20, 1843. He is a son of Hugh M. Hunt, a native of Union county, South Carolina where he spent his boyhood years, removing to Kentucky when twenty-three years old, where he remained until 1848 when he moved with his family to Indiana, locating on a farm two miles west of Huntsville, Randolph county, where he spent the rest of his life, dying January 24, 1888. He married Maranda Hunt, a daughter of Rev. Bazel Hunt, (no relation). Her death occurred May 29, 1891. Grandfather Elisha Hunt died in South Carolina many years ago. He was of Scotch ancestry. The Hunts are an old southern family.

Robert G. Hunt grew to manhood on the home farm and was educated in the common schools of Randolph county, and when only eighteen years of age he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Grose, of New Castle, and Capt. Kerney. He saw considerable hard service and proved to be a gallant and faithful soldier for the union. He fought in the battle of Shiloh where he was wounded and discharged for disability not long thereafter; but as soon as he was able he re-enlisted, this time in Company B, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, and was made quarter-master sergeant, the duties of which position he discharged in a highly commendable manner until he was honorably discharged at Austin, Texas, February 18, 1866. After his military career he remained in the Lone Star state until the spring of 1867 when he returned to Randolph county, Indiana, removing

MR. AND MRS. ROBT. G. HUNT.

to Ringgold county, Iowa two years later, where he remained nearly a year, then returned to this county and bought a small farm in West River township, and in connection with farming he began buying and shipping livestock on an extensive scale, his business growing to large proportions. In 1885 he moved to a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Nettle Creek township, he having purchased this place in 1883. He sold out in 1889 and bought a farm immediately across the road from his last place, in West River township, the latter farm consisting of two hundred and thirteen acres, which was poorly improved, and he improved same and sold it in two years and moved to Indianapolis. About 1895 he bought a farm in West River township to which he removed soon thereafter and lived on it two and one-half years when he sold out and moved to Modoc. After remaining there a few months he moved back to Indianapolis, and in 1909 bought a farm in Jay county on which he lived until 1912 when he sold out and moved to Union City, buying a fine home on the Ohio side of the city where he now resides, surrounded by every convenience and comfort and here he expects to spend his old age in quiet. He has been very successful in his life work, always made good trades in his various farms and is now in very comfortable circumstances financially. Politically, he is a Republican.

Mr. Hunt was married May 12, 1878 to Elvira H. Hunt, (no relation). She was born in Randolph county, October 19, 1856, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of John W. Hunt, for many years a well-known and highly respected citizen of Randolph county. His death occurred March 22, 1870. He was of English ancestry. His wife, Rachael Andrews, was a daughter of Barton Andrews, and her death occurred April 17, 1873. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Hunt has been without issue.

BENJAMIN WORTH DAGGETT.

Notwithstanding opinions to the contrary, much depends upon being well born, and the old adage that "blood will tell" is not only true, but profoundly philosophical. In a large measure we are what our ancestors were, their characteristics and their attributes as a rule constituting a heritage which has had a powerful influence in moulding our lives for good or evil. "Like produces like," a recognized law of the physical world, also obtains in matters of mind and morals, as the experience of the human race abundantly attests. That parents have a wonderful influence upon the minds and hearts of their offspring cannot for a moment be gainsaid, hence, the necessity of measuring

up to the high standard which both Nature and the Creator require of fatherhood and motherhood. In matter of birth Benjamin Worth Daggett, of the vicinity of Union City, Randolph county, has been fortunate, inheriting as he does the sterling characteristics of his ancestors.

Mr. Daggett was born in Adams county, Ohio, May 23, 1852. He is a son of George Daggett, who was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia where he spent his boyhood and was educated in the common schools. When twenty-one years of age he left his native state and came to Ohio where he bought a small farm. He learned the cooper's trade when young and worked at the same, maintaining a shop of his own for many years. His family consisted of ten children, namely: Andrew Jackson died in infancy; Martin Van Buren, Richard Johnson, Camora H., Martha E., Thomas K., Virginia A., Mary I., Sarah E., and Benjamin Worth. Benjamin F. Daggett, paternal grandfather of the above named children, was born in Virginia, August 4, 1790. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, in which war his father was a captain.

Benjamin W. Daggett grew up on his father's farm in Ohio where he worked when a boy and he received his education in the country schools in his neighborhood in Adams county, at the old Foster school-house, which was three miles distant from his home. When eighteen years of age he began auctioneering which he followed successfully for a number of years, later in life turning his attention to farming. He came to Randolph county, Indiana in 1900 and here he has been engaged in farming, principally, ever since. During the past four years he has been running the school wagon in vicinity of Union City and has never had an accident. He purchased his present home farm of forty-four acres on January 5, 1901. He has improved it and has a comfortable home. He is a self-made man, for he received little assistance from his parents who had a large family to rear, educate and provide for.

Mr. Daggett was married July 18, 1883 to Julia Ann Wilson, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio, November 27, 1861, and there she grew to womanhood and was educated in the public schools. She is a daughter of James Wilson, a farmer, who was born on a farm January 1, 1810, and died May 3, 1880. He was a shoemaker by trade, and he reared a family of nine children. He married Margaret Plymire. Mrs. Daggett was the youngest of their family. Her father, James Wilson was twice married, his first wife having been Katherine Childers, and to this union three children were born, namely: Mary Elizabeth, John A., and Thomas C. The following children were born to his union with Margaret Plymire: Susanna, Katherine, Martin A., James B., Margaret Ellen, Samuel P., Lovina, Lewis and Julia Ann. The

paternal grandfather of the above named children was Joshua Wilson, who was born April 11, 1763, and died June 2, 1831, at the age of sixty-eight years, one month and three days. James Wilson was owner of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, at the time of his death. He reared four boys who never drank, chewed or smoked.

Six children were born to our subject and wife, namely: Olin, born in Grant county, Indiana, March 7, 1884 and was married January 18, 1911 to Nettie Kaufman. They have one child Florence; Anna Pearl, born in Grant county, Indiana, October 10, 1887 and married Melvin Douge, agent for the traction company at Eaton, Indiana; Minnie Margaret born in Adams county, Ohio; February 12, 1890 and is a stenographer at Eaton, Indiana; Lella L., was born in Adams county, Ohio, December 29, 1892 and is a stenographer at Muncie, Indiana; May Thelma born in Union City, Indiana, May 2, 1902; and Leo Worth born in Union City, Indiana, March 15, 1908.

Politically, Mr. Daggett is a Republican and religiously, he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM KING.

One of the enterprising farmers and public-spirited citizens of Jackson township, Randolph county, who is deserving of specific mention in this volume, is William King, a man who has never been inclined to depend upon others to do his work or lay his plans, and, as a result of his habits of self-reliance, foresight, close application and integrity he now finds himself very comfortably situated and one of the highly respected men of his township.

Mr. King was born in the above-named township and county August 1, 1855. He is a son of Dr. James V. King, one of the prominent pioneer physicians of Jackson township, who died here about 1890. The mother of our subject was known in her maidenhood as Mary Jane Devor, who survived her husband, the Doctor, some sixteen years, dying in 1906. The paternal grandfather of our subject was William King, a farmer in Brown county, Ohio, in the early days, who eventually moved to Randolph county, Indiana, and located in Jackson township, of which he became trustee, holding the office many years. He is long since deceased, as has also his wife, Mary (Bowd) King.

William King, of this review, was reared in his native community and he received his education in the common schools of Jackson township and Ridgeville College, finishing his education by home study. He began life for

himself as a teacher, which profession he followed with very gratifying results for a period of sixteen years, during which time he became one of our most popular and efficient teachers. Most of his teaching was in Randolph county. He finally gave up teaching and turned his attention to general farming, which he has followed ever since. He owns fifty acres, on which he makes a very comfortable living, and he has a cozy home. He is contented to lead the simple life, not caring to put forth the strenuous efforts necessary to horde up a large fortune, knowing that happiness is not gained in such a course.

Politically, Mr. King is a Progressive, and while he is deeply interested in public matters, he is not a seeker after the emoluments of office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. King was married September 1, 1881, to Sadie Johnson, who was born in Jackson township, Randolph county, November 3, 1858, and here she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of Edward Johnson, whose death occurred in 1894. The mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, died in 1900. They were highly respected by all who knew them, having lived a life above reproach.

To William King and wife the following children were born: Lota, born August 14, 1882, who was educated in the common schools and Union City High School, finishing at Marion College, from which institution she was graduated. She has been a successful teacher for the past eleven years, and has been superintendent of the Spartanburg schools for the past three years; Vesta, second daughter of our subject, was born March 22, 1884, was educated in the Jackson township schools, passing through the Union City high school and Marion College, having specialized in the scientific course, later graduating at the University of Indiana. She is now a student at Chicago University. She has been teaching with most gratifying results for the past eight years; Hazel, third child of our subject, was born August 28, 1886, passed through the local public schools, was graduated from the Union City high school, also Marion College, and Indiana University in 1909. She did work later on an advanced degree, and has been one of our popular teachers for the past six years. She married A. J. Thompson on September 1, 1912, and they reside in Ellettsville, Monroe county, Indiana. Mollie King, born July 7, 1888, passed through the home public schools, was graduated from the Union City high school and Indiana University, and is at present attending the Indiana Medical College in Indianapolis, preparatory to a career as a physician. Elsie King, born May 22, 1890, received her education in the local public schools, the high school at Union City, and is

now a student at Indiana University. Ethel King, born May 9, 1892, was educated in the same manner as her elder sisters, graduating from Indiana University with honors in 1913. She is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. Cecil King, born December 22, 1899, is at this writing a student in the Jackson township high school. Our subject and wife are very proud of their children, and not without just cause, for they are the possessors of fine minds, cultured and ambitious to accomplish something worth while.

JOHN H. BICKEL.

Darke county, Ohio has sent a large number of her enterprising citizens to Randolph county, Indiana and they have, almost invariably, proved to be industrious and public-spirited, and excellent farmers, for nearly all of them have chosen husbandry for their vocations. Of this number John H. Bickel, of near Union City is deserving of special mention. He has made a success as a general farmer and has proven to be a valuable man in public matters.

Mr. Bickel was born in Darke county, Ohio, October 29, 1863. He is a son of Daniel W. and Rebecca (Chenoweth) Bickel. The father was born in Miami county, Ohio, in November, 1838. He devoted his life to farming, laying by a competency sufficient to insure his old age free from want, and he is now living retired. His wife died in 1900. Tobias Bickel, paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, but spent most of his life on a farm in Ohio where he died a number of years ago. This is an old Pennsylvania family and has always been noted for its sterling honesty and unwavering industry.

John H. Bickel grew to manhood on the home farm and he worked there with his father during the crop seasons when he became of proper age. In the meantime he attended the district schools of his neighborhood in the wintertime. He subsequently attended the Normal school at Ada, Ohio, now known as the Northwestern Ohio Normal. He thus acquired a good practical education.

Mr. Bickel began life for himself as a farmer upon reaching manhood and this line has continued to claim his attention to the present time with ever-increasing success. While working his father's land as a boy he used his observing powers and thereby acquired a definite knowledge of the various phases of husbandry. He worked the homestead for some time on the shares, and when he married he purchased his present home near Union City, Indiana where he came when a young man from Darke county, Ohio. He now owns eighty acres of well improved and valuable land where he carries

on diversified farming and stock raising, and on which stand a cozy dwelling and good buildings in general. He operates one hundred and twenty acres. He keeps large numbers of live stock, making a specialty of raising and fattening one hundred or more annually, hogs for the market, and no small portion of his income is derived from this source.

Mr. Bickel was married October 5, 1887 to Florence A. Cole, a daughter of Edmund and Eliza Cole, of Darke county, Ohio. Mr. Cole died about 1889, after a successful life as a farmer. Mrs. Cole survives and is now advanced in years. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Bickel has been without issue.

Politically, Mr. Bickel is a Republican. In 1910 he was appointed ditch commissioner of Randolph county which office he still holds, discharging its duties in a manner entirely acceptable to all concerned. In religious matters he is a member of the Christian church.

FRANCIS FRAZIER.

The history of Randolph county reveals the handiwork of many a great and noble soul who wrought heroically and unselfishly. Her smiling fields and splendid homes, her high-grade institutions, her happy, prosperous people speak volumes of someone's steadfastness of purpose, of someone's strength of arm, courage of heart, activity of brain—of someone's sacrifice. But time, that grim obliterator, before whose destroying fingers the stubborn granite must, in the end succumb, is ever at his work of disintegration. Beneath his blighting touch even memory fails, and too often a life of glorious achievement is forgotten in a day. Lest we forget, then, this tribute to the Fraziers, one of our very earliest pioneer families, is paid. It is the desire of the biographer, as it must be of all who know the family, that their deeds and characters be recorded for the benefit of those who follow. One of the well-known members is Francis Frazier, for a long lapse of years a popular blacksmith of Wayne township. By no means rich, as mere worldly possessions are estimated, he is rich in a thousand thronging memories of the rugged days of his boyhood, which were spent in a pioneer environment in this locality.

Mr. Frazier was born in Randolph county March 7, 1842. He is a son of Francis Frazier, Sr., who was born February 16, 1802, in Guilford county, North Carolina, and there he spent his boyhood, removing with his father to Clinton county, Ohio, in 1811. They remained there until 1817, when they removed to Randolph county, Indiana, finding here a vast wilder-

ness where settlers were very few. They settled east of the present village of Lynn on one hundred and sixty acres which was entered from the government. The land was cleared and improved by our subject's father, and here he farmed and engaged in blacksmithing, maintaining a shop on his farm. He did all kinds of blacksmithing, but made a specialty of bell making, also made pocket knives and razors, some of the latter being still in use. His first home was a hut in the woods. He had a pile of logs ready to erect a more substantial log house when a band of Indians camped near them one night, built a camp-fire near them, and when the smoke and fire was seen by Mr. Frazier he began to investigate, and explained to the Indians, who understood English, that the logs were for the purpose of building a house, the red men moved further away and established their camp, and he observed that they prepared their suppers by cooking wild turkey and squirrels without dressing them. Mr. Frazier prospered on his farm here and spent the rest of his life engaged in farming and blacksmithing, dying in 1883. He married Letitia Clearwater, a daughter of Jacob Clearwater. Her death occurred in August, 1891. Our subject's grandfather, James Frazier, was born in 1772 in North Carolina. He married Susanna Stanley, who was born in North Carolina in 1767. His death occurred in 1822. He was also a blacksmith and bell maker by trade. His father was also a blacksmith.

Francis Frazier, our subject, was reared in his native community and received a common school education, his first school being in an old log house. He began life as a farmer, later learning the blacksmith's trade, an adaptation for which was inherited through several generations before him, and in a short time he became expert, and he continued to ply the forge with much success for a period of twenty-five years. He had four brothers, who also followed the blacksmith's trade, and his son, Hugh, is a blacksmith, with a finely equipped country shop and is doing an excellent business. Our subject was always regarded as one of the most skilful workmen in the county and always had all the work he could do, many of his regular customers coming from remote distances.

Mr. Frazier was married in 1861 to Sarah Whitson, whose death occurred December 17, 1862, leaving one daughter, Sarah L., and on March 3, 1864, he married Jane C. Shockney, who was born in Wayne township, Randolph county, who proved to be a true and worthy helpmeet, a fond and loving mother, living a most exemplary life. Mr. Frazier's first marriage was blessed with one child, viz.: Sarah L., who married Addison Hockett, lives at New Madison, Ohio, and they have five children, Clarence, who married Kate Miller; Carrie F. married Clarence Flater, of New Madison, Ohio;

Frank is deceased; Earl is single. Dorothy is the youngest. The following children were of our subject's second marriage: John, who married Rosa Jenkins, lives in Blackford county, Indiana, near Hartford City, and they have eight children, Edith, Raymond, Gould Frazier, who married Maud Robins, has two children, Francis and Elizabeth; Homer, George, Ruth, Esther, Mary; Neomi, Eunice, Hannah is deceased; Jesse married Lizzie Hassher, and they have five children, Cecil, Mary M., Catherine and Martha E. Hugh Frazier married Cora Johnston, and they have four children, Francis Leroy, Charles H., Ralph and Harry James. Martha married Charles Welch, of near Spartanburg, and they have eight children, Florence V., Paul, Esther, Ruth C., Edna, Bertha A., Myrtle and Donald E.; Mary J. married John Hinshaw, and they have two children, Miriam C. and Everett F. James A. Frazier being the youngest of the family. The children of the subject of this sketch received good educational advantages in the schools of Wayne township and the Winchester high school. James later attended the Normal at Muncie, also Valparaiso University, and has followed teaching for seven years, being at this writing principal of No. 10 school, near Union City.

WILLIAM H. WARREN.

The Warren family has long been one of the best known and classed among the most industrious in Jackson township, Randolph county, a very creditable representative of the present generation being William H. Warren, who was born and reared here and who has spent his life at home, and he has done what he could to develop and advertise to the world the wonderful resources of a county that now occupies a proud position among the most progressive and enlightened sections of Indiana.

The date of Mr. Warren's birth was January 1, 1857. He is a son of Dolphin Warren, who was born in North Carolina and there he spent his boyhood years, removing, when a young man, with his parents to Hollinsburg, Ohio, where he commenced the trade of brick mason at which he worked for two years. At twenty years of age he owned a horse and cow and had eighty dollars in money. He purchased some land at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the farm where his son, William H. Warren of this review, now lives, having decided to take up his permanent abode in Randolph county, Indiana, and he eventually became one of the leading farmers of Jackson township. This land was all timbered. Here he erected a primitive log cabin, with rude furnishings, the cabin having no floor and the

W. H. WARREN AND FAMILY.

cracks between the logs served for windows, and openings for doors, over which blankets were hung to keep out the cold. Here he worked and struggled, his good wife assisting in clearing and getting the land seeded for crops, and here they reared their eleven children and eventually prospered. All the children are still living but three. Dolphin Warren lived to be nearly eighty-nine years of age. He was always robust and appeared much younger than he really was. He owned at one time nine hundred and sixty acres of good land, all in one body. He managed well and was far-seeing, and eventually became one of the substantial men of his township. He took great pleasure in his home and his family. He was constantly at work, always delighting in being busy. Politically, he was a Republican, and the only one of this party's adherents in the family. He was a faithful member of the Christian church. His death occurred in 1904. His wife, Nancy L. Taylor, died in 1902. The paternal grandfather, James Madison Warren, spent his earlier years in North Carolina and the latter part of his life in Ohio, he too, reaching the advanced age of eighty-nine years. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He and his wife both died when the subject of this sketch was young.

William H. Warren grew to manhood on the home farm and there he did his share of the work when a boy. He received his education in the rural schools of his community, and when but a boy took up general farming which he has continued to follow to the present time, with very gratifying results. When twenty-one years of age he began renting land of his father, working thus for five years when he bought seventy acres, and in 1905 he purchased the old homestead where he now lives, his place consisting of one hundred and forty-nine acres, in which he takes a great pride and has brought it up to a high state of improvement and cultivation. The house was built in 1859 and, having been kept well repaired is yet in splendid condition. He carries on general farming and stock raising, keeping a good grade of livestock. He has served his locality as road supervisor for more than twenty years. Politically, he is a Republican, and he belongs to the Methodist church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Warren was married in 1878 to Elizabeth J. Girton, who was born in Wayne township, Randolph county, June 27, 1861, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of Levi P. Girton, a soldier in the Civil war, who served under Gen. Sherman and was on the memorable march to the sea. He was a private in Company B, One Hundred and

Twenty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged August 31, 1865 at Greensboro, North Carolina. He was born in Wayne township, Randolph county, Indiana in 1835, and was of one of our pioneer families. His death occurred in 1890.

To Mr. and Mrs. Warren the following children were born: Daisy, born December 12, 1879, married Eli Puterbaugh, a farmer of Jay county, and this union has been without issue; Dora, born December 6, 1881, married Wesley Miller, a farmer, also of Jay county, and to them five children have been born, Tressie, Vera Myrtle, Ralph, Dale, deceased, and Iva Elizabeth; Edward, born July 3, 1884, married Retta Fowler; he is engaged in farming in Jackson township, and they have two children, Bessie and Arthur. William Warren was born September 6, 1889, married Mamie Whitesell, and to them two children have been born, Kenneth William and Elva Elizabeth; Myrtle, born January 31, 1893, married Willie Lewis, of Jackson township and they have one child, Hanly Berlin; Wesley A., born January 1, 1898, was recently graduated from the local high school and he is at home with his parents.

Mr. Warren, of this sketch, has been a delegate to the state political conventions of his party a number of times and has always made his influence felt for the good of his party and the locality where he lives, also a delegate to the county conventions for the past twenty years and is one of the Republican leaders in Randolph county.

LEROY EMRICK.

This is often called the age of electricity and it could be no better named, for all contemplative minds will agree that this subtle, inscrutable, indefinable substance, or force, or whatever it is, (not even the great Edison or Tesla knows) has done more toward changing our present modes of life than anything else during the past half century, and it is not within any seer's horoscope to predict what will yet be accomplished in this fascinating field. It is a vocation rich in possibilities, surprises and wonders, a field wherein its devotees may keep on going without ever gaining so much as a glimpse of the goal. The young man who takes up the study of electricity and is persistent will always be insured of a good livelihood, his services will be in great and constant demand wherever he may care to work. It is about the only vocation that is not overcrowded. Many enter it, true enough, but only a few make anything more than a mediocre success, the others drifting along or falling out of the ranks entirely. LeRoy Emrick, who is engaged in the

electrical business in the town of Lynn, Randolph county, is a young man who will doubtless be heard from in this great field, for he seems to have inherited the attributes necessary to succeed in this line, besides being greatly enamored of his work, a close observer and a deep student in all that pertains to the same.

Mr. Emrick was born in Darke county, Ohio, April 3, 1892. He is a son of Orphus and Isaphene (Sarver) Emrick. The father is also a native of Darke county, Ohio, his birth having occurred there on September 9, 1868. He is a son of William and Susanna Emrick. Orphus Emrick grew to manhood in his native county in the Buckeye state and there received a common school education. He remained there engaged in carpentering and farming until 1906 when he removed to Randolph county, Indiana and located in Washington township where he continued general farming until 1912 when he moved just west of Lynn on a seven acre tract where he is engaged in gardening at this writing, also follows carpentering, being regarded as an exceptionally skilled workman. Politically, he is a Democrat, and in religious matters he belongs to the German Lutheran church. He also belongs to the Jr. O. U. A. M. He and Isaphene Sarver were married in Darke county, Ohio, in 1891. She was born in that county March 6, 1872, and there grew to womanhood and received her education. To Orphus Emrick and wife four children have been born, namely: LeRoy, of this sketch; Carl is at home with his parents; Fern is deceased; Hazel is at home.

LeRoy Emrick received a good common school education, and between terms he worked with his father on the farm. Having a bent toward electricity he took the electrical course provided by the International Correspondence School, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and made rapid progress with it, graduating from the same in 1911. He at once began working in Winchester for a Lighting Company located in Winchester. The work was between Winchester and Lynn, Indiana, and in Lynn, remaining there a year and getting much practical experience the meanwhile. In 1912 he came to Lynn and opened an electrical shop which he has disposed of and is now working as a substation operator for the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, Illinois, one of the largest central stations in the United States, having fifty-six substations and four generating plants. This company supplies electricity for light and power to nearly all of Chicago.

Mr. Emrick is a Democrat, a member of the Christian church, and fraternally belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Encampment. He is unmarried.

JAMES W. HINDSLEY.

It is the progressive, wide-awake man of affairs who makes the real history of a community, and his influence as a potential factor of the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples such men furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction of adverting, even in a casual way, to their achievements in advancing the interests of their fellow-men and in giving strength and solidity to the institutions which tell so much for the prosperity of the community. A man of this type is James W. Hindsley, one of the leading citizens of Jackson township, Randolph county and worthy representative of a splendid old family.

Mr. Hindsley was born where he now lives, on the old home place, in the above named township and county, August 14, 1860. He is a son of Stephen Hindsley who was born in Chowan county, North Carolina, August 20, 1818. He was a son of John Hindsley, who was born in Maryland, January 17, 1767. He married Hannah Stone, March 8, 1807. She was born in North Carolina. March 8, 1788, and died September 6, 1866, her husband preceding her to the grave August 16. 1847. Stephen Hindsley moved from North Carolina to Tennessee with his parents in 1823, but remained in the latter state only one year, then removing to Darke county, Ohio where he grew to manhood and married Anna McConnell, March 7, 1841. To this union ten children were born, an equal number of sons and daughters, namely: Sarah A., born January 19, 1842, married Wesley Johnson, and they had six children; Malinda is deceased; Thomas W., Bertha, Joseph and William were twins; Alfretta resides in Union City, Indiana; Joseph G., a farmer of Jackson township, born April 28, 1843, married Mary C. Musselman, and to them two children were born, Jannetta and Eva; Malinda, born August 23, 1844, married Absalom Mangas, and to them three children have been born, Edward C., Marshall O. and Charles E.; Rufus G., born February 21, 1847, married Malinda A. Noffsinger, and they have six children, Alva C., O. L., Minnie, Audessa, Almeda and Esther; John W. born July 6, 1849, married Martha J. Johnson, and they have two children living, Daisy and Jessie; Mary E., born December 8, 1851, died in September, 1853; George M., born March 23, 1854, married Caroline E. Warren, and they have two children, Cora and Alfa; Melissa J., born September 10, 1856, married E. W. McFarland, and they have two children, Olive and Pearl; Annetta, born October 23, 1858, died July 15, 1882; James W., of this sketch, is the youngest of the family. The father was always a farmer and stock raiser and successful in his life work and a highly respected citizen.

MR. AND MRS. JAS. W. HINDSLEY.

James W. Hindsley grew to manhood on the home farm and he received his education in the common schools of Jackson township. When twenty-two years old he began life for himself and has followed general farming ever since. At the outset he built a small dwelling which he still keeps in good repair, but in 1913 he erected a more commodious and modern residence, and he also owns the old family home, built in 1848 by his father. He esteems it above all the others and takes a delight in keeping it well repaired. It is the house in which he was born. He has prospered with advancing years and at one time owned two hundred and forty acres of good land. He has made homes for each of his children as soon as they married, selling each of the three forty acres of land at a price low enough to enable them to have a good start in life. Our subject now owns one hundred and twenty acres of well kept and very productive land.

Politically, Mr. Hindsley is a Democrat and is active in local public affairs. He served four years on the advisory board and was one of the first in assisting to establish a high school in Jackson township, and although there was considerable opposition he together with other progressive citizens carried the project through. Now everybody is much pleased with the result, seeing the good of the institution. Mr. Hindsley has frequently been solicited to become a candidate for various offices within the gift of the people, but had steadily declined, preferring to devote his attention to his home and farm. However, he was finally prevailed upon to become a candidate for county commissioner in 1914. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious matters belongs to the Christian church.

Mr. Hindsley was married September 28, 1882, to Fidela Byrum, known to her friends and acquaintances as "Della." She was born in Jackson township, Randolph county, March 15, 1863, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of Frank and Mary Byrum, for many years farmers of this township. The death of the father occurred when Mrs. Hindsley was thirteen years old. The mother is still living.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hindsley the following children have been born: Edith A., born in June, 1883, married Volney D. Strader, a farmer, and they have one child, Doris Louise, born September 11, 1907; Cecil M., born January 12, 1885, was graduated from Marion Normal College, after which she taught school five years, then married Robert R. Kemp, and they have three children, Thetis, born February 20, 1907; James B., born August 7, 1909; Roger, born August 14, 1912. Mr. Kemp was educated in the public schools and the Marion Normal School, and has taught school for many terms, also engaged in farming. Glen G., third child of our subject, was born

September 1, 1886, was educated in the common schools of Jackson township as were also his sisters, and he later studied at the Marion Normal and the State Normal at Terre Haute, and he specialized in science and commercial law and was graduated; he married Carrie O. Lynn, and they have one child, Phillip W., born May 1, 1913. Glen G. Hindsley is in the rural mail delivery service out of Union City.

JOHN HENRY JONES.

One of the most progressive and painstaking agriculturists of Washington township, Randolph county, is John Henry Jones, who is a worthy representative of the great middle class of Anglo-Saxons from which the true noblemen of our republic spring; for it is a fact patent to all of a contemplative mind that those who belong to the respectable middle class of society, being early taught to rely upon themselves, will be more able to discharge the duties of citizenship in a commendable manner.

Mr. Jones was born in Owen county, Indiana, April 13, 1848. He is a son of Warren and Sarah (Stauffer) Jones. The father was born in Wayne county, Indiana, and was a son of Edmond and Ruth Jones. Edmond Jones was a native of Virginia, from which state he emigrated to Indiana in an early day and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Wayne county, which he cleared and made a good farm of and there he spent the rest of his life. He was a man of influence in his community and served as justice of the peace for many years. Warren Jones grew to manhood amid pioneer environment and worked hard when a boy. When a young man he went to Owen county, Indiana, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he farmed eight years, then removed to Randolph county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres three miles south of Winchester. Here he prospered, adding to his original purchase until he owned a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, which he farmed on an extensive scale until, accumulating a competency, he retired from active life, moving near Sallsbury, where he spent the rest of his life, dying in 1902. Politically, he was a Democrat, and in religious matters a Baptist. His widow survived until 1908.

John H. Jones, of this review, grew to manhood on the home farm, where he did his full share of the work when a boy and he received his education in the public schools. He began life for himself by teaching school in Randolph and Wayne counties, which he continued with success until 1880, when he took up farming, which occupation he has since followed. He is now owner of a valuable and productive farm of one hundred and eight acres,

where he carries on general farming and stock raising, specializing in hogs which he fattens for the market, shipping from his place about six hundred dollars' worth annually, and no small portion of his income is derived from this source.

Politically, Mr. Jones is a Democrat, but has never been especially active in public affairs. He is a member of the Friends church, and, fraternally, belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Jones married Ella Helton in 1872. She was a native of Randolph county, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated. Her death occurred in 1878, leaving three children, namely: Clement L. lives near New Paris, Ohio; John E. makes his home in California; and Eliza F. is in the state of Nevada. Mr. Jones was married a second time on September 15, 1882, his last wife being Mary C. Shank, a native of Wayne county, Indiana. To this union ten children have been born, named as follows: Ina M., wife of Omar Platt; Estella, wife of Fred Moore; James T. lives in Greenville, Ohio; Homer V. lives in Muncie, Indiana; Herbert T. lives in Lafayette, and Lester also is in that city at this writing attending Purdue University; John Paul, Florence, Everett and Ernest are all at home.

NOAH F. SMILEY.

Realizing at the outset of his career that success never comes to those who dream and wait beside the busy arena of life, Noah F. Smiley, farmer of Jackson township, Randolph county, and formerly one of our popular teachers, did not attempt to evade the responsibilities of life, but set about equipping himself in the best manner possible for the struggle, and, persevering, not infrequently in the face of obstacles that would have daunted one of less seasoned fiber, he has succeeded and is today very comfortably situated and has won an honored position among his neighbors and acquaintances, for, while laboring for his own advancement he has also tried to encourage others, believing, with the inspired writer of old, "that man liveth not for himself alone."

Mr. Smiley was born in Ward township, this county, December 13, 1876, and has been contented to remain in his native locality. He is a son of John Smiley, who was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, March 1, 1824, and grandson of Walter and Susan Smiley, also of Virginia. His father received his education in a subscription school, taught in a log cabin and came to this county in 1841, and settled in the woods; was married September 10, 1857, to Miss Louisa Bragg, who was born February 9, 1836, daughter of Ephraim

Bragg, an early settler of this county; he died in Ward township June 15, 1886, and Louisa, his wife, died February 18, 1901.

Mr. Smiley grew to manhood in his native township and he received his education in the common schools and in the State Normal at Terre Haute, Indiana. He prepared himself for a teacher's career and after leaving school began teaching at the age of twenty-five years. He had, however, followed farming previously. He continued teaching for a period of seven years in the public schools of Randolph county, giving eminent satisfaction, and his services were in great demand, for he was a thorough and entertaining instructor, and did much to build up the local schools. Finally tiring of the school room he returned to the farm, which has claimed his attention ever since. In the spring of 1904 he purchased eight acres, where he now resides in Jackson township. He works this and also rents land from year to year and is making a comfortable living by his industry and good management. He has a cozy home and keeps good live stock. Politically, he is a Democrat, and, religiously, belongs to the United Brethren church.

Mr. Smiley was married August 14, 1904, to Lucy L. Cultice, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, January 18, 1885. She is a daughter of John Cultice, of that county. However, he was born in Virginia and after marriage moved to Darke county, Ohio. Here Mrs. Smiley grew to womanhood and received a good common school education, after which she attended school at Dayton, Virginia.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smiley four children have been born, namely: Beulah L., born May 23, 1905; Lowell E., born December 19, 1906; Dale A., born October 13, 1910; and Merrit E., born August 27, 1913.

EZRA NOFFSINGER.

It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of the state lies not in the machinery of government or even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens in their capacity of high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good. To this class belongs Ezra Noffsinger, one of the well known farmers of Jackson township, Randolph county. He has always been actuated by the highest motives and the most lofty principles. He is a scion of one of our honored pioneer families, the name Noffsinger having been a familiar one in this locality since the early days of its settlement.

Mr. Noffsinger was born in the above named, township and county,

EZRA NOFFSINGER AND FAMILY.

February 2, 1859. He is a son of Joel Noffsinger, who was born in Middletown, Indiana, December 13, 1823, but who grew to manhood in Montgomery county, Ohio, remaining there until 1848 when he removed to Randolph county, Indiana, and settled in Wayne township on a farm. When twenty-one years old he made a trip on foot from Montgomery county to Darke county, leaving his home about five miles north of Dayton at sunrise and coming within three miles of Union City by sunset, there being at that time but one dwelling, a log hut on the present site of Union City and all around was the great woods. Here he purchased eighty acres of timbered land for four hundred dollars, the latter being known as the Dan Clapp farm, west of Union City, near the Creek. It was about 1853 that he purchased the old homestead now owned by the subject of this sketch, and on this he spent the remainder of his life, clearing and improving the same. The mother of our subject was Mary Johnson. She married Mr. Noffsinger about 1853 and to them six children were born, namely: Saloma, Mary, Rebecca, Ezra, Jacob and Eli W. The death of the father occurred here October 16, 1901, at the age of seventy-eight years, and was buried in the old church yard nearby. The death of the mother occurred in February, 1903, and they both rest in the Dunkard cemetary near where they spent the major portion of their honest, industrious and useful lives. Eli Noffsinger, the paternal grandfather, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, and he came to Indiana in 1848, with his family. He was a practicing physician of the old school, but carried on farming also. Later he moved to Illinois and died there at the age of eighty-four years. His wife, Mary Pressle, also died in that state at the age of seventy-four years.

Ezra Noffsinger grew up on the home farm and was educated in the common schools of Jackson township, and he has always devoted his life to general farming, owning now the homestead of eighty acres which he has kept well improved and well cultivated. He takes an interest in local affairs and has done much for the general good of his township. He has been an elder in the church of the Brethern for several years. He votes independently in politics.

Mr. Noffsinger was married May 1, 1884 to Dora D. Isenhower, who was born in October, 1866. To this union was born, Grace, whose birth occurred January 1, 1887; she married Charles Stocksdale, March 24, 1906, and they have these children, Theodore, Grant, Emerson, Ezra and Larkin; they reside in Darke county, Ohio, Mr. Stocksdale being a teacher in the public schools of Washington township, is also a minister in the church of the Brethern. Roy D., second child of our subject, was born October 30,

1890, married Hazel Brown, March 22, 1911, and they have two children, Robert E., and Elizabeth; Mary E., born April 22, 1892 is single; Ruth, born September 20, 1894, is also unmarried. Mrs. Noffsinger, mother of the above named children, died March 30, 1902, and Mr. Noffsinger was married a second time, his last wife being Amanda E. Brumbaugh, whom he espoused on February 12, 1908. She was born July 4, 1868. She is a daughter of John R. Brumbaugh, whose death occurred September 5, 1902 at the age of seventy-two years, after a successful life as a farmer. Mrs. Noffsinger's mother was Nancy J. Heckman, whose death occurred November 5, 1909 at the advanced age of seventy-two years.

GEORGE W. WARNER.

Old age should be pleasant to such a man as George W. Warner, of Union City, Randolph county, for his life has been rightly lived and through his industry and good management he has laid by a comfortable competency to insure his declining years from want. He spent the major portion of his life engaged in general farming and stock raising. He is one of our honored veterans of the great Civil war. Mr. Warner was born in Carroll county, Maryland, March 13, 1842. He is a son of Elias and Mary Ann (Morningstar) Warner. The father was a wheelwright by trade and died many years ago, as did also the mother, in the early seventies.

George W. Warner spent his earlier years in the old Oriole state, and there he received a common school education. When twelve years old his father put him on the farm. He earned his way from boyhood and is a purely self-made man. He was an indefatigable worker and was successful as a general farmer from the start, each succeeding year finding him further advanced, until he is now owner of three well improved, productive and valuable farms. He formerly operated them on an extensive scale, raising and marketing annually large numbers of live stock, but he is now living retired from the active duties of life, enjoying the comforts of his commodious home in town. All his property was earned solely by himself with no assistance save that by his good wife.

Mr. Warner enlisted for service in the Union army in 1864, in Company B, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went immediately to the front. He was in many engagements, including the battle of Fort McAlester, which was taken by the Federal forces.

Mr. Warner has been twice married, first, to Albino Skidmore, a native

of Darke county, Ohio. This marriage took place on August 28, 1870, and to this union the following children were born: Effie May, born August 16, 1871, married Eder Simons; they reside in Jackson township, Randolph county, and have two children, Gleamer and Glade; Elvin Warner, born December 4, 1875, married Clara Woodbury, a daughter of Samuel C. Woodbury, and they have two children, Hugh and Samuel; Maggie, born August 16, 1878, married Newton Mangus; they reside in Jackson township, Randolph county, and have two children, Claude and Stanley; Goldie married Orville Hindsley, and they have three children, Dale, Hubert and Pauline; Jesse married Ethel Isenhart, and they have three children, Kennett, Reva and an infant son.

The first wife of our subject was a daughter of Samuel C. Skidmore. She was a woman of many praiseworthy characteristics and had a host of warm friends, who deeply mourned her passing away to the Silent Land on August 8, 1903. Mr. Warner subsequently married Mrs. Carrie L. Ostergren, a lady of culture and their home is noted for hospitality and good cheer.

Mr. Warner is independent in politics, and a number of years ago he served one term as county commissioner. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church.

JOSEPH F. HIGI.

The biographer is always glad to give a self-made man specific mention in a work of this kind, for all will agree that he who starts in life empty handed and with no assistance carves out a fortune from a resisting environment is deserving of far greater credit than the man who has influential friends to help him and has been given something on which to build his fortune. One of the men of the vicinity of Union City, Randolph county, who has forged his way from a none too favorable beginning to first rank as an agriculturist and stock man is Joseph F. Higi, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, March 18, 1861. He is a son of Fidel Higi, who was born in 1838 in Germany, and who became a soldier in the Civil war, serving throughout the conflict in the Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in many important campaigns and leading engagements, including the battle of Gettysburg, the greatest of the war, and although he was in the thickest of the fight, he was fortunate enough to come out only slightly wounded. He was with the army when Lee surrendered at Appomattox. He finally took up his residence in Jackson township, Randolph county, Indiana, where he has been

successfully engaged in general farming. He is now residing at Union City. He married Caroline Shetzley, who is also living. Seven children were born to them, three sons and four daughters, namely: William, Stephen, Joseph F., of this sketch; Mary, Clara, Lizzie and Isabel.

Fidel Higi, the father, spent his early life in the Fatherland, and was educated there, being twenty-one years of age when he emigrated to the United States. He at once took up farming. His father served for some time as a soldier in the German army and fought against France in the wars that proved disastrous to the latter nation. He spent his life in his native land and died there many years ago.

Joseph F. Higi grew to manhood on the home farm, and he received his education in the common schools of Jackson township, Randolph county. When only eighteen years of age he began life for himself, engaging in the lumber business, which he followed for four years, during which he got a good start, then turned his attention to farming, which he has continued to the present time. He bought his first farm in 1892, consisting of forty acres. He has managed well and worked hard, adding to his original holdings from time to time, until he is now owner of three hundred and forty acres of choice farming land, where he carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. He had to borrow money with which to start, but now he is one of the substantial men of the neighborhood. He has an excellent group of buildings on his farm and keeps large numbers of a good grade of live stock.

Mr. Higi was married in 1895 to Bridget Ruan, who was born near Richmond, Indiana, March 26, 1861. She is a daughter of Garrett Ruan, of Irish ancestry. He devoted his life to farming, and his death occurred in 1890.

To Mr. and Mrs. Higi the following children have been born: Elsie M., born in Jackson township, Randolph county, October 27, 1895, was educated in the local common schools, and was graduated from the Union City high school and is at this writing attending the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, where she is making a brilliant record for scholarship, keeping up her record at the head of her classes; Joseph Raymond, born in Wayne township, Randolph county, May 4, 1899, was graduated from the common schools of Union City, and is engaged in farming between school terms; Clarence, born in Wayne township, this county, March 19, 1903, is attending the common schools.

Politically, Mr. Higi is a Republican. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and is a member of St. Mary's Catholic church at Union City.

JACOB E. CONKLIN.

The Conklin family is eminently entitled to specific mention in a work of the nature of the one in hand, for the name has been an honored and influential one here since the early pioneer days. The various members of the family have played well their parts in the local drama of civilization, leading industrious, helpful and honorable lives, taking a leading part in the general upbuilding of the locality. One of the best known of the younger generation is Jacob E. Conklin, successful farmer and stock raiser of Wayne township.

Mr. Conklin was born in the above-named township and county on September 19, 1874. He is a son of Jacob Conklin, who was born in Randolph county on April 14, 1846, and was a son of Samuel and Catherine Conklin, who were among the first settlers of the county, braving the wilderness here when neighbors were few and privations and hardships many. Jacob Conklin, the father, grew up amid pioneer conditions and found plenty of hard work to do in assisting his father develop the home farm from the virgin soil. He received such education as the old-time schools of the rural districts afforded. In 1865 he married Mary A. Ingle, and to them six children were born, three of whom are still living. Mr. Conklin has devoted his life to general farming and has been very successful. He owns a valuable and well-kept farm of one hundred and forty acres three miles west of Union City. He and his wife are members of the Christian church at Harrisville. The paternal great-grandfather, Samuel Conklin, was one of the earliest settlers of Randolph county. He was a native of New Jersey, from which state he came overland to this county when it was considered on the frontier of American civilization, and here he made for himself and family a home in the great woods, when neighbors were few and far between, but he was a man of resolute determination and far-seeing traits which have ever predominated in the Conklin family, so he directed his strength and efforts with that iron will which such hardy frontiersmen usually possessed, and he cleared his land to fertile fields, a comfortable home in due time arising as a result of his efforts. This family to the present day are all people of industry and frugality and are prosperous, prominent and highly respected citizens.

The subject of this sketch has two sisters, Mrs. Melissa Jones, of Wayne township, and Mrs. Catherine Combs, of White River township, this county.

Jacob E. Conklin grew to manhood on the home farm and he assisted with the general work there when a boy. He was educated in the common schools of his community and at the Union City high school. Early in life he took up farming, which has continued to be his vocation and he has made

a pronounced success as a general farmer and stock raiser. He now owns a choice and valuable farm of eighty acres in Wayne township, where is to be seen a tastily kept dwelling, substantial outbuildings and a good grade of live stock. He has every modern convenience about his home and farm and everything denotes that a gentleman of good management and thrift is in charge here. His valuable place lies just north of Harrisville.

Politically, Mr. Conklin is a Democrat, but has never aspired to the emoluments of office, although interested deeply in public matters. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Conklin was married on September 12, 1896, to Margaret E. Diehl, who was born in White River township, this county, December 28, 1878. Here she grew to womanhood and received a common school education. She is a daughter of W. R. Diehl, a substantial farmer of White River township, this county. To our subject and wife one child has been born, Bessie Mae Conklin, whose birth occurred July 23, 1913.

THE UNION CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

What is now known as the Union City Public Library had its inception with a society of young ladies, designated as the G. G. G.'s. This society was organized April 23, 1887, having for its object the cultivation of social amenities and the performance of benevolent works. For ten years its surplus, raised by various efforts, was distributed among the poor of the city, but with the advent of better times, a new object presented itself in the nature of establishing a foundation fund for a public library.

The efforts of the G. G. G.'s in this direction were ably seconded by the married G. G. G.'s, the Ticknor Club, the Wednesday Club, the Twentieth Century Club, the Research Club, the Bancroft Club, the Merry Nines, the Cecelian Club, the Over the Tea Cups Club, the Inseparable Club, the Rathbone Sisters, and the Merry-Go-Round Club. The movement, however, lacked organization, but an efficient director was found in Mr. Linneaus N. Hines, the superintendent of the public schools of the city. Early in the work, which he undertook vigorously, he announced a "Book Social," resulting in the donation of about three hundred and fifty volumes, which ranged from juvenile books to encyclopedia. With this as a foundation, Mr. Hines organized a public library in connection with the public schools. Miss Susan Weimer, a member of the high school, was appointed librarian, giving an hour or two daily to the care and distribution of the books.

The next step was to effect an organization of the library interests under the provisions of the statute of 1901. Accordingly, Mr. Hines prepared subscription lists for an organization as provided by the said statute. As a result, the following library board was appointed by the judge of Randolph county circuit court: Mrs. J. C. Northlane, for three years; Mr. Cyrus M. Thompson, for two years, and Mr. S. R. Bell, for one year; by the board of education, Miss Susan Hardy and Mr. George P Kennedy, each for two years; by the common council of the city, Miss Nelle Smith and Dr. William Commons, each for one year. This board met and formally organized April 10, 1902, by the election of Mr. S. R. Bell, president; Mrs. J. C. Northlane, vice-president; and Mr. Cyrus M. Thompson, secretary, the city treasurer being by law the treasurer of the board.

The board procured two rooms in the Wallace building, situated in the business part of the city, and at the close of the school year of 1901-1902, moved to the new quarters the books heretofore accumulated. Miss Lizzie Ruby was installed as the first librarian.

In June, 1903, Miss Susan Weimer was chosen librarian. The library rooms were furnished with the money raised by the G. G. G's. Books and magazines were purchased or donated by interested citizens and various literary and social clubs of the city, until the library approximately contained seven hundred and fifty volumes, besides the magazines.

The rapid growth of the library soon demanded larger and permanent quarters. Mr. James Moorman had previously donated to the city four lots, centrally located, forming a square of about one hundred and eighty-five feet, to be used as a public park and as a site for a public library building. With this in view, Mr. L. N. Hines solicited Mr. Andrew Carnegie for funds for a library, and in December, 1903, the common council of the city accepted his proposition to furnish ten thousand dollars, with the usual conditions, for the erection of a public library building on the above-mentioned site. The following were the members of the building committee: Mr. C. S. Hook, president; Mr. George P. Kennedy, secretary; Mr. S. H. Dunn, treasurer; Mr. L. C. Huesmann; Mr. G. Adolph Rosenbush (mayor); Mr. L. N. Hines, superintendent of schools); Mr. C. M. Thompson; and Mr. Frank Fletcher (members of the city council); and Mr. Theodore Shockney (president of the school board). J. M. Steele was the contractor and Wright & Duncan, of Muncie, Indiana, were the architects..

The building was completed and formally opened in June, 1905. From that time until the present, the interest has been such, that not only the city and public organizations, but also private citizens, have vied with one another

in efforts to make complete the public library and its surroundings. The grounds have been beautified by many donations, among which was an artistic fountain. The building, too, has been furnished and completed in the same way in a most modern manner. In fact, the prevailing interest of Union City and its citizens in the public library makes it a most efficient intellectual and social center.

The splendid work of librarianship was continued by Miss Mina Harris and the present librarian, Miss Jessie Kerr, who is assisted by Miss Nelle Carter. Today the Union City library contains the best periodicals and magazines and approximately five thousand volumes of the world's best books, covering almost every subject of literature, science, invention, travel, adventure and so forth. Donations of books have been made frequently, not least of which has been the Catholic Encyclopedia, through the efforts of the Newman club.

The recent death of Mr. S. R. Bell, who ably served as president of the board from the time of its organization, caused a reorganization. The following is the present board of the Union City Public Library: Dr. Granville Reynard, president; Miss Susan Hardy, vice-president; Mr. Cyrus M. Thompson, secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Frank Parker, Miss Lena Brady, Mr. George P Kennedy and Mr. James Hook.

ISRAEL J. LORTON.

It is not every one who can make a success of stock raising, and the breeding of high-grade livestock, any kind of domestic animals or fowls, if a success, requires an infinite amount of care, much patience, wide research and close study. But the ultimate amount of good which those accomplish who specialize in this field of endeavor is indeed incalculable. Among those of Randolph county who make a specialty of raising fine live stock for the market is Israel J. Lorton, of Jackson township, whose reputation as a stock man has penetrated to remote sections of the country.

Mr. Lorton was born in Wayne township, Randolph county, September 21, 1870. He is a son of John Lorton, who was born in Jackson township, this county, October 16, 1841, spent his life here successfully engaged in farming, and died on July 19, 1911. His wife, Marguette Elwell, was born in Wayne township, Randolph county, and her death occurred in April, 1872. Two children were born to these parents, Israel J. Lorton, of this sketch, and Joseph, who died in infancy. His paternal grandfather, Israel Lorton, was

I. J. LORTON.

MRS. I. J. LORTON.

a native of Virginia, from which state he finally came west, and his death occurred in Jackson township, Randolph county in 1858, after a life spent on the farm. His wife, Sarah Heckman, also a native of Virginia, came to Clark county, Ohio, with her parents when she was five years old. She possessed a remarkable memory and could relate many an interesting story of the Indians and early-day customs and events. Her death occurred in 1906 at the unusual age of ninety-eight years, and she retained her faculties until within a short time of the end.

Israel J. Lorton grew to manhood on the home farm and he received his education in the common schools of his locality, and when only eighteen years of age he commenced farming for himself, renting land on the shares, and thereby got a good start. In 1903 he bought a forty acre farm which was the property of William Sutton, the grandfather of our subject's wife, the latter inheriting forty acres, of the old Sutton homestead, owned by her father. Thus our subject has a nice eighty acre farm, all once owned by the Suttons. Fanny Alberta Sutton, whom Mr. Lorton married November 24, 1894, was born December 28, 1875 in Jackson township, this county and here she was reared and grew to womanhood and was educated in the common schools. She was the only child of Robert Sutton who was born in England, where he spent his earlier years, finally emigrating to the United States, located on a farm in Jackson township, in 1855. He is now living retired in Jay county, Indiana. His wife, Lavina Fought, died January 10, 1888.

Israel J. Lorton and wife are the parents of two children, Cloy R., born September 25, 1895, is a graduate of the Jackson high school; Audry F., born December 4, 1900, is in his seventh grade in school; both are making excellent records as students.

Mr. Lorton makes a specialty of raising, in connection with general farming, Duroc-Jersey hogs, being the owner of some of the finest of this breed in the state of Indiana, and is the second largest private salesman in the state. He is an exceptionally good judge of hogs, and his fine stock has taken many blue ribbons at the state fairs. He is constantly improving his drove. His prices are never exhorbitant, and he finds a very ready market for all he offers for sale, and satisfaction is given his customers in every way, and they all highly recommend his fine stock and praise his honest and straightforward dealings. Mrs. Lorton is a breeder of White Minorcas and has taken several blue ribbons with her fine poultry on both cockerels and pullets at the Indiana Poultry show at Indianapolis and at other places in the state and at Chicago.

She is vice-president of the White Minorca Club of the state of Indiana. She ships both stock and eggs in season to all parts of the country, there being a great demand for both, owing to her superior breed of fowls. Her customers are to be found all the way from Minnesota to New York. Each customer invariably sends additional orders, showing that they are well satisfied with the results. She is well informed on raising fancy poultry.

Politically, Mr. Lorton is a Democrat and he is a member of the advisory board of Jackson township. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ISAAC F. BEESON.

Randolph county can boast of no more progressive and successful stock breeders and agriculturists than the well-known gentleman whose name furnishes the caption of this article. He is known as one of the best judges and handlers of horses and other live stock in northeastern Indiana, and as a citizen is intelligent and enterprising, combining within himself those sterling qualities of manhood that make not only a useful member of society, but a leader in whatever he undertakes. He has ever had an honest determination of purpose and an obliging nature which has frequently impelled him to assist others on the highway of life while making plain the path of prosperity for himself and family. Mr. Beeson is a public-spirited man and has not withheld his aid from any worthy movement having for its object the advancement of his community in any way.

Isaac F. Beeson, of Losantville, Randolph county, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 13, 1866. He is a son of Benjamin B. and Olinda (Lamb) Beeson, and was the eldest of four children, the other three being Mary, who married J. C. Taylor, a farmer of Wayne county, has borne her husband six children, an equal number of sons and daughters; Edward O. and Frederick L., twins; the former, who is engaged in farming and sawmilling in Wayne county, married Lena Waltz, and they have one son and one daughter; Frederick L., who is farming in Randolph county, married Laura Davis, and they have seven sons and two daughters. The father of the above-named children was born in Wayne county, Indiana, March 17, 1843, and there he grew to manhood, was educated in the district schools, devoted his life successfully to general farming and stock raising, became a large land holder and one of the prosperous farmers of his locality. At one time he owned seven hundred acres of valuable land. He often bought, im-

proved and sold farms. His death occurred on the old homestead in his native county, January 2, 1901. His father, Isaac W. Beeson, came from North Carolina, where the family had long resided. Two brothers of this name emigrated to the United States with William Penn, and they finally went to North Carolina and established homes. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1841, and there reared and educated, and she is still living on the old home place.

Isaac F. Beeson grew to manhood on the home farm in Wayne county, and was educated in the common schools in his community. On October 6, 1888, he married Sarah C. Huffman, of Henry county, Indiana, a daughter of Sylvester H. and Margaret (Bowman) Huffman, and was one of five children, four sons and one daughter. There were twins in both families. Mrs. Beeson received a good public school education.

To our subject and wife four children have been born, namely: Grace, born September 5, 1889, married Louis Bookout, who is now studying theology at Upland-Taylor University; Benjamin Paul, born February 3, 1892, was graduated from the high school at Losantville, then studied two years at Earlham College, Richmond, then was graduated from the State Normal School at Terre Haute; he has taught one term in Nettle Creek township, and for two years was principal of the school at Dalton; he married Zola Chamness, of Richmond, March 29, 1913; her father is a salesman for the Jesse French Piano Company. Margaret Beeson was born October 20, 1896, was graduated from the high school at Losantville, later taking a normal course, and she is now teaching in Nettle Creek township; Donald H., the youngest child, was born August 12, 1901.

Mr. Beeson was engaged in the grain and elevator business for a period of thirteen years at Losantville, enjoying an extensive trade, and becoming known as one of the leading grain dealers in this section of the state. He owns a valuable and well-managed farm of one hundred acres, located one-half mile southeast of Losantville, which he purchased a number of years ago, and which he has kept well-improved and on which is to be seen an attractive dwelling and large outbuildings. It was formerly known as the Bob Lumpkin farm. In connection with general farming he is extensively engaged in stock breeding, making a specialty of Percheron and Belgian horses, and Jersey cattle. His fine stock attracts much attention owing to their superior qualities, having no superiors in the county. No small part of his annual income is derived from this source.

Politically, Mr. Beeson is a Prohibitionist, and while he is pronounced

in his views, he has never been very active in public affairs, having no ambition to be a political leader, and yet he readily supports all measures looking to the general improvement of his township and county.

ARTHUR R. MOORE.

Never before has there been so much interest taken in the best methods of farming and in the conditions of rural homes. The struggle to bring rural life from the present to ideal conditions is not an easy one, nor will it be speedily accomplished. Yet there are now farms and country homes which may be taken as models worth imitating, such as that of Arthur R. Moore, of near Farmland, Randolph county. In different localities the spirit of better things manifests itself in different ways. Sometimes it takes the form of increasing the fertility of the soil; at other places there is a demand for good roads; it is shown in the desire to keep better live stock, to have more attractive farmyard surroundings or to grow larger crops. It is shown in rural improvement clubs, in home economic organizations, in the consolidation of rural schools, in labor-saving appliances in the home, in making the home attractive and in a general belief that farmers are entitled to as pleasant surroundings as anyone else, and that a richer, fuller life may be better developed in the country than in any other place in the world.

Mr. Moore was born August 23, 1870, in Randolph county, Indiana, and here he was reared and educated in the common schools of his vicinity, and here he has been content to spend his life. He is a son of David W. and Catherine (Myers) Moore. The paternal grandfather, George Moore, was one of the early settlers in West River township, this county, and here he engaged in farming on a farm of one hundred and fifty-two acres until his death, on April 4, 1897. He was born in the state of Delaware in September, 1808, and was a son of David and Mary (Wilkins) Moore, natives of Ireland. His grandparents were Matthew and Sarah (McDowell) Moore, who removed from Delaware to Pennsylvania, later to Ohio, and in 1817 to Wayne county, Indiana, where David and Mary Moore spent their last days. The family were all members of the Society of Friends. George Moore's father was a blacksmith by trade. His family consisted of nine children, namely: Sarah, Mrs. Mary Commons, Mrs. Rachael Townsend, Mrs. Elizabeth Graves, Mrs. Lydia V Martin, Henry, George, Benjamin and Alexander. George Moore grew up on the home farm and when twenty-two years old he married Mary Hiatt, a daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Sulgrove) Hiatt, natives of

North Carolina. The young couple located on a farm in Wayne county, where Mr. Moore followed his trade of cooper until 1839, when he came to Randolph county and purchased forty acres of land in West River township. At his father's death he received eighty acres, later buying fifty-two acres more, making one hundred and seventy-two acres. He built a split log cabin, which continued to be his home for a number of years, but, prospering, he made modern improvements in due course of time.

To George Moore and wife six children were born, namely: Mahala, William A., Mrs. Rachel Feagins, David, Mrs. Martha Cox, and Henry A. The wife and mother died in January, 1884, after which his neice, Mrs. Armeda Cougill, kept house for him, she being the daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Wright) Moore, and the widow of B. P. Cougill. Mr. Moore and wife were members of the New Light church, and were good, honest people.

David W. Moore, father of our subject, grew to manhood in West River township, this county, just a half mile from his present home, where he was born December 13, 1839. He received the usual meager education of those early days and when a boy began farming for himself, which has continued to be his life work, remaining at home until he was twenty-eight years old, when, on September 22, 1867, he married Catherine Myers, daughter of Benvell and Eliza (Glick) Myers, who were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania. After a short residence in Ohio they located in Stoney Creek township, Randolph county, Indiana. David W. Moore and wife began housekeeping on his father's farm, where they lived three years, then operated a rented farm a year. In the autumn of 1872 he purchased seventy acres of partly improved land and moved into a log house, which he later replaced with a substantial frame dwelling. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore two children were born, Arthur R., of this sketch; and Mrs. Minnie E. Gordon. The wife and mother passed to her rest March 9, 1882. She was a faithful member of the New Light church. Mr. Moore subsequently married Mrs. Mary Allison, widow of John Allison. She is a daughter of John and Catherine (Haper) Moyer, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled on a farm in this county in 1858, and reared the following children: Mrs. Martha Townsend, Mrs. Julia Stakebake, Henry, Mrs. Catherine Brewer, Mrs. Mary Moore, and two who died in early life. The death of the father occurred in 1885, and the mother died in May, 1898. John Allison was a soldier in Company G, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years. He and Mary Moyer were married December 23, 1869, and removed to Arkansas, where he lived until his death, August 1, 1877.

David W. Moore was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting for one year in

February, 1865, as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Hiatt, and he was honorably discharged in August of the same year. Returning home, he took up farming, owning seventy acres of good land, which he has kept well improved and has devoted considerable time to raising horses and sheep. He is one of the directors and stockholders in the Citizens Bank at Modoc, this county. He is a member of the New Light church, as is also his wife.

Arthur R. Moore was married on March 17, 1893, to Sarah J. Stewart, who was born in Wayne county, Indiana, March 24, 1874. She is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hardwick) Stewart. The father was born near Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio, and he has devoted his life to farming and mechanical work.

Seven children have been born to Arthur R. Moore and wife, namely: Mary C., born September 8, 1893, married Elmer Disinger, and they live in Union City; Paul W., born July 28, 1900, died March 28, 1901; Ethel P., born September 15, 1902; Ralph M., born July 27, 1904; Olive I., born January 27, 1905; Lewis N., born December 27, 1908; Charles L., born December 24, 1910.

Mr. Moore has always engaged in general farming and stock raising. He owns one hundred acres, which he has kept well improved and he built his own home. He makes a specialty of raising Jersey cows, Duroc hogs and general purpose horses, and is one of the successful stock raisers and general farmers of West River township. He is a stockholder and a director in the Citizens Bank at Modoc, Indiana. Politically, he is a Republican, but has never been especially active, and in religious matters he is a member of the Christian church.

JOSEPH H. THORNHILL.

This review of Joseph H. Thornhill, well-known cement contractor and builder of Winchester, Randolph county, is entitled to a place in the front, with the younger successful business men of this locality. He, by his pluck, energy and enterprise, controlled by right principles and founded upon unswerving honor, has attained to a position meriting the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Thornhill was born January 29, 1874, in Harrisville, Randolph county, Indiana. He is a son of James and Isabell (Wickersham) Thornhill. The father was born in England, of an excellent old Anglo-Saxon family.

but the major portion of his life has been spent in the United States, he having been brought to America when six years of age by his parents, the family first settling in the state of New York, later coming to Preble county, Ohio, and finally coming on to Randolph county, Indiana. James Thornhill was loyal to American institutions, as is seen from the fact that he was a soldier for the Union during the Civil war, enlisting from Preble county, Ohio, for a three-year service, during which he proved to be an excellent soldier. After the war he returned north and joined his family in Randolph county, Indiana, where he and Isabell Wickersham were later married and where their son, Joseph H., was born. Here James Thornhill became a successful general farmer and stock raiser. In 1909 he removed to Texas with his second wife, his first wife having died some years previously.

James Thornhill learned the carpenter's trade when a young man and he worked at the same a great deal in later life, and his son, Joseph H., of this sketch, learned the trade under him when a boy, finding time the meanwhile to receive a good practical education in the public schools. After working for C. A. Peacock, of Winchester, for eleven years, during which he gave eminent satisfaction and learned the various phases of the business, he became a building contractor, which he has since continued with ever-increasing success, until he is today recognized as one of the leading contractors and builders in this section of the state, and many of the most substantial and attractive business houses, public buildings and residences in Winchester and vicinity stand today as monuments to his skill and honesty as a builder. Recently he has turned his attention for the most part to cement contracting and the manufacture of all kinds of cement building blocks. He also deals in all kinds of building material. He contracts for every kind of cement construction work, making a specialty of bridge building and has erected many substantial and attractive ones for this and other counties, also the state, being regarded as an expert, reliable and thoroughly up-to-date bridge man of high standing throughout this section of the state. He has a wide reputation as a builder of cement block porches and verandas for residences.

Mr. Thornhill was married on December 23, 1897, to Nora E. Hinkle, a daughter of Mahlon P. and Nancy (Sutton) Hinkle, an honored old family of Randolph county, the father being a successful farmer of Jackson township, where he and his wife are highly esteemed by all who know them.

The union of our subject and wife has resulted in the birth of two sons, namely: Ernest A. and Kenneth M.

Mr. Thornhill is a progressive business man and devotes his attention

exclusively to his large business affairs; however, he has been more or less active in public affairs. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and the Sons of Veterans. He and his wife belong to the Society of Friends, and are active in church and Sunday school work. The family home, one of the attractive residences of Winchester, is located at 616 East North streeet.

GEORGE W. HARTER.

The character of George W. Harter, of Wayne township, Randolph county, certainly needs no embellishing on the part of the biographer, for it has stood the test of a long, useful and worthy life in this vicinity, he never having cared to live elsewhere. He is a worthy scion of one of our sterling old families, none being more eligible for special mention in a work of the nature of the one in hand than the Harters.

George W. Harter was born in the above named township and county February 7, 1860. He is a son of Solomon J. Harter, who was a soldier in Company F, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he became a sergeant for meritorious conduct, serving under Col. Orrin Perry. Mr. Harter was killed at the battle of Fort Blakely April 6, 1865, a little more than a week before the close of the war. He had served the Union faithfully from 1862. He was only thirty-three years old at the time of his death. His wife was Martha Margaret Fisher, who died April 5, 1913, at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Harter was a carpenter by trade, also followed farming, and in his early life he taught school several terms. Of his family four sons and two daughters are living, namely: Mrs. Mary J. Stidham, widow of Oscar Stidham, who died in 1884, but left no children; John H., who married Ida Hartman, is a farmer of Wayne township, but they have no children; James R., who married Sarah J. Maxwell, lives at Canyon, Texas, is a blacksmith, and has three children, Charles S., Ralph E., and Blanch Mabel; Parmelia Viella married Jonathan Bowman, a farmer near South Salem, but they have no children; Solomon F. married Rosa L. Hoffman, by whom he had two children, Earl E. and Mary Myrtle Harter who died February 8, 1904; and George W., of this sketch. The paternal grandfather, Solomon Harter at one time lived in Darke county, Ohio. The mother of our subject died when Mrs. Harter was born and was a daughter of John Fisher. Her birth occurred in Clinton county, Indiana, and when young she moved to Darke county, Ohio. Her mother was Martha McCrary, of Irish ancestry.

George W. Harter of this sketch was educated in the common schools and

GEORGE W. HARTER.

in early life took up farming which he continued until his marriage, then engaged in the mercantile business at Bartonia, Randolph county where he has kept a general store ever since, and has always enjoyed a good business, having a large trade with the surrounding country, and carrying a large and well selected stock of goods at all seasons, and, dealing courteously and honestly with his many customers he has retained their good will and confidence. He has been one of the directors of the Union Loan & Trust Company of Union City for two years and is also one of the stockholders in this popular bank. He purchased the old Macy homestead, containing ninety-three acres, which is well-improved and on which is to be found a good set of buildings.

Mr. Harter was married November 22, 1892 to Rose Belle Macy, who was born in Wayne township, Randolph county, October 1, 1865, and to this union one child has been born, Macy Harter, whose birth occurred October 2, 1896, and who is now in his third year in high school and is making a splendid record. Mrs. Harter grew to womanhood in this county and here received her education. She is a daughter of Jacob C. Macy, who was born May 2, 1839, and who died in September, 1882. Her mother was Mary Shreeves, born in Maryland in 1838, and died in 1882; she and Mr. Macy were married December 25, 1858. Jacob C. Macy was born on the old homestead in Wayne township, which place was entered from the government by his father, William A. Macy, who was one of the early pioneers of this locality, having come here from North Carolina in early life. He married Jemima O. Rogers in North Carolina, and they came to Indiana soon afterward. The following were Jacob C. Macy's children: Cora May, who married Morton Chenoweth, a carpenter of Omaha, Nebraska, had three children, Roy was drowned when a school boy at Greencastle, Indiana; Viola, who married Clarence Horner, lives at Lynn, Indiana and has two children; Nina Chenoweth married George Tiffany, also of Omaha, Nebraska; William A. Macy married Malinda Brumfield, and they have three children, Chester, Merle and Mary; Rose Belle, who married our subject; Elwood Macy married Olive Kunkle, of Union City, and they have four children, George, Ralph, Rhoda and Lloyd; Henry Macy married Flora Locke, and they have one child, Harold; Christine Macy married Charles Ebling, and she died in 1896; Rufus Macy married Lillian Kennon, and they have two children, John and William, twins; Lorenzo Dow Macy, the youngest child, is single.

The father of Jacob C. Macy was William A. Macy, born in Guilford county, North Carolina, November 6, 1809. His father was Obed Macy, who married Mary Armfield; his father was Paul Macy who was a son of Joseph Macy, a son of Thomas Macy, a son of John Macy, a son of Thomas

Macy, the first of the name in America of which we have direct knowledge. He married Sarah Hopcott. He was a native of England, from which country he emigrated to Nantucket, Massachusetts. He was a merchant and planter, a selectman of the town, and often held positions of honor. He was also a juryman and a preacher of the Baptist persuasion. Sarah Hopcott was born in Chilmark, England, in 1612, and died at Nantucket in 1706. William A. Macy married Jemima O. Rogers. Jacob C. Macy was born in Randolph county, Indiana, May 2, 1839, and he married Mary R. Shreeves, a daughter of Elisha and Minerva Shreeves; they were married at Union City, December 25, 1858. Thomas Macy came to America prior to 1644.

Our subject and wife were born almost on adjoining farms and played together when children, were later schoolmates, and it would seem that they made no mistake by deciding to tread the path of life together, for theirs has been a singularly happy and harmonious union, as well as mutually helpful, and they can look backward with no compunction and forward with no fear.

HENRY S. CURRY.

"Through struggle to triumph" seems to be the old-time maxim which holds sway for the majority of our citizens, and, though it is undoubtedly true that many fall exhausted in the conflict, a few, by their inherent force of character and strong mentality, rise above their environment and all which seems to hinder them until they reach the plane of affluence toward which their face was set through the long years of struggle that must necessarily precede any accomplishment of great magnitude. Such has been the history of Henry S. Curry, who, after a long, busy and useful life, is living in honorable retirement in his pleasant home at Winchester, Randolph county, having started at the bottom of the ladder and is now, when past his three-score and ten milepost, the possessor of a handsome competency and several valuable farms.

Mr. Curry was born in Dayton, Ohio, January 23, 1842. He is a son of Robert H. and Elizabeth (Summers) Curry, whose family consisted of six children. named as follows: Elizabeth, who lives in Indianapolis, married F. M. Curran, a railroad man, who died in 1911, leaving one child, Florence M.; Richard J., who was a soldier in the Civil war, was killed at the battle of Port Gibson, Mississippi; Henry S., of this review; Elmira, who remained single, is deceased; Nancy, who married Wesley Stephens, a farmer in Illi

nois, is deceased; David, a farmer living in Richland county, Illinois, married a Miss Byers, and they have six children.

Robert H. Curry, father of the above-named children, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, near the city of Pittsburg, and there he was educated in the early-day schools and then went to Dayton, Ohio, where he married, after which he went to Illinois. His death occurred in 1870. His father was born in Scotland, emigrating to the United States when a young man and locating on a farm in Pennsylvania, where he spent the rest of his life. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in Virginia, and there she spent her girlhood, being sixteen years of age when her parents brought her to Dayton, Ohio. Later they moved to Winchester, Indiana, then moved to Illinois. Mrs. Curry's father was twice married, his first wife having been a native of Germany.

Robert H. Curry received his education in the common schools. On June 2, 1866, he married Nancy Wright in Winchester, Indiana, a native of Randolph county. She was a daughter of Edward Wright, whose family consisted of four daughters, all of whom survive at this writing.

To Mr. and Mrs. Curry three sons have been born, namely: David H., who operates a creamery in Winchester, married Ida N. Leslie, and they have two children, English, born March 13, 1891, and Lester, born June 2, 1892 Edward W. Curry, second son of our subject, is in the employ of the Oliver Chilled Plow Company, of South Bend, Indiana; he married Maude S. Ashville, and they have one child, Joseph G., born December 13, 1894. Simeon D. Curry, youngest son of our subject, is farming in White River township; he married Alice Rosa, and they have one child, Robert J., born April 26, 1911.

The maternal grandfather of the above-named children came from Ohio to Randolph county, Indiana, among the very first settlers, and he was well-known in Winchester and vicinity in its early history. The Currys have been noted for their piety for many generations, being strict Protestants as far back as the history of the family can be traced, and they left Scotland to escape persecution by the Catholics. Our subject attends the Christian church. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has never been specially active in public affairs. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 56. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic by virtue of the fact that he was in the active service of the Union army during the Civil war, having enlisted in April, 1864, in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, proving to be a faithful soldier in defense of the flag.

Mr. Curry has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and stock raising,

and he has prospered with advancing years, until he now owns several of the best farms of Randolph county, which he rents, merely overseeing them in a general way.

JAMES B. HUMPHREYS.

The farmer has been criticised by those who know nothing of the basic principles of husbandry but who think they know its every phase since civilization began and will continue to the end of time. The delinquents we will always have with us, and likewise the frivolous, the indulgent and the enthusiast, but those who would assist the farmer must turn from them and cooperate with the bone and sinew of agriculture. Those who have no personal knowledge of agriculture appear to judge the farmer by the isolated cases of incompetency and take his frivolous achievements, consider him incapable of comprehending his own problems, and, unconscious of his possibilities, regard him as a public ward, to be assisted but not consulted. One of the broad-minded and capable farmers of Randolph county, who has succeeded all along the line, being able to meet changing conditions successfully is James B. Humphreys of West River township.

Mr. Humphreys was born in Randolph county, July 2, 1860. He is a son of George W. and Ruth Ann (Banks) Humphreys, whose family consisted of three sons, Lemuel C., the eldest; James B., of this review; and one who died in infancy. The father was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and he came to Indiana when a youth, his father settling in the southeastern corner of Randolph county. George W. Humphreys spent his life here engaged in the practice of medicine and his death occurred in 1864 as a result of exposure and over work during the Civil war. The mother of our subject was born in Darke county, Ohio. Her family was from Virginia. She remained a widow for a period of eighteen years after the death of the father of our subject, her two sons growing to manhood the meantime. She finally married Martin Alexander, a farmer in Missouri, in which state she spent the balance of her life, dying in 1901.

James B. Humphreys grew up on the farm and he worked hard when a boy assisting in the support of his mother. He received a common school education. He has been twice married, first, to Emma Bowen, by whom nine children were born. His second wife, Mrs. Iva M. Helm, had one child by her first husband, and one child, Ruth, by her second husband, our subject. The following children were born to Mr. Humphreys and his first wife: Maude G., married Clarence Pittman, a rural mail carrier, and has three

JAS. B. HUMPHREYS.

children; Merl G., working in a factory at Connersville, married Fanny Retz and has six children; Mabel G., a telephone operator; Minnie G., married a Mr. Johnson, butcher, at Lynn and has one child; Mary G., a bookkeeper; Mervyn G., teaching school; Squire B., in insurance business; Harry W., attending Indiana University; and Belle, attending school.

Mr. Humphreys has devoted his later life to general farming and has lived on his present farm for the past fifteen years. It is well located, consists of ninety acres and has been well kept and well tilled. He has a pleasant home and good outbuildings and a good grade of livestock is always to be seen about his place.

Mr. Humphreys is a well read man and well educated. Besides the common schools he attended the Spartanburg high school, and a business college in Indianapolis, and he began life for himself by teaching school which he followed for a period of nineteen years in different parts of Indiana, giving earnest and faithful service and ranking among the state's most progressive and popular educators. His services were in great demand. His son, Mervyn taught four years at Lynn, this county. Merl is a skilled mechanic.

Politically, Mr. Humphreys is a Republican and while he has always been deeply interested in local public affairs and has always stood ready to support any measure looking toward the general improvement of Randolph county, he has never sought to be a political leader. He is a gentleman of friendly address and is neighborly and honest in his relations with his fellow men. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1883, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1885.

NATHAN C. SIMMONS.

One of the successful, honored and deserving native sons of Randolph county is Nathan C. Simmons, well-known real estate dealer of Winchester. He has come down to us from pioneer days, and is now getting along toward his three-score and ten milestone, these long years having nearly all been spent within the borders of the county of which this history treats, and he has lived to see and take part in the great changes that have come to this locality. He is one of the gallant veterans of the greatest civil war recorded in history and for that, if for no other, is deserving of special attention by the biographer in this work.

Mr. Simmons was born in this county May 26, 1844. He is a son of James and Aveline (Hawkins) Simmons, and is one of a family of twelve

children, an equal number of sons and daughters, of whom four girls and three boys survive. The paternal grandfather came here from North Carolina when our subject's father was three years old and erected his log cabin in the wilderness, cleared and developed a farm, establishing the future home of the family. Our subject is of Scotch descent, his great-grandfather having emigrated from Scotland to America at an early age. His sire was a ship builder of repute. The Hawkins family, which is descended from Sir John Hawkins, who was among the early slave dealers and a record of which extends back to the seventeenth century, came to Randolph county from Preble county, Ohio. The father of our subject grew to manhood in Randolph county and here spent his life successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising.

Nathan C. Simmons grew to manhood in his native community and he received his education in the rural schools of his day, later attending college at Ridgeville, also Liber College. On October 21, 1875, he married Malinda E. Kem, a daughter of William Kem, a farmer, who emigrated to this state from Virginia in an early day, settling in Wayne county. His family consisted of nine children. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, namely: Detroit M. is assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Winchester; he married Rosa Holdaman, of Winchester, and they had six children, Margaret, Alice, Mary and Ruth are twins, Pauline and Rosa Belle; the wife and mother died in 1913; Mattie O. lives in Winchester; Everett Earl, who is with the Central Supply Company, of Indianapolis, married twice; William C. is in the postoffice at Winchester; Bashie is secretary of the Monarch Gas Company; Icie L. is teaching in the Winchester schools; Walter C. is at this writing a student in Purdue University; Nolan V is employed in the furniture store of Thomas H. Johnson.

Early in life Mr. Simmons devoted his attention to farming, but for many years he has conducted a large real estate business in Winchester and is regarded as being one of our best posted men on the values of Randolph real estate, both farm and city. He attends the Friends church, and politically, he is a Progressive. He was at one time deputy county treasurer. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Simmons enlisted in June, 1862, in Company F, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. L. K. Harris. He saw much hard service, in all of which he proved to be a faithful and brave soldier for the Union. He was in nine general engagements and a number of lesser note. He was in the battles at Richmond, Kentucky, Chickasaw Bluffs, Mississippi, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Jackson,

Mississippi; siege of Vicksburg; then was in the Red River expedition with General Banks. He was sick during the winter of 1863-64 and was in the hospital at Memphis, and was later discharged for disability and sent home, receiving an honorable discharge in April, 1864. In common with most veterans, Mr. Simmons still suffers from his exposures during the war, but he has never regretted his service to his country.

CHRISTOPHER C. BROSEY.

Christopher C. Brosey, of West River township, Randolph county, was born in Darke county, Ohio, July 27, 1864. He is a son of Noah and Mahala (Smith) Brosey, and was one of seven children, namely: Hiram, Frank, William, Lizzie, Angeline, Christopher C., and Lucy. The father of the above-named children was a farmer in Darke county, Ohio, and he removed to West River township, Randolph county, Indiana, in 1892, and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which place is now cultivated by our subject and his brother. The death of the father occurred on October 7, 1901. Gottlieb Brosey, the paternal grandfather, was born in Germany, from which country he emigrated to the United States when a young man and settled in Maryland with the rest of his family, later coming west to Clark county, Ohio, where he established his home. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a native of Indiana and her death occurred in Ohio at the age of sixty-four years.

Christopher C. Brosey grew to manhood on the home farm, where he did his full share of the general work during crop seasons when he became of proper age, and he received his early education in the district schools. He has devoted his life to general farming and stock raising, remaining on the homestead, as related above, which he has kept well improved and well cultivated and the buildings well repaired. He is a careful and successful farmer in every respect.

Mr. Brosey has been twice married, first, to Sarah M. Gordon, by whom one child was born, Bernice May, born December 13, 1896, is a graduate of the Modoc high school. The wife and mother passed to her rest on March 28, 1904. On March 6, 1907, Mr. Brosey married Agnes Ulrich, a daughter of Daniel D. Ulrich, of Hagerstown, Wayne county, Indiana. Mrs. Brosey is one of nine sisters. She grew to womanhood in her native community and was educated in the common schools. Politically, Mr. Brosey is independent, and he and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN B. FORTENBAUGH.

One of the leading citizens of Harrisville, Randolph county is John B. Fortenbaugh, formerly engaged in the milling business and contracting here but long since one of our best farmers. He has long been connected with public affairs in his township and has become known as one of our worthy public servants, always discharging his duties with that fidelity and earnestness that stamps the truly public-spirited man, and as a result of these commendable qualities he enjoys the esteem of all who know him. Like many of our best citizens he hails from the old Keystone state.

Mr. Fortenbaugh was born April 14, 1848 in York county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Peter Fortenbaugh, also a native of that county and state, the date of his birth being 1839. He devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, dying at the age of seventy-four years. His wife was Elizabeth Brubaker, whose death occurred at an advanced age in 1902. Abraham Fortenbaugh, the paternal grandfather, was a resident of Pennsylvania and he died many years ago. This family is of old Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry.

John B. Fortenbaugh grew to manhood in York county, Pennsylvania and there he received his education in the common schools. He left home when seventeen years of age and began life for himself. He came to Ohio and engaged in contracting and building at Wooster, Wayne county, remaining there in that business four years, then came to Randolph county where he continued in that line of endeavor, also ran a milling business in connection with the same for four years. He made a pronounced success of both and many buildings yet stand in Wooster, Ohio and in Harrisville and vicinity as monuments to his skill and honesty as a builder.

In 1882 Mr. Fortenbaugh was elected township trustee. He performed his duties so satisfactorily that he was re-elected to the same office and served two terms. The principal part of his early life was spent in contracting. In 1894 he purchased a fine farm near Harrisville containing one hundred and twenty-five acres of choice farm land, adjacent to the village, and here he has since resided engaged successfully in general farming and stock raising. He was elected to the office of county commissioner in 1906 which office he held with his usual satisfaction for three years. At the present time he is chairman of the advisory board and a member of the county council. Politically, he is a staunch Republican. He belongs to the Christian church and fraternally is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Fortenbaugh was married December 9, 1875 to Martha Naome

JOHN B. FORTENBAUGH.

MRS. JOHN B. FORTENBAUGH.

Whitesel, who was born in Randolph county, June 6, 1853. She was a daughter of Tobias and Mary (Shelly) Whitesel. She grew to womanhood in her native community and was educated in the public schools. She proved to be a most faithful helpmeet, and the large material success of her husband was due in no small measure to her assistance. To their union four children were born, namely: Gracie Elizabeth died in infancy; Bessie May married Solomon Ingle, a farmer of Harrisville, and they have two children, John F., and Garold C.; Blanche D. married Clyde F. Shultz; Mary Madge died when two years old.

The living daughters were educated in the common schools at Ridgeville, Bessie May finishing her education at Ridgeville College. Blanche D. finished at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana.

Mrs. Martha N. Fortenbaugh became a member of the Harrisville Christian church in December, 1877, and remained a faithful and worthy member of the same for a period of thirty-six years, or until her death which occurred on August 9, 1913 at the age of sixty years. She was well and favorably known in the community where she spent her entire life. While health permitted she was very faithful in her attendance at church and Sunday school, often coming to church when it taxed her physical powers to the limit. Her home was ever open to her neighbors and friends, and was surely the welcome retreat of the ministers of her church. During her married life it was evident to all that every sacrifice was made for the best interests of her family, their comfort and happiness being uppermost in her thoughts. Hers was a busy life, her active mind and willing hands ever finding something to do. During her last illness she was patient and long-suffering, and she faced the great Unknown with true Christian fortitude and unswerving faith.

THOMAS P. MILLER.

There is a vice in much of the publicity given to agriculture that should he eliminated. It is true, isolated cases of ignorance and indolence exist, but these instances are always the exception in any community, and the percentage of delinquents is no greater than in any other line of industry. Men who are unable to make their way in the highways of trade move from the cities to the farm and perish for want of adaptability. Agricultural missionaries, sometimes inclined to be sensational, startle the public with reports of thrilling rescues made from the furrows of ignorance. To encourage our boys we

sometimes give them the garden spot of the farm and give it first preference in cultivation. The result is a larger yield, and it is heralded to the world that the child can beat his father farming. Those who are inclined to be eccentric practice fancy farming, and enthusiasts announce the discovery of visionary methods of culture that will revolutionize farming, and these instances could be multiplied indefinitely. One of the citizens of West River township, who seems to know what to accept from the current agricultural journals and general literature regarding farming and what to reject and who is making a success of general farming is Thomas P. Miller.

Mr. Miller was born in Washington township, Randolph county, December 7, 1874. He is a son of John and Margaret Jane (Porter) Miller, and was one of twelve children, four of whom are deceased, namely: Sophia is deceased; Sarah Ellen; Ida is deceased; Minnie J., Letitia, Thomas P., John, Elizabeth is deceased; the other four are Georgia E., deceased; Harry, Maud and Mabel.

The father of the above-named children was born in Donegal, Ireland, and when nine years of age he was brought to the United States, and here he grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools. It was in the year 1844 that they landed in this country, and the family established their future home in West River township, Randolph county, Indiana. The father of our subject removed to Washington township in 1861 after his marriage. He made a success as a general farmer and he is still living at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in Preble county, Ohio, and from there moved to Indiana in 1855, and she died March 22, 1878, at the age of thirty-three years.

Thomas P. Miller, of this sketch, grew to manhood on the home farm and was educated in the district schools. He has devoted his life to general farming and stock raising. He purchased his present finely improved and productive farm in secton 20, West River township, in 1897. It consists of one hundred acres, and on it stand well repaired and convenient buildings.

Mr. Miller was married December 19, 1896, to Martha Wadman, a daughter of T. J. Wadman, a farmer of West River township, whose family consisted of nine children, seven daughters and two sons, one son and one daughter being now deceased. Mrs. Miller was reared to womanhood in her native community and was educated in the common schools.

To Mr. and Mrs. Miller one child has been born, Nina A., whose birth occurred June 26, 1898. She is a graduate of the high school at Huntsville.

Politically, Mr. Miller is a Republican, and he attends the Methodist church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

PARKER BOGUE.

There is nothing in the world more beautiful than the spectacle of a life that has reached its autumn with a harvest of good and useful deeds. It is like the frost in October days when the leaves have borrowed the richest colors of the light and glow in the mellowed sheen of the Indian summer, reflecting in their closing days all the radiance of their earthly existence. The man who has lived a clean, useful and self-denying life and has brought into potential exercise the best energies of his mind that he might make the world brighter and better for his being a part of it, while laboring for his individual advancement, cannot fail to enjoy a serenity of soul that reveals itself in his manner and conversation. When such a life is preserved in its strength and integrity so that even in age its influence continues unabated, it challenges the added admiration of those whose good fortune it is to be brought into contact with it. Such a life has been that of Parker Bogue, long one of the substantial agriculturists of West River township, Randolph county, who is now living in honorable retirement. He has played no inconspicuous part in the affairs of the community long honored by his citizenship, for he has ever had its interests at heart, and now, when past his three-score and tenth milepost of a life that has been noted for its industry, integrity and sterling honesty, and devotion to family, church and his country he can look backward with no compunction of conscience, for misdeeds and look forward to the mystic beyond, with no fear. Such a life merits the record of its deeds, that the debt due it may be acknowledged and that it may serve as a stimulus to others to endeavor to emulate it. But his record is too familiar to the people of this locality to require any fulsome encomium here, his life work speaking for itself in stronger terms than the biographer could employ in polished periods. There is no doubt but that his long life has been due to his wholesome habits, pure living and right thinking. He is hospitable and his many acts of kindness have sprung from a charitable impulse rather than from a motive to win the plaudits of men.

Mr. Bogue was born in Wayne county, Indiana, February 26, 1841. He is a son of Josiah and Harriett S. (Peele) Bogue, and was one of five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Martha J., who married Henry Newburn, a farmer near Centerville, Indiana, and has three children; Parker, of this review; Henry married Ella Baldwin, and they had one child; all three are now deceased, he dying at the age of twenty-five years. Sarah Ann, who died when twenty-eight years old, married Lee Huff, a minister and farmer, and a boy and girl were born to them; Josiah, a farmer and painter of Foun-

tain City, Indiana, married Mary Christ, a native of California, and to them six children have been born. The father of our subject died when Parker Bogue was a boy. He was a shoemaker by trade. The paternal grandfather was a native of North Carolina, from which state he came to Indiana and settled in Wayne county when the country was wild and there began farming. The mother of our subject survives, having attained the unusual age of ninety-one years. She also followed shoemaking in order to feed and clothe her family of little ones and keep them together. Her ancestors were also North Carolinians. She is a fine type of the courageous, hospitable and kind pioneer woman.

Parker Bogue grew up on the farm, where he worked when a boy, and he received his education in the old-time schools. On May 1, 1872, he married Mary E. Madison, a daughter of William Madison, a farmer of Henry county, Indiana, whose family consisted of thirteen children, eight of whom lived to maturity. Eleven children have been born to our subject and wife, named as follows: Arley, who died at the age of twenty-four years, left a widow, whose maiden name was Martha Baker; Minnie M. died in infancy; Everett died at the age of twenty-eight years; Hattie J. married Fred Tanner, of Saratoga, Indiana, a farmer, and they have five children; William J., an electrician of Indianapolis, married Donna Elsberry, and they have one son; Reuben R., a cabinet-maker of Newcastle, Indiana, married Nettie Shaeffer, and they have two children; Lillie Ann is the wife of Arley Sheppard, a farmer of West River township, and they have one child; Arthur Paul, born January 9, 1888, was educated in the local schools and later was graduated from DePauw University, and is now taking up the study of medicine; Jesse Parker, born August 14, 1890, was educated in the local schools, later was graduated from DePauw University, has been preaching since he was seventeen years of age, and is an exceptionally splendid public speaker. He won the state oratorical contest of Indiana in 1913, and is regarded as a young man of much promise. Oro Charles, born September 11, 1892, also a graduate of DePauw University, is preparing himself for a teacher of mathematics; Archie Lee, born September 5, 1896, will also graduate from DePauw University.

Parker Bogue is one of our honored veterans of the Civil war, having enlisted August 20, 1861, in Company C, Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was sworn in at Williamsburg, and he saw considerable hard service in the South, was wounded at Magnolia Hills, Mississippi, in the right shoulder, and was in the hospital three months; he was in the battle of Rea Ridge,

Arkansas, the siege of Vicksburg, battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek, Virginia, after which his regiment was transferred to Savannah, Georgia, and placed on patrol duty, later moved to Augusta, Georgia. Mr. Bogue proved to be a faithful and able soldier. He was mustered out at Indianapolis in 1865.

Mr. Bogue learned the carpenter's trade in early life and this he has followed in connection with his building and farming to the present time and has been very successful in a business way. He lived in Alabama for a period of twenty-one years, where he engaged in farming and where all his children were born, except three. He is now living in retirement in his cozy home at Huntsville. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

JOHN A. MILLS.

The history of Randolph county is not a very old one, from the viewpoint of a historian. It is the record of a steady growth of a community planted in the wilderness three-quarters of a century ago and has reached its magnitude of today without other aids than those of industry. The people who redeemed it from the primitive wilds were strong-armed, hardy sons of the soil who hesitated at no difficulty and for whom hardships had little to appall. The early pioneers, having blazed the path of civilization to this part of the state, finished their labors, and many of them have passed from the scene, leaving the country to the possession of their descendants and to others who came at a later period and builded on the foundation which they laid so broad and deep. The Mills family is of this class and its members have played no inconspicuous part in the upbuilding of Randolph county, a very creditable representative of the present generation being John A. Mills, who was born and reared here and who has spent his life in his native vicinity, having done what he could to develop and advertise to the world the wonderful resources of a section singularly favored by Mother Nature.

Mr. Mills was born in West River township July 18, 1854. He is a son of Thomas W. and Nancy (Miller) Mills. The father was born in Granger county, Tennessee, April 21, 1826, and was a son of John and Nancy (Mumbowers) Mills, the former born in North Carolina in 1796 and was a son of Hardy and Sarah Mills. He twice enlisted in the war of 1812, and served for one year under General Jackson. He devoted his life to farming, and resided in Warren county, Ohio, from 1831 until 1833, then came to West River

township, Randolph county, Indiana, where he entered eighty acres of land from the government. He afterwards returned to Warren county, where his death occurred in 1847, his widow surviving until August 30, 1881. They were faithful members of the Methodist church. The Mills family numbered seven children, namely: William A., James M., Joseph C., Thomas W. (father of the subject of this sketch), James, Perry G. and Elizabeth.

Thomas W. Mills was five years old when his parents brought him to Ohio. He was educated in the public schools and when twenty-three years old he began learning the carpenter's trade, serving three years of apprenticeship. He then worked as a journeyman at different places until 1852. Previous to this time he had purchased the old homestead in this county; however, after moving here he continued his trade for six seasons, then turned his attention to his farm exclusively. In 1889 he purchased a home in the town of Huntsville, where he removed, giving up active farm work, and spent the rest of his life in retirement, dying September 11, 1898, at the age of seventy-three years. The eighty acres which Grandfather Mills entered from the government is still owned by the family.

Thomas W. Mills was married in Randolph county January 15, 1852, to Nancy Miller, who was born in Ireland April 15, 1830, and was a daughter of William and Sarah (Clyde) Miller. The family emigrated to America in 1844, and in 1846 located in Randolph county, Indiana. To Thomas W. Mills and wife the following children were born: Catherine J. married Ishmael Mills, a traveling man of Stewart county, Iowa; John A., the immediate subject of this sketch; William W., now deceased, was in the mercantile business at Huntsville; Sarah Ann is the wife of George Starbuck; Mary Agnes married John I. Johnson, of Buena Vista, Indiana; and Martha Ellen, who married N. Puckett. The mother of the above-named children was fourteen years of age when she left her old home in Donegal county, in the Emerald Isle, and crossed the Atlantic to Philadelphia. Later they came on to Indiana and her father took up one hundred and twenty acres of land from the government. Grandfather Miller died at the age of sixty years, leaving a family of eight children, having previously lost one. The mother of our subject, who was born in 1830, died April 15, 1899. She and her husband were faithful members of the Christian church and took an active interest in its growth and upbuilding. In politics, Thomas W. Mills was a Republican, and in 1873 was elected justice of the peace, serving until 1876. The following year he was re-elected and filled the office until 1881.

John A. Mills, of this sketch, grew to manhood on the home farm and

he received a very practical education in the common schools. He was married on November 2, 1876, to Ida Gordon, a daughter of William S. Gordon, a farmer near Winchester, and her death occurred in 1897. To this union six children were born, namely: Ada, who married I. J. Farquhar, of West River township, and has three children: Jeanette May married John Shores, of Muncie, and they have two children; Ethel married D. C. Moore, cashier of the National Bank at Greens Fork, Wayne county; Marie married Glenn Batcheller, a railroad man of Ross, Ohio; Eunice C., born March 14, 1894, is living at home; Alice Elizabeth, born March 12, 1906, is also at home. Of these children two became teachers, Ethel teaching eight years before her marriage and six years afterwards; Marie taught for seven years.

Mr. Mills has devoted his life successfully to general farming and stock raising, and he is owner of a well-kept and productive farm of one hundred and ten acres, on which stands a good set of buildings. Politically, he is a Republican, and he and his family attend the Methodist church.

He is a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

THE WINCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It has not been so very long ago when public libraries were to be found only in the great cities; now almost every town throughout the country can boast of a good library. Their usefulness to a community is too apparent to need any comment here. The city of Winchester is not behind in the matter of a library, her citizens maintaining one of the best in the state of Indiana outside of the largest cities, although it has not been long established. For several years there had been a local library association, being organized in 1907, consisting of various women's clubs. They obtained funds in various legitimate ways for the establishment of a library, and in the early part of 1912 a tax levy was made for this purpose, and a library board was then appointed. By March things had taken a tangible shape and through the indefatigable industry and persistency of the following members of the board the plans were consummated: O. R. Baker, president; Mrs. John Engle, vice-president; George Leggett, secretary; James Goodrich, A. L. Bales, Mrs. John Myers and Mrs. May Grey. This is a purely home product and not a Carnegie library. Forty-five thousand choice books of the world's best literature, in every branch, have already been received and the list will gradually be increased. These books are tastily and systematically arranged in the

Miller building. Mary Jane Diggs is the librarian and is well qualified for the successful discharge of her duties, not only knowing well all phases of the work of a librarian, but is uniformly courteous and obliging.

GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

Formerly, nearly all the people of the earth were in direct contact with the soil, but the past three-quarters of a century has been one of city building, with the population gravitating toward the centers of population, leaving the small number remaining on the farm to provide the food necessary to preserve the lives of the city dwellers. Very often the dependent ones have looked down on or treated with indifference the man who stayed on the job of producing things to eat. Agriculture has too long been considered a less desirable, a less honorable, a less remunerative vocation than a business carried on in the city. One of our citizens who has taken a delight in farming and has always found it profitable is George W. Edwards, of West River township, Randolph county.

Mr. Edwards was born in Randolph county, December 29, 1843, and is a scion of one of our oldest families, a son of Zebulon and Sarah (McNeil) Edwards, and was one of eight children, namely: Florin T. is deceased; George W. of this sketch; James lives at Modoc; Andrew lives in Winchester; Francina lives in Atlanta, Iowa; Ely lives in Randolph county; Alva is deceased; Jason lives in Randolph county. The father of these children was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, October 23, 1818, and his parents brought him to Ohio when he was a child, but not long thereafter they removed to Randolph county, Indiana and the grandfather of our subject took up land from the government here where he established the future home of the family. Here Zebulon devoted his life successfully to farming and his death occurred September 15, 1890. The mother of our subject was born in Wayne county, Indiana, January 25, 1820, and died July 26, 1897. Her people were from Virginia.

George W. Edwards grew to manhood on the home farm and he received his education in the local schools. On July 20, 1865 he married Victoria Harris, a daughter of William P. Harris, a farmer, whose family consisted of six children. To our subject and wife three children were born, a daughter and two sons, namely: Ida Olinda, born September 12, 1866, married Cliff Gordon, a farmer of West River township, and they have two children, Willia O. and George W.; Alden J., born April 5, 1869, married Carrie

E. W. Edwards M. V. Edwards

Adamson, is farming in this county, and they have one son, Garver Hobart; William Zebulon, born June 19, 1880, married L. Olive Sharp, and they have one child, Idris Irene. The last named son seems to be a natural born horseman, is a good trainer and he now has five valuable stock horses.

George W. Edwards was a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, from which he was discharged on account of sickness, but after he recovered he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in which he served faithfully until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, but was soon paroled. He was in all the important engagements of his regiment.

Mr. Edwards has devoted his life successfully to general farming, and is now owner of a finely improved farm of one hundred and fifty acres, on which stands a modernly appointed dwelling and good outbuildings. He is well fixed to enjoy life in every respect, owning an automobile, good horses, the latest patterns in farming machinery, and everything about his place denotes thrift and good taste. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church, and politically he is a Republican.

RILEY SMITH LEE.

Since the days of the first plowman, it has been the custom to regard the farmer as a man who should be satisfied with a fair living and only small cash returns. With many the belief is inherent that the farmer is a man who should be glad that he is alive, whether he is out of debt or not. These people, and there are altogether too many of them, are among the class who talk about the advantages of going back to the farm—for other people, but never for themselves. They seem to be inherently capable of realizing that the farmer may have the same hopes, desires and aspirations for better things as the city man. They are prone to deplore the fact that the farmer's children want to go to the city, and they like to expatiate upon the health of the country, its pure air, uplifting scenery and the joys of living close to nature—and all that sort of thing, but they always recommend this life for someone else. One of the citizens of Randolph county who has been contented to remain in the country and has succeeded as a farmer, not only to the extent that he has always made a comfortable living, but has laid by a competency as well, is Riley Smith Lee.

Mr. Lee was born in West River township, Randolph county, August 17,

1871, and is a member of one of our oldest and most widely known agricultural families. He is a son of Ezra S. and Alice (Jordan) Lee, the father also a native of this township and county and here he grew to manhood, received his education in the early-day schools and married, and has spent his life engaged in farming. He is now sixty-two years old, and is living on the old Lee homestead, which he has kept well improved. His father was a native of Tennessee and came to this locality when settlers were few and here he developed a good farm from the woods.

Six children, three sons and three daughters, were born to Ezra S. Lee and wife, namely: Riley S., of this review, is the oldest; John, who is farming in West River township, married Martha Howell and they had four children, one of whom is deceased; Bessie married Charles R. Farquhar, a farmer of West River township, and they have five children; Jennie, who married Homer Hernley, a railroad man of Chicago, has two children; Josie is single and living at home; Graydon died in youth.

Riley S. Lee grew to manhood on the home farm and he worked hard in the summer months, and in the winter attended the district schools. Later studied at a normal school and at the State University at Bloomington. He began life for himself by teaching school in West River township for a period of thirteen years, during which his services were in great demand and he was ranked among the county's leading educators, for he waas a man of progressive methods and both instructor and entertainer in the school room. He taught eight years in the home school at Modoc. He has for some time devoted his attention to general farming and stock raising and has been very successful, owning a valuable and well-improved farm and he has a pleasant home.

Mr. Lee was married December 27, 1893, to Victoria Gaines, of West River township, Randolph county, where she was reared to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of Alden Gaines, a farmer, carpenter and builder and a well-known citizen of this county for many years. Mrs. Lee has one sister. Six children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Roberta is a student of domestic science at Peoria, Illinois; she was born October 7, 1894; Oleta died in infancy; Reed, born August 6, 1898; Albert, born December 19, 1902; Walter, born October 20, 1904; Alice Elizabeth, born January 15, 1907.

Mr. Lee is a Republican in politics and is active in local public affairs. He has served as trustee of his township for some time and was influential in building two consolidated school houses, and repaired two country school

buildings. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, also is a member of the Masonic Order at Huntsville. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

CYRUS BOUSMAN.

In this country of ours it is necessary that some people should follow the occupation of farming, some store-keeping, some banking, some the professions, and so on. All are necessary to each other and form parts and parcels of the great body of society. There was a time, in the days of our grandfathers, when each family was also wholly self-sustaining, when the mother made the garments and the father secured the food, but this older order of affairs has been done away with by advanced methods more in accordance with our progress and present-day institutions. The farmer can not get along without the store-keeper and the banker, and the two latter are depending on the farmer under the new order of things. The dependence is mutual and each is required to fill his position. One of the modern business men of Randolph county who has lived to see the transformation of this locality from the pioneer epoch to the twentieth century advancement of which we of today are acquainted is Cyrus Bousman, for many years a successful merchant and now head of the State Bank of Saratoga, and one of our best known, most useful and highly honored native sons, who has done much for the general improvement of his locality and is rounding out the Psalmist's allotted life-span of three score and ten years in a manner that stamps him as the possessor of rare attributes of both head and heart.

Mr. Bousman was born in Randolph county, Indiana, October 27, 1845. He is a son of George W. and Sarah (Almonrode) Bousman, a sterling old pioneer family, who braved the wilds of this locality three-quarters of a century ago. Their family consisted of eight children, named as follows: Susanna is the wife of Benjamin Mace, a farmer near Browerville, Minnesota, and they have six children; Mary, who died at the age of sixty years, was twice married, first, to John Coats, by which union three children were born, and secondly to Frank Holmes, by whom four children were born; Cyrus, subject of this review; John H., who lives on the old homestead in White River township, has been twice married, first to Mary Clear, by whom one child was born, and secondly to Mahala Mowry, which union resulted in the birth of six children; Sarah J., who died at the age of fifty-one years, married N. J. Beard, a farmer of White River township, and to them eight children

were born; Luchion and Martin died a number of years ago, also one when quite small.

George W. Bousman, father of our subject, was born in Preble county, Ohio, February 22, 1822, and there he spent his boyhood and received such educational advantages as those early times afforded. He was sixteen years old when, in 1838, he came to Indiana, entered a section of land in White River township, Randolph county, which he cleared, developed into a good farm in due course of time and there established the future home of the family and spent the remainder of his life there, dying at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a successful farmer and a good citizen, highly respected by all who knew him. The county was practically a wilderness when he came here and he endured the usual privations and hardships of first settlers. His father was a native of Germany who emigrated to America in an early day and settled in Preble county, Ohio. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in what is now West Virginia, and there she grew to womanhood and married her first husband, Simon Holmes, by whom two children were born. She subsequently removed to Ohio where she and Mr. Bousman were married. Her death occurred May 30, 1908, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. After the death of her husband she made her home with the subject of this sketch. She was a splendid woman of the old school, possessing many fine traits of character.

Cyrus Bousman grew to manhood in his native community in this county and he received his education in the common schools. He assisted with the general work on the farm when a boy and he began life for himself as a farmer, which he followed for six years, then turned his attention to merchandising, conducting a general store at Saratoga for a period of twenty-eight years, during which time he built up a large and lucrative patronage, doing a most satisfactory business with the surrounding country, carrying at all times a large and well-selected stock of goods, and, dealing honestly and courteously with his many customers, he always enjoyed their good will and respect. Finally, selling out his store he started the Saratoga State Bank in Saratoga, in partnership with George Edger, and has been head of the same for the past ten years. His able management and wise foresight has made this one of the sound, safe and popular banks of this section of the state and it has a large number of patrons which is constantly growing and the institution is a pronounced financial success and has been of great assistance in the progress of the community during the past decade, being the center of a large and thriving agricultural community. Mr. Bousman has been very successful in a

business way and is one of the most substantial and influential business men in this part of the county. He owns considerable valuable property, including a handsome and modernly furnished residence.

Politically Mr. Bousman is a Progressive, and while he exerts a potent influence on local public affairs is not a politician in any sense. He has for years been a member of the United Brethren church and, in fact, a pillar in the same.

Mr. Bousman was married November 11, 1865, to Margaret A. Fraze, a daughter of John Fraze, a prominent early-day farmer of Randolph county, where she was reared and educated. She is one of a family of six children. The union of our subject and wife has been without issue, but they have reared three children, namely: Bessie Fraze, who married Victor Harmon, and Della Jenkins and Thomas Davis.

Personally Mr. Bousman is a genial and companionable gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet. He is a man of the best character and reputation and is one of the county's foremost citizens in every respect.

JOHN FINK.

Among the present generation of progressive farmers of Randolph county who are especially worthy of notice as having been active in the improvement and prosperity of their localities and have acquired valuable property through their individual enterprise, at the same time building up a reputation which shall endure the test for generations to come, none have exerted a more beneficial influence on those about them than the gentleman whose name introduces this biographical review.

John Fink was born August 9, 1861, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Jacob Fink and wife. Both his parents and grandparents were of German descent and were among the thrifty and respected people of the old Keystone state. To Jacob Fink and wife seven children were born, six sons and one daughter, namely: Lewis is a railroad man and lives at Kankakee, Illinois; Henry lives in Colorado; Samuel; Daniel was next in order of birth; Jacob is fruit farming in the state of Washington; John, of this sketch; and the daughter's name was Mary.

John Fink spent his earlier years in his native state and there received a common school education which has in later life been greatly augmented by home reading and contact with the world. He left his native state in 1906 and came to Randolph county, Indiana, where through his industry he soon got a

good foothold and here he has remained to the present time, gradually advancing his interests with passing years. He is owner of an excellent farm of 160 acres which he has brought up to a high state of improvement and cultivation and where he carries on general farming and stock raising, being regarded as one of the best farmers in the vicinity of Ridgeville. He has a pleasant home in the midst of attractive surroundings and a good set of outbuildings, everything about his place denoting good management. He is an excellent judge of all kinds of livestock and keeps some good herds and droves, which he prepares for the market annually.

Mr. Fink was married March 10, 1897, to Nannie McFarland, of Ward township, Randolph county. She is a daughter of William and Maria (Mitchell) McFarland. The father died in March, 1912. The mother is living at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Mrs. Fink was born in Pittsburg, November 11, 1878, in Ward township, and received a good education. She is a lady of talent and has taken a great part in temperance work, for years lecturing in support of the cause, and her services are in great demand in this field of endeavor. She is an earnest, instructive and entertaining speaker and a woman of engaging personality, broad-minded, cultured and genial and makes friends wherever she goes.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fink three children have been born, namely: Fern, born March 5, 1898, was graduated from the Saratoga high school. She has decided tastes toward the field of medicine and proposes to educate herself to be a physician. Henry, the second child, was born February 15, 1900, and at this writing is in his first year in the Saratoga high school; Pauline, born September 25, 1902, intends to prepare herself for a trained nurse.

Politically Mr. Fink is a Progressive. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He attends the Methodist church. He and his wife are prominent in the affairs of their locality and number their friends only by the limits of their acquaintance.

JOHN M. WALLACE, M. D.

Devoted to the noble work which his profession implies, the gentleman whose career we essay to briefly outline in the following paragraphs has been faithful and indefatigable in his endeavors and is not only earning the due rewards of his efforts in a temporal way but has also proved himself eminently worthy to exercise the important functions of his calling, by reason of his ability, his abiding sympathy and his earnest zeal in behalf of his fel-

low-men. His understanding of the science of medicine has always been regarded by those who know him as being broad and comprehensive, and the profession and the public accord Dr. Wallace a distinguished place, although yet a young man, among the men of his class in northern Indiana.

Dr. John M. Wallace, of Ridgeville, Randolph county, was born September 13, 1878, in Richland, Logan county, Ohio. He is a son of Andrew M. and Susan (Manifold) Wallace, who grew up, married and established their home in Ohio and were among the highly respected citizens of Logan county. Only two children were born to them, a son, John M., of this sketch; and a daughter, Anna Gammel, wife of Rev. J. H. T. Gordon, who was a minister in the United Presbyterian church; they live in Huntsville, Ohio, and have three children, Andrew, Miriam and Philip.

The paternal grandfather of our subject came from Pennsylvania, having long been a resident of York county, and located on government land in Ohio in pioneer days. He drove a flock of sheep overland from his old home to his new one. He was a man of imposing stature with a heavy head of white hair and he was greatly admired by the Indians with whom he had no difficulty in making friends. He was a typical pioneer, rugged, honest, hard-working, and he cleared his land in the Buckeye state, redeeming a good farm from the wilderness. His family consisted of six children, five sons and one daughter, the latter was accidentally killed, and one of the sons died in youth. The father of our subject and two brothers are still living, the father remaining on the old homestead in Logan county, Ohio. The place consists of five hundred acres, and he is one of the leading farmers of his community and an influential man there. He burned the brick with which his dwelling was constructed without any assistance. His wife, mother of the Doctor, was of English descent and she was born in York county, Pennsylvania, where her father settled after emigrating from England. The paternal great-grandfather was of direct descent from Sir William Wallace, famous in history. The father of our subject and his brothers all worked their way through college. The father milked twenty-four cows to get money to pay his tuition, and he taught school for a period of ten years, during which he conducted the farm, raising a crop in the summer-time. He was very successful as a school teacher and has been equally successful as a general farmer and stock raiser.

Dr. John M. Wallace grew to manhood on the home farm in Logan county, Ohio, and there he worked hard, when he became of proper age, during the summer months, attending the district schools in the winter-time, later was a student in the high school at Belle Center, Ohio. He then entered college at Monmouth, Illinois, where he remained until his graduation in 1900,

receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the medical college at Indianapolis where he made an excellent record and from which he was graduated with the class of 1903. He spent nine months as interne in the Deaconess hospital in Indianapolis and eighteen months as interne in the City Hospital there, giving the utmost satisfaction in both to all concerned. He then practiced his profession at Franklin and also Mount Carmel for a short time, then came to Ridgeville in June, 1910, where he has since remained, and here he has built up a large, lucrative and rapidly-growing practice, taking his place among the leaders of his professional brethren as a general physician.

Dr. Wallace was married March 15, 1906, to Dolores Strickler, a young lady of many admirable characteristics, and a daughter of Martin V. Strickler and wife, a highly esteemed family of Franklin, Indiana.

He is a member of the county, state and American Medical Associations.

Fraternally, Dr. Wallace belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Methodist church.

The union of our subject and wife has been blessed by the birth of one child, Martha Ellen Wallace, born August 3, 1907.

JOSEPH W. LOLLAR.

One of the venerable native sons of Randolph county who has made a success of his life work and at the same time has conferred honor upon his locality is Joseph W. Lollar, who, after an active and useful career, is now living retired at Saratoga. He has always been looked upon as a man thoroughly in sympathy with any movement looking to the betterment or advancement of the community in any way, never shirking his duty when questions involving the general good are at stake, for he believes it the duty of every citizen while laboring for his own advancement, to look to the progress of his locality and the happiness of his neighbors as well. He has always been regarded as a man of sterling honesty and worthy of the utmost confidence and respect, which his fellow citizens have been free to accord, owing to his genial disposition, his public-spiritedness, and his uniformly upright and industrious life.

Mr. Lollar was born December 22, 1844 in Ward township, Randolph county, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Pogue) Lollar, an excellent pioneer family, whose children were six in number, namely: John C., a farmer of Ward township, married Amanda J. Bousman, became the parents

Joseph W. Lollar Sarepta Lollar

of six children, and they are now both deceased; Elisha D., who died in 1895 at the age of fifty-four years, leaving a widow and three children, his wife having been Mary A. Warner, was a soldier for three years in the Civil war, a member of Company E, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; he was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and was discharged for disability in March, 1865. Mary Elizabeth, third child of Joseph and Sarah Lollar, died in youth; Joseph W., of this sketch, was next in order of birth; Mariah and Charlotte also both died in youth.

Joseph Lollar, the father of our subject, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, October 18, 1800, and died December, 1869. He came to Indiana in 1838 and located on a farm in Ward township where his children were all born and reared. He was twice married, first, in Ohio, where his first wife died. He then married in Greene county, Ohio, Sarah Pogue, who was a daughter of a farmer in Ward township, this county, and was one of eight children. Her grandfather Pogue was a native of Virginia.

Joseph W. Lollar, of this sketch, was reared on the home farm in Ward township, as above indicated, and there he assisted with the general work. He received his education in the rural schools of his locality and early in life he took up farming which he has continued to follow successfully, however, he is now living practically retired in his pleasant home at Saratoga, having accumulated a competency for his declining years. He owns a finely improved and well kept farm of 200 acres near Saratoga on which stands an excellent group of buildings, and which is regarded as one of the choice farms of this part of the county. He has been a hard worker and has managed well and is regarded as one of the best general farmers of the community. Politically, he is a Democrat and has been influential in local public affairs. He belongs to the United Brethren church.

Mr. Lollar was married December 26, 1865 to Sarepta Ford, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, who came to Indiana when she was nine years of age and here she grew to womanhood and was educated. She proved to be a true and faithful helpmeet. Her death occurred February 21, 1912. She left to her children and grandchildren the priceless heritage of a noble Christian life. To this union two sons and two daughters were born, namely: Erastus E. was born September 25, 1866 and died October 18, 1913. He was a lawyer and school teacher and married Lizzie Dentner who survives with four children, Horace, Homer, Freda, and Pauline. Enos D. was born May 24, 1868 and was married to Nora McFarland who was a teacher before her marriage. To this union three children have been born, namely, Wallace

Eugene born November 28, 1896 was accidentally killed May 29, 1913. He was a bright and promising lad and was on the eve of graduating from high school; Gordon Wright was born September 9, 1900; and Alice Elizabeth was born December 18, 1908. Enos D. Lollar is a druggist and was formerly a teacher. He has a large store in Saratoga and is a successful business man. Clara J., eldest daughter of J. W. Lollar, was born February 16, 1870, and married E. A. Fields, a farmer and lumber manufacturer of Saratoga. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fields: Hazel, born May 21, 1889; Merritt, born September 24, 1894; Sarepta Constance, born August 4, 1899, died November 21, 1903; Noble, born April 8, 1908; Richard, born September 27, 1911; Carol Lorraine, born April 6, 1913. Luella May, fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. Lollar, was born January 26, 1874 and was married to J. B. Sarff, a farmer and breeder of Percheron horses. They have the following children: Bernice deceased; Beatrice, Edna, Lola, Prudence and Delight.

LOUIS C. GABLE.

Although we are not supposed to covet our neighbor's good things, if we are making an effort to carry into our every-day lives the admonitions of the Mosaic laws, yet it would be difficult for most people who are doomed to spend their lives in the city, living in undesirable homes, mostly rented, to view the beautiful modern home and finely kept farm of Louis C. Gable in Monroe township, Randolph county, and not envy him. He has for many years ranked among the leading agriculturists and stock men of this section of the county, where his entire life has been spent, resulting in the accomplishment of a comfortable living for himself and family and no little amount of good to the locality in general, for the base element of selfishness, it seems, has never formed a very large part of his nature, and he believes in assisting others on the rugged highway of life while striving for his advancement.

Mr. Gable is a descendant of sterling German stock, but he was born in the above named township and county, on June 17, 1877. He is a son of John M. and Nancy J. (Cecil) Gable, and is one of a family of three children, a brother and sister both dying in infancy. The father was born in Delaware county and still survives, living on a good farm in Monroe township, near that of our subject. The date of the father's birth was 1851, and the mother first saw the light of day in the year 1856 in Monroe township, this county. These parents grew to maturity in their respective communities and received

common school education, and they were married and began housekeeping in this locality.

Louis C. Gable was reared on the home farm where he worked when a boy and received his education in the local public schools. On December 24, 1898, he married Ella E. Starbuck, daughter of W. E. Starbuck, a farmer, who was born in Ohio, and who served three years in the Civil War, a faithful soldier for the Union. Leaving his native state after the war, he moved to Ridgeville, Randolph county, Indiana. Later he was married to Mary C. McKinney and their family consisted of six children, an equal number of sons and daughters. Mr. Starbuck was a man of sterling character, both morally, socially and intellectually, taking a leading interest in church and political enterprises, and was widely known throughout the county, while Mrs. Starbuck proved herself to be a woman of rare financial ability, as well as an enthusiastic worker in church relationship and temperance and missionary movements. The father's death occurred in 1893 and that of the mother in May, 1912.

Jesse B. McKinney, grandfather of Mrs. Gable, was one of the wealthy and popular citizens of Green township, who was born in 1822 in Clark county, Ohio, and was brought by his parents that year to Randolph county, Indiana, where he grew up, began life at the bottom of the ladder and by the exercise of good judgment and industry forged to the front, as a miller, merchant and farmer, finally acquiring some two thousand acres of valuable land here, and was regarded as a man who possessed a financial ability of a high order. His farm was generally regarded as the best in Randolph county, and on it he erected what might be called a mansion in that day, the cost of which was thirty thousand dollars. At the time of his death, which occurred February 14, 1888, he had besides his extensive landed estate, large herds of livestock and vast sums of money invested in other and safe enterprises. He was an influential man in local public affairs and was regarded as one of the leading citizens of this part of the state.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gable two children have been born, Fredora Hope, whose birth occurred December 11, 1900, and John William, who died in infancy.

Mr. Gable has followed farming all his life and is now owner of a fine farm of eighty-four acres, which was purchased from his grandfather Cecil. He has kept the place well fertilized and improved, and he has just recently erected thereon one of the most modernly appointed and attractive bungalows in the county. He pays considerable attention to the livestock business, and takes especial interest and pleasure in cattle feeding.

Politically, he is a Republican and fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his family are members and liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES L. THORNBURG.

The Thornburg family is certainly entitled to representation in a history of Randolph county, partly because they have been among those who helped redeem the rich land from the wilderness and encourage material, civic, and moral progress, and partly because they have lived honest, industrious and patriotic lives, consequently, have ever enjoyed the respect and good will due the best citizens of a thriving community. One of the well-known members of the present generation of this name is Charles L. Thornburg, successful business man of Farmland, where he conducts an extensive undertaking and livery establishment, a man who seems to have inherited many of the sterling and commendable characteristics of his honored father and grandfather before him.

Mr. Thornburg was born in Randolph county, March 1, 1875. He is a son of Tilnias and Miranda (Ralston) Thornburg, whose family consisted of five children, namely: Lydia J., of Wayne county, married M. J. Yoke, a farmer, and they had five children, two of whom are deceased; Myrtle, of Farmland, married Charles Hobley, a commercial traveler, and they have one child, Stewart; Charles L., of this review; Cora, who lives in Colorado, married William A. Moore, a farmer; Ella who lives in Richmond, Indiana, married Leonard J. Brooks, and they have two children, Ralston and Marcile.

Tilnias Thornburg, father of the above named children, was born on the old homestead in Randolph county, which place is well located in Stoney Creek township, and which was entered from the government by Job Thornburg, grandfather of our subject, in 1825, he having thus been among the earliest settlers here. He began life in typical pioneer fashion, erecting a log cabin and clearing the land of its heavy timber. Here he spent the rest of his life, dying at the advanced age of ninety-four years. On this same farm the father of our subject lived for a period of sixty-four years, successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising; but he has been retired from active life during the past nine years, making his home in Farmland. This family is of Irish descent, all of Quaker faith. Job Thornburg, the grandfather, was born in North Carolina. James Ralston, father of the mother of our subject, was born in Randolph county, and was one of ten children, three

sons and seven daughters, of a pioneer family. James Ralston spent his life on a farm here, dying in 1900. The mother survives, being now sixty-three years old.

Charles L. Thornburg was reared on the home farm and educated in the public schools. He was married on February 20, 1896, to Maggie Holder, daughter of Henry and Catherine Holder, in fact, their only child. To Mr. and Mrs. Thornburg six children have been born, two of whom are deceased, namely: Irene died in infancy; Roger died in 1910 when six years old; Margaret, born October 27, 1907; Dolores, born March 10, 1909; Glen, born September 27, 1912; Ralph, born November 22, 1913.

Mr. Thornburg left the farm when twenty-nine years old, and went into the furniture and undertaking business at Farmland in 1904, and was successful from the first. In 1912 he took in H. Wasson as a partner in the livery and undertaking business, having sold out the furniture business. They are now among the leading undertakers and liverymen in Randolph county and do an extensive and rapidly growing business, their customers coming from all over this section of the state. They are well equipped in every way for these enterprises, everything modern and first-class. Honesty and prompt service are their watchwords.

Politically, Mr. Thornburg is a Republican, as are all his family, and they have been loyal in their support of the party from the time of its founding back in the fifties. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He attends the Friends church.

JAMES P. GOODRICH.

James P. Goodrich was born in Winchester, Indiana, February 19, 1864, the second of six sons born to John B. and Elizabeth (Edger) Goodrich. The father was born in Virginia in 1831, but when only one year old was brought by his parents to Randolph county. Thus the Goodrich family was among the early pioneers, and devoted arduous labors to the material, civic and moral welfare of the country. John B. Goodrich was prominent as an attorney, reading law with his uncle, Carey S. Goodrich. He was subsequently associated in the practice with the late Enos L. Watson. From 1861 to 1869 he served as clerk of the Randolph circuit court. He died in the prime of life in 1872.

James P. Goodrich was educated in Winchester, graduating from the high school in 1881, in the same class with Prof. John R. Commons, of Wis-

consin University, and Hon. James E. Watson, former congressman, and for the following year and a half taught school in the rural districts of his native county. In 1884 he entered DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, where he remained two years, pursuing a literary course. After studying law in the office of Watson & Engle a short time he was admitted to the bar in Winchester in 1887, and formed a partnership with his uncle, John W. Macy, which continued for several years under the firm name of Watson, Macy & Goodrich. Later E. L. Watson's place in the firm was taken by John J. Cheney, the firm name changing to Cheney, Macy & Goodrich, which continued for five years, when Mr. Cheney retired and A. L. Nichols became a member of the firm of Macy, Nichols & Goodrich. Mr. Macy went out on the bench in 1901, and the firm became Nichols, Goodrich & Bales, A. L. Bales having been admitted to partnership. When Judge Macy left the bench he returned to the old offices and the firm became Macy, Nichols, Goodrich & Bales, continuing thus until the death of Judge Macy in 1912, when his son, J. W. Macy, Jr., succeeded to the vacancy in the firm. In 1910 Mr. Goodrich opened offices in Indianapolis with Judge L. J. Monks and John W. Robbins, under the firm name of Monks, Robbins & Goodrich, with offices in the Pythian building.

Mr. Goodrich is regarded as a most thorough, painstaking and alert attorney, an earnest, forceful, and at times, an eloquent pleader, having great weight with juries and equally impressive to the bench. He has remained a profound student of all that pertains to his vocation and has kept fully abreast of the times in all that pertains to legal matters, being familiar with the statutes of Indiana and the latest decisions of tribunals of higher courts of the United States.

However, while Mr. Goodrich holds a high position in the estimation of the public for his legal talents, he has a greater genius for constructive, commercial and fiduciary enterprises than for the love of Blackstone, and in these he has been pre-eminently successful. He has extensive interests throughout the state in various public utility enterprises, likewise similar enterprises in other states.

Mr. Goodrich was appointed receiver for the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad in 1908, and sold, in 1911, the road to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, which is now known as the Indiana division of the last named road. His business acumen in this capacity soon manifested itself. He was also made receiver of the Noelke, Richards Iron Works of Indianapolis and Pittsburg, having been but recently appointed to the latter position.

Politically, Mr. Goodrich is a loyal Republican and is one of the party leaders of the state. He was at one time chairman of the Indiana Republican

State Committee, holding this important office from 1901 to 1910, discharging the duties of the same in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned and doing much to insure the success of the party in Indiana. He has been a member of the Republican National Committee from Indiana since 1912, and is also a member of the National Executive Committee. For many years he was an ardent member of the Knights of Labor and was in charge of the labor department of the last named committee in the campaign of 1912. Prior to his connection with state politics he was county chairman for many years in Randolph county, and was a member of the Winchester school board for thirteen years. He has been trustee of Wabash College of Crawfordsville since 1902. While deeply and actively interested in political and public affairs for many years, he has never been a candidate for office. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian, and since early life has been a teacher in the Sunday school, and since 1910 he has held a men's Bible class of over one hundred and seventy-five members for the purpose of teaching, which he returns to Winchester every Sunday if possible, even if he has to travel half across the continent. While in college he was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree in this time-honored lodge. He also claims membership in the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Goodrich was married on March 15, 1888, to Cora I. Frist, a lady of talent and culture, whose many estimable attributes have made her a long favorite with a wide circle of friends. She was born in Middleborough, Wayne county, Indiana, and is a daughter of Jonas and Amy (Powell) Frist, old settlers of the county, and a highly esteemed and influential family. The union of our subject and wife has been graced by the birth of one child, Pierre F. Goodrich, who at this writing is a student of Wabash College, and is a young man of bright mind and rare promise.

Personally, James P. Goodrich is a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and his private character and important trusts have always been above reproach. He is a vigorous as well as an independent thinker, extensive reader of the best in literature, and he has the courage of his convictions upon all subjects which he investigates. He is also strikingly original and fearless, prosecutes his researches after his own peculiar fashion and cares little for conventionalism or for the sanctity attaching to person or place by reason of artificial distinction, tradition or accident of birth. He is essentially cosmopolitan in his ideas, broadly democratic in the non-political sense of that term, a man of the people in all the term implies and for the people—a friend of the common man, and in the best sense of the word, a representative type

of that strong American manhood which commands and retains respect by reason of inherent merit, sound sense and correct conduct.

He has so impressed his individuality upon his county and state as to win the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens and has become a strong and influential power in leading them to high and noble things. Measured by the accepted standard of excellence, his career, though strenuous, has been eminently honorable and useful, and his life fraught with great good to his fellows and to the world. Unpretending as to piety, yet few men more dutifully fulfill the Master's command to care for the needy—to minister unto the sick, clothe the naked, feed the hungry and speak cheer to those in prison. Many the circumstances in which his left hand knoweth not the generosity of his right. In fact, Mr. Goodrich is a well-rounded man in all directions, keen in business, forceful in public counsel, decisive in action, faithful to confidences reposed in him, a friend and well-wisher of all human kind.

WILLIAM C. BOSWORTH.

In reading over the record of the lives of many leading citizens of a county like Randolph, one becomes impressed with the fact that certain families show at the outset their strong inclination toward books and learning generally or in at least keeping up with the times on current topics, especially dealing with educational or national affairs. Among the people of the agricultural counties of Indiana it is the rule and not the exception to find ordinary educations, but occasionally a family is met with that rises above many of their neighbors in the scale of education and the capacity to grasp the larger questions of mental improvement. Such families are somewhat numerous in Randolph county, and it is a sign that this county is equal to any in the Union in point of citizenship. One such is that represented by William C. Bosworth, the Bosworths having long been potent factors in the educational and civic affairs of the county. They are people who in every way are deserving of the high esteem in which they have ever been held by their acquaintances, for their lives have been industrious, helpful and honorable.

William C. Bosworth was born in Randolph county, Indiana, July 4, 1871. He is a son of Marcus and Colista (Barnes) Bosworth, being their only child. His father was a native of Jay county, Indiana, where he spent his boyhood and received a common school education. When a young man he moved to Ridgeville, Randolph county and began life for himself as a teacher. He taught there for a number of years in both the common and high schools with much success. He was a born teacher and was a gram-

W. C. BOSWORTH.

marian of considerable note. He was the author of a grammar text-book which was widely adopted in the schools of the country and which received high praise from critics and educators over the land. He subsequently taught in the schools of Farmland. After teaching for a period of ten years in this county, he went to Denver, Colorado, much to the regret of the people here, for he had in that time become the foremost teacher in the county and was popular with all classes. He continued to teach in Denver, giving his usual high grade service, until his untimely death which occurred at the early age of thirty-nine years. He was buried in that city. During the Civil war he served gallantly for the Union as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, seeing much hard service in the campaign and battles with the army in the South.

Colista Barnes, mother of the subject of this sketch, spent her girlhood years at Ridgeville and received a common school education, and there she met and married Marcus Bosworth while he was teaching in that town. Her family originally lived in Wayne county, Indiana, and moved from there to Ridgeville. Our subject's paternal grandfather came from Virginia to Jay county, Indiana in pioneer days and there engaged in farming. He was a friend of education even in those early times and was one of the prominent advocates in organizing Liber College south of Portland. Our subject had three uncles who were influential and successful teachers and ministers in the Christian church.

William C. Bosworth was educated in the common schools of his boyhood home and in Ridgeville College. He married on October 28, 1893, Zella Cortner, a daughter of Washington Cortner, a successful farmer of Monroe township, Randolph county where he still resides. His family consists of six children, four daughters and two sons.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth three children have been born, namely: Chester Orlan, born December 13, 1894, is a graduate of the Farmland high school, is now a pupil of Professor Williams of Winchester; he will follow music as a profession, being gifted as a musician and is a young man of much promise. Leo Lawrence, our subject's second child, was born November 30, 1898; the third child is Helen, born March 30, 1913.

Mr. Bosworth is a member of the Christian church. He has been secretary of the Eastern Indiana Christian Conference for the past three years and still holds same position. He has also been county superintendent of Sunday schools for three years.

Mr. Bosworth has followed farming through life and now owns a farm of one hundred and eleven acres, all under cultivation except six acres of timber. He is a member of the Democratic party.

CAPT. EDMUND ENGLE.

Capt. Edmund Engle, for years one of the most prominent insurance agents in Winchester, Randolph county, Indiana, was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was born August 8, 1831. His father, Isaac Engle, was also a native of Chester county, and was born in 1804. He was reared on a farm, but learned the wagonmaker's trade, and followed that occupation until 1842. In 1830 he married Miss Catherine Tussey, a native of Chester county, whose ancestors settled in Pennsylvania as early as 1648. In 1835 he removed with his family to Wayne county, Indiana, and in 1842 came to Randolph county, Indiana. He located in Washington township, where he purchased eighty acres of land, upon which only a partial clearing had been made. He completed the labor of clearing and developed a fine farm, which he cultivated successfully for many years. Edmund was reared on the home farm, and, during the greater part of his early life, his time was occupied in the performance of farm work. In the winter he attended school, and acquired a good, practical education. At the age of eighteen years he began an apprenticeship at the plasterer's trade, working at this trade during the summer and fall, and clerking in various business houses during the winter. He was thus engaged until 1864. In February of that year he enlisted as a private soldier in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment, but upon the organization of the regiment he was promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant. In July, 1864, he was advanced to the office of second lieutenant, for meritorious services, and in December of the same year was promoted to the office of first lieutenant. He was with his regiment in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and after the fall of Atlanta the regiment, under command of General Thomas, fell back to Tennessee, and took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. On the 9th and 10th of March, 1865, they participated in the battle of Wise's Fork, North Carolina, where Capt. J. L. Neff was killed. Lieutenant Engle was commissioned captain, and continued in command of this company until he was mustered out, at Greensboro, North Carolina, August 31, 1865.

He returned from the army with his health greatly impaired and for a few months remained out of active business. Later, however, he engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, in connection with the insurance business, associated with his son, John R. Engle. In the meantime, in connection with Dr. Markle, he laid out the Engle and Markle addition to the town of Winchester, and was extensively engaged in the sale of lots. Later on, the captain turned his attention exclusively to the insurance business, repre-

senting for years a number of the safest and wealthiest fire insurance companies in the country, as well as several life insurance corporations. Mr. Engle was married October 16, 1856, to Miss Gertrude K. Bishop, daughter of John W. Bishop, late of Randolph county. By this union they became the parents of seven children four of whom are now living, viz: John R., Emma G., Charles F., and Walter J. His wife is an estimable lady, and possesses the affectionate regard of all who know her. She is a member of the Disciple church, as was also her husband. His death occurred September 5, 1895. Although he never occupied public office, Mr. Engle took quite an active part in local politics, always wielding his influence in the favor of the Republican party. He was identified with both the Masonic and Odd Fellows of Winchester.

STEPHEN E. CLAYTON.

In the past few years a great change has been made in the manner of general farming, of constructing farm buildings. Formerly, farmers and dairymen treated the matter of farm buildings principally from the standpoint of dollars and cents. Labor-saving features were secondary in consideration, and sanitation was scarcely thought of about the outbuildings and ventilation was practically lost sight of in both barns and homes. But now all these kindred subjects are given careful consideration by the tiller of the soil and he is therefore more prosperous, happier and healthier. One of this class of modern agriculturists in Randolph county is Stephen E. Clayton, a representative of one of our oldest and most industrious families, his grandfather having braved the wilds of this locality with the early frontiersmen and here he and his father did much in advancing the cause of civilization.

Mr. Clayton of this review was born on the old home place in White River township, this county, September 21, 1864. He is a son of Samuel A. and Elizabeth M. (Ludwig) Clayton. The father was born on the farm which our subject's grandfather, Stephen Clayton, owned, March 7, 1834, and there he grew to manhood, spent his life in his native county successfully engaged in general farming and here his death occurred in 1900. He was one of seven children. The grandfather was born February 10, 1787, and his death occurred on June 29, 1834; his wife, Mary Cheffins, was born August 4, 1796. They were married February 1, 1821. They are buried in the Maxville cemetery.

Stephen E. Clayton is one of three children, the other two being Mary C., who married John Cheesman, a farmer in White River township, this

county, and they have five children, two daughters and three sons; William R., a farmer of Stoney Creek township, Randolph county, married Rachel McIntyre, and they have four children.

Mr. Clayton of this sketch grew to manhood on the home farm and assisted with the general work there when a boy, and during the winter months he attended the neighboring schools. August 20, 1897. he married Sarah McIntire, a daughter of Henry McIntire, a farmer of White River township, Randolph county, where Mrs. Clayton grew to womanhood and received her education. She was one of seven children, one of whom is now deceased.

To our subject and wife two children have been born, namely: Henry, born March 20, 1899; Esther, born January 31, 1901.

Politically Mr. Clayton is a Republican, but has never been active in local public affairs. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He has always followed farming and has kept the old home place, consisting of 100 acres, well cultivated and well improved and the buildings carefully repaired. He is a painstaking farmer and has made a comfortable living.

THOMAS WILLARD HOUGH.

It is an axiom demonstrated by human experience that industry is the keynote of prosperity. Success comes not to the man who idly waits, but to the faithful toiler whose work is characterized by sleepless vigilance and cheerful clerity, and it has been by such means that Thomas Willard Hough, widely known and capable young undertaker and funeral director of the town of Spartanburg, Randolph county, has forged to the front and won an honored place among the substantial and enterprising citizens of this locality. He is a young man of high character and therefore enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Mr. Hough was born on the old homestead in Greensfork township, this county May 28, 1886. He is a son of John and Mary B. (Manning) Hough, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work.

Thomas W. Hough grew to manhood on the home farm and there he worked when a boy, and he received his education in the common schools of his vicinity, and was graduated from the Spartanburg high school in June, 1906. He then entered the Columbus Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, where he made an excellent record and was graduated from the department of undertaking and embalming in 1913. He located for the practice of his profession at Spartanburg, Indiana, and is building up a large and lucrative

patronage. He has learned his business thoroughly and is a deep student, keeping abreast of the times in all that pertains to the same, and high-grade, honest and prompt service are his watchwords. He is well equipped in every respect, having the latest model hearse and other equipment and a neat office.

Politically, Mr. Hough is a Progressive, and religiously he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed all the chairs in the local lodge. He is a member of the Encampment and has also passed all the chairs in it. He has been representative to the Grand Lodge from both the above named orders.

Mr. Hough was married on December 25, 1896 to Ethel Mitchel, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, November 7, 1885, and to this union three children have been born, namely: Mary Frances is in school; Thomas Hubert and John Gordon are at home.

RUFUS G. HINDSLEY.

Rufus G. Hindsley was born in Darke county, Ohio, February 21, 1847. He is a son of Stephen Hindsley, who was born in North Carolina, August 20, 1818, and when about six years of age he accompanied his parents to Darke county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, was married and began life for himself and there he remained until 1848, when he removed to Randolph county, Indiana, and settled in Jackson township, buying a farm on which he spent the rest of his life, dying here March 29, 1893. His wife, who was known in her maidenhood as Anna McConnell, survived him less than two weeks, dying April 10, 1893, and they were buried in Lisbon cemetery. This family all lived to good ripe ages and the sixteen of them are all buried in two cemeteries only twenty-three miles apart, Lisbon and New Madison cemeteries. The father of our subject was a typical pioneer, courageous, hospitable and honest and by hard work he gained prosperity in later years.

Rufus G. Hindsley grew up on the old homestead and he was educated in the common schools and attended Ridgeville College three terms. He began life for himself by teaching school, which vocation he followed for fifteen years, but tiring of teaching he began general agricultural pursuits in 1882, which he has continued to the present time, and is now owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres, on which stand a substantial dwelling and large outbuildings.

Politically, Mr. Hindsley is a Democrat, having served two terms as trustee of Jackson township, and assessor one term, and was a member of

the county council for one term. Religiously, he belongs to the Christian church.

Mr. Hindsley was married August 17, 1871, to Malinda Noffsinger, who was born in Randolph county November 17, 1849, and here she grew to womanhood and received a common school education. She is a daughter of Absolem and Elizabeth (Johnson) Noffsinger. The grandfather, John Noffsinger, was born January 27, 1767, and he cast his first vote for George Washington in his first race for President of the United States.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hindsley, namely: Alvah C., born December 24, 1872; Orvah L., second son of our subject, was born February 15, 1875; Minnie E., third child of our subject, was born November 13, 1877; Odessa B., second daughter of the subject of this sketch, was born May 22, 1880; Alice Armeda Hindsley, born February 20, 1883, and Etta A. Hindsley, born March 30, 1887.

SAMUEL H. HUNT.

One of the leading educators of Randolph county is Samuel H. Hunt, at this writing, principal of the high school at Huntsville and for eight years a teacher in various other local schools of this locality. During his successful career he has also been merchant and husbandman. He grew to manhood amid the healthful scenes of rural life. During his earlier years his employments were such as were common to farmers' boys. He alternated farming with schooling, made progress in study and books, and laid a few foundation stones upon which some parts of his life's structure yet rest. To these early years, under the tutelage of father and mother, whose chief ambitions were to impress upon the minds of their children such principles as would make possible lives of usefulness and honor, Mr. Hunt, like myriads of others, is deeply indebted for that probity of character, and those justifiable aspirations that prominently characterize him as a citizen in all the passages of life. In these immature years, when the mind is taking its bent, when youthful ambitions are shaping themselves for manhood achievements, no influences have ever been found more prolific or potential for good, than those which the farm with such accompaniments, has afforded. The farmer's home,—the chaste purity of its teachings,—the broad fields, the forest, the orchard, the meadow, hill and dale, the song of birds, the hum of bees, the merry brook, the silent river—all the opulence of beauty that Nature spreads out with lavish hand, are teachers of youth whose lessons are never forgotten. It was amid such

scenes and influences that the early years of our subject were spent; and he is still a lover of Nature and a student of her secrets.

Mr. Hunt was born in Nettle Creek township, Randolph county, Indiana, January 7, 1873. He is a son of Fairfax and Mary A. (Hunt) Hunt, and is one of ten children, namely: Artaminca B., Charles Edward, Schuyler Colfax, Loretta, Samuel H. (subject), Lula Florence, Nancy Catherine (deceased), America Ellen, Pearl Lee, and Grace Greenwood.

Fairfax Hunt, father of the above named children, was born in Nettle Creek township, this county, in 1842, being a son of one of our old pioneer settlers, and from that early day to this the Hunts have been among the best known and most industrious people of the county. Fairfax Hunt grew to manhood on the old homestead and received such educational advantages as the old-time rural schools afforded. He began farming when a boy and devoted his life to general farming and stock raising, also learned the carpenter's trade when a young man and became a carpenter and builder. The last twenty years of his life were given to the latter occupation. His death occurred September 10, 1909. The mother of our subject was also a native of Nettle Creek township, this county, and represented an old family. Here she grew to womanhood and received her education in the early-day schools. Her birth occurred on April 16, 1845. She is still living, having spent her life in her native locality, and now although advanced in years is active and has the appearance of a much younger woman. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born in Kentucky, from which state he came to Indiana in an early day, and purchased land from the government which he improved through hard work. He married a native woman of this township. The Hunt family is of English descent.

Samuel H. Hunt was educated in the public schools of his native community, as already intimated, and he began life for himself by teaching, which profession he followed with pronounced success for a period of eight years in the public schools of Randolph county, then turned his attention to business affairs and conducted a store at Modoc for eight years, during which he enjoyed an excellent trade as a result of his honest and courteous dealings with his hundreds of customers, many of whom were from remote parts of the county. Selling out his mercantile business in March, 1912, he turned his attention again to educational work, and in order to further equip himself for the same he attended the Tri-State College at Angola, Indiana, and was graduated from that institution in 1913. He then accepted a position as principal of the high school at Huntsville, which he is now filling in a manner to reflect much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned.

In the school room he is both an instructor and entertainer, and, being a close student has kept well abreast of the times in everything educational, and he easily ranks among the leading teachers in this section of the state. He is a member of the United Brethren church at Modoc, of which his brother, C. E. Hunt, is pastor.

ERNEST THORNBURG.

This is an age in which the farmer stands pre-eminently above any other class as a producer of wealth, and there is a rapidly growing sentiment among the dwellers of the great cities that the rural districts are the best, so they are going back to the soil in ever-increasing numbers, for there they not only find a greater independence but really have more of the good things of life, not the least of which is better health of both body and mind. The farmer does not have to put forth such strenuous efforts to feed himself and his family. He simply takes advantage of the winds, the warm air, the bright sunshine, the life-giving rains, and, handling Nature's gifts rightly, reaps the rewards that always come to patient, persistent toil. One of Randolph county's foremost agriculturists is Ernest Thornburg, whose tastily kept and altogether model farm lies one mile southeast of the city of Winchester.

Mr. Thornburg was born March 18, 1873, on Little White river, on a farm in the southwestern part of Randolph county. He is a son of Joab A. and Harriet (Parrott) Thornburg. The father was a native of this county, but the mother was born near Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio. The Thornburgs were early pioneers of Randolph county, the paternal grandfather locating here when the country was a wilderness and settlers were few and here he developed a good farm through thrift and spent the rest of his life and here the father of our subject grew to manhood and engaged successfully in general farming, and he and his wife are now living on a farm near Jerico, where they moved when their son, Ernest, was quite young, and there the subject of this sketch grew to manhood and assisted his father with the general work on the place, attending the rural schools the meantime. He had about three years study in high school. He remained at home until his marriage, on October 18, 1893, when he espoused Irene Turner, a daughter of John M. and Mary Jane (Hartman) Turner. The mother died when the daughter, Irene, was about ten years old, but the father is still living. Two children, a son and daughter, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thornburg, namely: Marvin H., whose birth occurred March 30, 1896, and Margaret Harriet, born August 26, 1900. They are both attending the public schools of Winchester.

ERNEST THORNBURG AND FAMILY

RESIDENCE OF ERNEST THORNHILL.

Mr. Thornburg began farming for himself on part of his father's farm, where he remained three years, thereby getting a little stock around him. He then moved to a farm two miles southeast of Winchester, where he lived ten years, and in 1908 he bought his present farm, which adjoins the farm where he previously lived. The place consists of one hundred and twenty-five acres of fine land, which he has kept well improved and exceptionally well tilled. It was pretty much run down when he moved here, but being a scientific farmer as well as an industrious one he set to work with a will, employed natural fertilizers, carefully rotated his crops, etc., until the land today is as fertile as it was when first reclaimed from the wilderness. He has also constructed a splendid set of buildings on the place. Today no land in Randolph county surpasses it in point of productiveness and few farms equal it. One only has to glance at his substantial dwelling, large barn, ample granaries and sheds, also implement store rooms to quickly see that he is a twentieth-century husbandman of the first rank, to say nothing of his well-ordered fences, clean fence-rows and fields without weeds. However, in his recently erected residence is to be seen the acme of perfection reached in the modern styles of architecture. It is built of vitrified brick, with stone trimmings. It is modern in its appointments throughout and is symmetrical and attractive in general appearance. It is installed with all up-to-date appliances, electric lights, water system direct from the well, with hot air furnace, in basement for heating, also a thoroughly equipped laundry, a dairy room for the care of milk and butter, a fruit room for the storage of both canned and stored fruit; a work room, equipped with all kinds of tools and work bench; a fuel room and other apartments, all being reached from the ground floor by an elevator so there is no necessity for carrying articles up or down steps. A chute from the bath room on the second floor carries all soiled clothes to the laundry. On the living floor is a modernly equipped kitchen, with range, cupboards, closets and sinks supplied with well water and cistern water, both hot and cold. The dining room is large, as are also the drawing room and living room, all tastily arranged and elegantly finished in hardwood. The bedrooms above are large, well ventilated, well lighted and pleasant in all seasons. Above them is the attic, which is a convenient store room. This magnificent residence must be seen to be fully appreciated. It has been pronounced by many as being, not among the largest, but perhaps the most up-to-date country residence in the state.

Mr. Thornburg has devoted his life to general farming and stock raising, both of which he carries on on a large scale, feeding, from year to year,

many head of live stock for the markets. He is a lover of good stock and a most excellent judge of all kinds. There are always to be seen about his barns some fine specimens of the Norman breed of horses, Durham cattle, and his hogs are among the best in the county, as are also his Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. Whatever he raises, his aim is to have the best. For a period of five years he has secured the medal for champion corn raiser of Randolph county, quality and quantity per acre, these being the two main points considered in the contest. Whatever he attempts he keeps in mind the motto, "Raise the best." Mr. Thornburg has passed the examination and qualified as an expert judge of corn and is entitled to act in that capacity at any county or state fair or exposition in the country. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Randolph County Agricultural Association, the aim of which is to encourage better methods of tilling the soil in every manner possible. He is a member of the Indiana State Corn Growers' Association, and is the scorer in the Randolph county boys contest. He is chairman of the Randolph County Farmers' Institute work, is widely known over the eastern part of the state as one of the most influential and ambitious of the modern twentieth-century agriculturists, is actively interested in all organizations and movements that have for their object agricultural progress.

Politically, Mr. Thornburg is a Republican and is deeply interested in local public affairs, but is not an office seeker or desirous of becoming a political leader. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He and his family belong to the Friends church, and are highly esteemed by their neighbors and wide circle of friends.

JOHN R. ENGLE.

John R. Engle was born in Winchester, Indiana, December 1, 1857, and is a son of Capt. Edmund and Gertrude (Bishop) Engle. The father was in his day and generation one of the leading citizens of Randolph county, prominent in both business and public life. His death occurred here on September 5, 1895. His widow survives, being now advanced in years, and is making her home in Winchester with her son, whose name initiates this sketch.

John R. Engle grew to manhood in Winchester, and here he attended the public schools. In 1875 he accepted a clerkship in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, in which he remained until August, 1877. In August, 1881 he again became deputy clerk under I. P. Watts, serving four years.

In the fall of 1888 he was elected clerk of the circuit court for Randolph county, and assumed office in August, 1889, serving four years. He had been a law student all these years and was admitted to practice on the same day that his term of office as clerk of the court expired. He at once formed a partnership with Hon. John W. Macy and James P. Goodrich, under the firm name of Macy, Goodrich & Engle, giving special attention to probate practice and abstracting. When he was a young man he had formed a partnership with his father in the general insurance and real estate business which continued through all the years until his father's death. The partnership of Macy, Goodrich & Engle continued for some time, Mr. Engle finally becoming state agent and adjuster for various insurance companies, which line of endeavor he has since followed with great success, giving every satisfaction to the companies which he represents. His business frequently takes him into all parts of the country. He has been very successful in a business way and is a director in the Peoples Loan & Trust Company, and a stockholder in various other banks and business enterprises.

Mr. Engle has ever remained an uncompromising Republican and has long been active in local party affairs, and has been a frequent delegate to party conventions and conferences.

Mr. Engle was married February 26, 1879 to May A. Hammond, a daughter of George F. and Martha (Duncan) Hammond, a prominent family of Winchester at that time, formerly of Zanesville, Ohio, where Mrs. Engle was born. The family finally removed to Topeka, Kansas, and subsequently to Los Angeles, California, where the father's death occurred and where the mother still resides. Mrs. Engle had the advantages of a good education and is a lady of refinement.

Four children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Engle, named as follows: George Edmund is married and resides in Chicago; Robert L. is married and lives in Louisiana; Helen is a student at Hanover College; Russell B. is a student in the Winchester high school.

Fraternally, Mr. Engle is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and he often attends organizations of this order. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee, and is active in church and Sunday school work. He is a man of decided literary tastes and has a large and well-selected library. The family is prominent in the social life of the city of their residence, and Mrs. Engle is active in philanthropic work, and was one of the potent factors in securing the public library for Winchester. She is now a member of the public library board, the first board under the present organization.

JOHN HOUGH.

The enterprising citizen whose name introduces this sketch is one of the painstaking farmers of Randolph county, where most of his life has been spent and in the development of which during the past half century he has taken a part, for his parents brought him here in the pioneer epoch and established the family home. He has been taught to do well whatever was worth doing and he is therefore very comfortably situated, having a good farm, the old homestead, where he has been fortunate enough to spend the major portion of his life. He takes a great pride in keeping the same well-tilled and well-improved and the buildings in good repair, and he has so ordered his daily life that he has kept untarnished the splendid name of Hough.

John Hough was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 18, 1847. He is a son of Thomas and Mary W (Randolph) Hough. The father was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1807 and in his boyhood days moved with his parents to Butler county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and received his education. In 1843, in Cincinnati, he married Mary W. Ronney, where he lived a few years then in March, 1849, he moved to Spartanburg, Indiana where he owned and operated a good farm until his death, July 3, 1886. He was a progressive man of affairs and served as justice of peace of his township for twenty-four years, being esteemed by all. He was a stanch Republican and although not a soldier in the front, he was a strong supporter of the Union and wielded a venerable influence. His wife, Mary W., was born in Middleton, Connecticut, August 2, 1807, and early in life came west, locating at Cincinnati, where she met and married Mr. Hough, proving a worthy helpmeet and a fine mother. She died at Spartanburg July 3, 1873, having been a consistent member of the Episcopalian church.

John Hough grew up on the home farm and worked hard when a boy, receiving a meager education in the rural schools. When a boy, his parents removed from Ohio to Randolph county, Indiana, and located on a farm in Greensfork township, and here he has since lived, being still a resident of the old homestead, which he has kept well-improved and has made a success as a general farmer and stock raiser.

Politically, Mr. Hough is a Republican, but is "progressive" in his ideas. He was a member of the advisory board of his township for a period of twelve years, and is still a member. He has been president of the same for ten years, and has discharged his duties in a manner eminently satisfactory to all concerned, as might be surmised from his long retention on the board. He was at one time a member of the Republican County Central Committee. He has long been active and influential in local public affairs. Fraternally, he belongs

to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1870, and he has passed all the chairs in the local lodge. He is also a member of the Encampment and has passed all the chairs in it.

Mr. Hough was married on September 19, 1872, to Mary B. Manning, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, January 21, 1856. To this union seven children have been born, two of whom are deceased, the living being named as follows: Clarence R., of Wayne county, Indiana; Elizabeth F. married L. Chenoweth, and they live in Greensfork township, this county; Chester A. is at home; Thomas W. is an undertaker at Spartanburg; Ethel J. is the wife of Noral Anderson and they live in Greensfork township, this county.

ALDEN L. GAINES.

It is no doubt possible for every able-bodied young man to prepare against a period of ill-luck which comes to everyone sometime along the highway of life; but some instead of doing so, trust to fate, which is an elusive and capricious thing, and so, believing in the optimism of the future, they spend all on the present. Alden L. Gaines, farmer of Randolph county, has been wiser, it seems, his prudence having urged him at the outset to pursue a different course, which, all contemplative minds will agree, is wiser, and therefore his example and that of his worthy father before him as well, are to be commended to the younger readers of this work whose destinies are yet matters for future years to determine, and who now hesitate, apparently unable to clearly determine which course it were better to pursue. Mr. Gaines is one of those who believes in keeping busy, being honest, enjoying life as he goes along, but at the same time laying by a competency for the unknown future.

Mr. Gaines was born March 17, 1848, in Herkimer county, New York. He is a son of Hoyt and Sophia (Klingin) Gaines, and was one of four children, the first a son died in infancy; Mary Elizabeth died when a little more than eight years old; Alden L., of this sketch; and Wilbur H., a merchant of Huntsville, who married Zerelda Botkin, and they have four children, Frank, Martha, Frederick and Florence.

Hoyt Gaines, the father, was born near Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1812. When young he removed to Herkimer county, New York, where he engaged in farming and cheese making, removing to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1853 and locating on a farm in West River township and there engaged in general agricultural pursuits on his farm until the death of his wife in 1864, after which he made his home with relatives until 1870, after which he lived

with his son, Alden L., until his death, which occurred in 1889. His wife was born in the state of New York, grew up and married there, and her death occurred in this township in 1864, when forty-eight years of age.

Alden L. Gaines grew to manhood on the home farm and he received his education in the district schools. He learned the ins and outs of general farming and stock raising under his father and when a young man he launched out in this line of endeavor for himself and has followed the same to the present time with gratifying results, and he is now owner of a farm of two hundred and seventy-three acres in West River township, on which stand a comfortable dwelling and convenient outbuildings. He raises considerable live stock in connection with general farming. When only sixteen years of age he was thrown on his own resources. He learned the carpenter's trade when a boy, which he followed for some years. In the summer of 1868 he worked on the Union Pacific railroad, then resumed his trade, which he followed until 1883. He has been farming now for a number of years.

Mr. Gaines was married March 18, 1869, to Celia E. Harris, of West River township, a daughter of William P. Harris, and was one of six children, four sons and two daughters. She was born October 21, 1851, and her death occurred May 3, 1910, at the age of fifty-eight years, six months and twelve days. She was an excellent woman in every respect, kind, neighborly and had many friends.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gaines, namely: Clara L., who married Andrew F. Yetter (now deceased) of Hancock county. and Charlotte V., the second child, married Riley Smith Lee, of this county, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work.

Mr. Gaines is a stand-pat Republican in politics, and he attends the Methodist church.

THOMAS A. ALMONRODE.

It is not uncommon for one to take his place in public life through some daring or fortunate stroke of public policy, and ever hold an abiding place in the hearts of friends and neighbors, but to attain a position of honor in a community by dint of the practice of an upright life and without being ambitious for exaltation merely for selfish ends, whose principal desires seem to be to serve others and lead a life of usefulness and honor, is worthy of the highest commendation. Such a gentleman is Thomas A. Almonrode, widely known contractor and agriculturist of Randolph county.

Mr. Almonrode was born in the above named county on February 12,

1857, and here he has been content to spend his life. He is a son of Alexander and Delilah Jane (Pierce) Almonrode, whose family consisted of four children, namely: Anthony R., who is farming near the town of Saratoga, this county, married Rhoda Ann Dickover, and they have three children; Thomas A., of this sketch, was second in order of birth; Luther, an engineer living at Saratoga, married Nora O'Connor; Sarah E. is the wife of D. E. Barber, a farmer and contractor of Saratoga, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and they have five children.

Alexander Almonrode, father of our subject, was a native of Virginia, from which state he came to Ohio when young, but shortly afterwards moved on to Indiana, his mother taking up a homestead here and establishing the future home of the family thereon. This old home place is now owned by our subject, he having in his possession the original deed, signed by President James Buchanan. The homestead was proved up in 1840. Alexander Almonrode spent his life on a farm and was a well-known and highly respected citizen in this locality for many decades. His death occurred in Saratoga, March 13, 1909, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Grandmother Pierce was a native of Randolph county, being of one of our earliest families. Her death occurred at the age of sixty-eight years. In fact, the progenitors of our subject on both sides of the house were among the substantial people of this locality in the early days of its development.

Thomas A. Almonrode grew to manhood on the home farm and there he assisted with the general work when a boy. He received his education in the local rural schools and he has devoted his life principally to general farming and stock raising. He has lived on his present farm for a period of twenty years, and his industry during that time has resulted in improving one of the best farms in the township and also in the accumulation of a substantial competency. He has a good set of buildings on his place and keeps an excellent grade of live stock. In connection with general farming and stock raising he finds time to do a great deal of general contracting, his work always coming up to a high standard.

Mr. Almonrode was married on December 29, 1882, to Katherine Kelley, a daughter of John and Bridget (Hurley) Kelley. The father died when Mrs. Almonrode was a child. He was a farmer and his family consisted of eight children, only two of whom now survive, Mrs. Katherine Almonrode and John Kelley. They both grew up in this county and were educated in the common schools. Mrs. Kelley lived with our subject and wife for twenty-seven years, dying on December 13, 1910.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Almonrode has been without issue, but they have reared two children, namely: Charles Almonrode and Lena Schaffer.

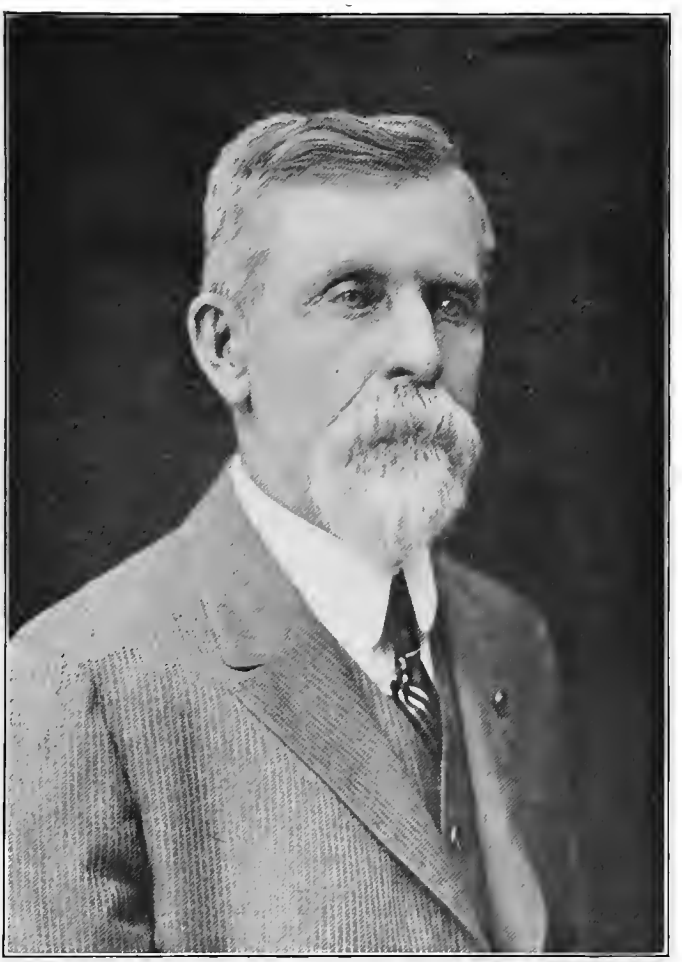
Mr. Almonrode is a member of the United Brethren church and is active in the affairs of the same. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is a Republican, and he served as county assessor for two years in a highly acceptable and praiseworthy manner. He is an influential and substantial man of his locality, a successful farmer and has a large and valuable estate, and is a man respected by all who know him.

LUTHER L. WILLIAMS.

The day of the pioneer in this country is gone, and we are in the midst of a settled stability and permanency. Nevertheless, as we look about us we find a few representatives of the early days, who become at once the center of interest because they carry in their minds recollections of our hardy forefathers. In this connection we make reference to one of the sturdy farmers of Randolph county, Luther L. Williams, who having nearly reached his three score and ten milestone, has come down to us from the pioneer period of which he can relate many interesting things, and he has lived to take part in the momentous transformation of the country. Mr. Williams is one of the veterans left to us who, in the stormy and turbulent days of the great rebellion, gallantly went forth to preserve the Union, thus being entitled to our undying gratitude.

Mr. Williams was born in Fountain City, Wayne county, Indiana, July 30, 1846. He is a son of Nathan and Mary Ann (Brown) Williams, whose family consisted of five children. The father was three times married, and three children were borne by his third wife, two of whom are deceased; his children are Elizabeth, widow of Nathan Addington, a farmer, lives in Richmond, Indiana, and has three children; Luther L., of this review; Mahala married Aaron Adams, a farmer who is now deceased, and to them twelve children were born, ten of whom are still living; Joel H., of Winchester married Mary E. Wright, now deceased, and to them three children were born, one of whom is deceased; John Wesley, who is living retired in Parker, married Rebecca Herron, and they have four children.

Nathan Williams, father of the above named children, was born in Pennsylvania where he spent his childhood, being fourteen years of age when he came to Wayne county, Indiana with his parents. He learned the



LUTHER L. WILLIAMS.

carpenter's trade when a young man which he followed in connection with contracting and building. After his marriage he moved to Randolph county and bought a farm of forty acres where he spent the rest of his life, dying at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife came from Ohio.

Luther L. Williams grew to manhood on the farm and he received his early education in the common schools. He has devoted his life successfully to general farming and stock raising, and is the owner of a valuable and highly improved farm of two hundred and twenty acres in Franklin township, Randolph county, and he has a good home. Mr. Williams was elected a director of the Ridgeville State Bank at its organization in 1901, and is still serving in same capacity. Although a mere boy in his teens when the Civil war was in progress, he proved his courage by enlisting in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in which he served three months, then enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served faithfully in the great army of the Potomac until the close of the war when he was honorably discharged from the service at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. After the war he returned home and resumed farming, and on December 25, 1866 he married Elizabeth A. Roe, a daughter of Abraham and Hannah Roe. Mrs. Williams' father was a notable character in his day and generation. He was one of the very earliest settlers of Randolph county. He was a great hunter and had a record of killing nine hundred and eighty-seven deer. The Indians predominated in this country when he came here and the wilderness had scarcely become familiar to the sound of the axe. He worked for some time in Fort Wayne at six dollars a month. There was but one store there at that time. He walked from Randolph county to that place to obtain the job referred to above. Abraham Roe died in 1911 at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Luther L. Williams is a prominent member and a liberal supporter of the Friends church. Politically, he is a staunch Republican and he served one term as county commissioner. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Moses Herron Post, No. 261, of Farmland.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, namely: Schuyler Colfax, born in 1867, owns and operates a farm adjoining that of his father's; he married Effie Addington, and they have one child, Doris; Arlam Roy, a farmer of Franklin township, married Maud Gordon, and they have three children, Ruth, Esther and Gordon; India married Harvey Allen, a farmer of Franklin township and they have two children, Martha and Charles Lee; Nova married Clayton Addington, a farmer and to them one child has been born, Bernice.

WILLIAM D. JERLES.

The agricultural interests of Randolph county is well represented by William D. Jerles, one of our most typical twentieth century farmers, enterprising and progressive. His thorough system of tillage, the well-cared for condition of his fields, the excellent order of his buildings and fences, demonstrate his successful management and substantial thrift. This is the result of his having inherited from his ancestors a nature that believes in doing things well and in keeping at it.

Mr. Jerles was born in Greene county, Ohio, February 18, 1857. He is a son of Henry and Caroline (Minton) Jerles, whose family consisted of four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Laura is deceased; she was the wife of John W. Bird, a farmer of Delaware county, Indiana, and to them three children were born, Bertha G., Mavie O. and Goldwin. William D., of this sketch, was the second child; one son died in infancy; and Eva, now deceased, married H. G. Hayes, a farmer of Randolph county.

Henry Jerles, father of our subject, was born in Ohio, where he spent his earlier years and received such education as the early-day schools afforded. He eventually removed to Indiana and established the family home in Randolph county, where he spent the rest of his life, his death being caused from a disease contracted while a soldier in the Union army, as a member of Company B, First Indiana Heavy Artillery. He was mustered in on March 18, 1864, and discharged January 21, 1866, with an excellent record. Caroline Minton, mother of our subject, was also a native of Ohio and there she grew to womanhood, received a meager common school education and there she and Henry Jerles were married and established their home for a time in Greene county. Both she and her husband died when our subject was young, however she had married a second time, her last husband having been G. H. Byrd. After the death of her first husband she kept a toll gate, and thus she managed, by the help of her children, to keep the wolf from the door. Mr. Jerles was always a farmer.

William D. Jerles grew to manhood on the home farm, where he worked when a boy, and during the winter attended the neighboring schools, receiving a practical education. He has devoted his life to general farming and stock raising, having begun early and has advanced with succeeding years until he is now owner of a finely improved and valuable farm on the banks of the Mississinewa river in Randolph county, where he carries on general farming and stock raising, and where he has a pleasant home and a good set of outbuildings.

Mr. Jerles was married November 12, 1880, to Lucinda E. Wright, a daughter of Washington and Hannah (Thornburg) Wright, who live on a farm near Farmland, this county, and whose family consisted of ten children. Here Mrs. Jerles grew to womanhood and received a common school education.

Two children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Harry Garfield, born October 19, 1881, married Gladys V. Goodwin and they have two children, Gilaff Mariam, born May 21, 1908, and James William, born December 8, 1911. Harry G. Jerles is engaged in farming in this county. Earl W., second child of our subject, is farming in Green township, this county; he married Lizzie Stephens January 10, 1903, and they have two children, Garnett I., born October 28, 1903, and Mary P., born May 26, 1911.

William D. Jerles attends the Methodist church. Politically, he is a Republican. He has served as trustee of his township four years in a highly acceptable manner.

BARZILLA C. MENDENHALL.

That the products of the farm will continue to have a reasonably safe market is indicated by a constantly increasing consumption in our own country; that the business of farming as a business compares favorably with any other vocation in stability; that the security of farm investment assured, invites and encourages the inclination landward. With all of these influences working in one direction supported by the incalculable forces of the agricultural schools and colleges, the press, and vast aggregation of brains identified with the vocation, it would seem that the most radical predictions of the present day may prove far too conservative before another decade has passed. So that man is indeed fortunate who is well established in agricultural pursuits, like Barzilla C. Mendenhall, of Randolph county.

Mr. Mendenhall was born in Stoney Creek township, this county, April 18, 1869. He is a son of William H. and Eunice R. (Clark) Mendenhall, and was one of nine children, six sons and three daughters, namely: Schuyler, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Winchester; Addison, a farmer of Stoney Creek township; Leander, a farmer of Winchester; Barzilla C., of this sketch; Alice, who married Arthur W. Moore, a farmer of Randolph county; Florence, who married S. Ben Templino, an attorney of Winchester; Elwood, a successful doctor and surgeon; Clara married Seward Bollinger, a merchant of Muncie; Arthur, who was graduated from the Pennsylvania University, is a physician in Jamestown, Rhode Is-

land; William H. Mendenhall, the father of the above named children, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, where his family had located upon coming from North Carolina. He was also one of nine children. He settled in Stoney Creek township, Randolph county, when a young man and here he spent the rest of his life engaged in general farming, his death occurring at the age of fifty-nine years. His wife was a native of North Carolina, from which state she came to Indiana in her girlhood. Her death occurred at the aeg of sixty-seven years. She was one of a family of twelve children.

Mr. Mendenhall, of this review, grew to manhood on the old homestead and there he assisted with the general work when a boy. He received his education in the rural schools of his native community and early in life took up general farming for a livelihood, which he has continued to follow to the present time, owning a valuable and well-kept farm. He believes in keeping his buildings in good repair and making the most of his opportunities. He was married February 22, 1896, to Gertrude Clevinger, a daughter of George E. and Sophia (Shockley) Clevinger, a farmer of Nettle Creek township, and was one of four children. She grew to womanhood in her native community and was educated in the common schools.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall, namely: George Byron, born June 4, 1898; Frank C., born December 16, 1903, died August 14, 1904; Paul, born March 16, 1905.

Mr. Mendenhall is a member of the Friends church.

SAMUEL PAUL.

We of the present generation cannot realize what the young men of the early sixties had to go through with, what a sacrifice they made of home ties, business opportunities and even health and life itself, to say nothing of the suffering in both body and mind; but they did it all gladly for the sole purpose, as the martyred Lincoln said, "in order that this nation, under God, might live." Had they not sacrificed, fought and bled, what a difference in everything there would have been today! No united, prosperous, happy people constituting the richest, mightiest and best nation on the globe. So we owe these veterans of the Union army every possible amount of respect, as we owe their fallen comrades every degree of reverence.

One of this heroic and honored host, whose place of abode is Farmland, Randolph county, is Samuel Paul, one of our most substantial and worthy citizens, a successful man of affairs and a large land owner. He was born in

Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1846, and is a son of James and Mary J. (Sullenberger) Paul, and is one of nine children, namely: Allen B., a merchant in Santa Anna, California, married Mary Lowe, of Galion, Ohio, and they have one child; Samuel, of this review; Margaret, Ella, John and William, twins; Anna; Donnan and Frank died in infancy.

The father, James Paul, was a shoemaker by trade in his early life, and was a minister in the United Brethren church, in later life his confirmation certificate dated from 1873. He was a native of Pennsylvania, from which state he removed to Galion, Ohio, where his death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where her birth occurred on February 6, 1826; she died at Galion, Ohio, in 1884. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a minister in the Presbyterian church.

Samuel Paul received a common school education. When the Civil war came on he enlisted in Philadelphia in Company D, Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, under Capt. William P. Briton and Col. R. B. Price, serving gallantly and faithfully for three years in the Army of the Potomac. He is one who survived the horrors of Libby prison, where he was confined four months, having been captured by the enemy. Mr. Paul served in the army under Gen. Phil Sheridan, and he was orderly for some time under General Gregg, during the last year of his service. He fought in the greatest battles of the war, such as Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor, and many of lesser note, including skirmishes and raids. He had a horse shot from under him at the time of Stewart's raid on Washington City.

After being honorably discharged from the army, Mr. Paul returned to the peaceful pursuits of life, and for a period of forty years was engaged in railroading, being a passenger conductor for twenty-five years on the Erie, the Wabash and Lake Erie & Western railroad; in fact, was one of the first conductors on the last named road. He was one of the best known railroad men in his part of the country and his long continued service is criterion enough of his faithfulness to duty and of the confidence reposed in his ability, industry and honesty by his employers. He has for some time made his residence near Farmland, where he has a commodious and comfortable home. He owns two well-improved, productive and valuable farms of one hundred and seventy-five acres in this locality which claim his attention, however he takes life easy and merely oversees his property. He lived in Moberly, Missouri, twenty-five years.

Mr. Paul was married August 30, 1870, to Rebecca A. Gray, of Ran-

dolph county, where she grew to womanhood and received her education. She is a daughter of Lemuel Gray, a highly respected farmer, whose family consisted of nine children, and who owned a good farm in Monroe township, where his death occurred on January 19, 1909. His son, P. W. Gray, now lives on the home place, retired from active life. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Paul was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul: Stella May, born September 28, 1875, married George C. Deskin, a railroad man, and they have two children, Anna Mildred and Paul Cortland; Rolla S., born March 28, 1879, is a traveling salesman, married Mildred White, and they have three children, Pauline, Richard S. and Mildred.

IRA E. SMITHSON.

Among the native born farmers and stock men of Randolph county who have forged to the front alone and unaided in their own accord, proving that Aesop's old adage of the crow "where there is a will there is a way," is Ira E. Smithson, who owns a valuable place in the vicinity of Farmland, where he is held in high esteem, like his father before him, for these gentlemen always tried to be good citizens and neighbors as well as good farmers. The same may also be said of the grandfather.

Mr. Smithson was born in Randolph county, March 20, 1879. He is a son of John E. and Caroline (Beck) Smithson, whose family consisted of ten children, named as follows: Jane lives in California; Elvin L. lives in Ridgeville; George M. is deceased; William H. lives in Ridgeville; Sater lives in Long Beach, California; Kelley S., lives near Ridgeville; Charles W. lives in Ridgeville, as does also John M.; Finley T. resides at Farmland; and Ira E., of this sketch. The father of the above named children was born in Randolph county also, being a son of a pioneer who came from Virginia in an early day and here developed a farm by hard work, from the virgin soil, and from that day to the present time the Smithsons have borne excellent reputations for industry and honesty. Here the father of our subject grew to manhood, received a meager education in the log cabin schools and here he devoted his life to general farming. It was in Nettle Creek township, or more properly in what was later designated as that township, that the paternal grandfather, Wesley Smithson, took up land from the government, and here he spent the rest of his life dying at the unusual age of ninety-seven and one-half years. The father of our subject also reached an advanced age, dying at eighty years,

in fact, was buried on what would have been his eightieth birthday. He was one of a family of only four children, rather small for that day.

Ira E. Smithson grew to manhood on the home farm and there worked during the summer months and during the winter months attended the district schools.

On June 4, 1902 he married Elsie G. Foster, a daughter of Charles E. Foster, of Farmland, a shoe dealer and well-known citizen, whose family consisted of two sons and a daughter.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smithson, Helen Dolores, born March 9, 1903; and John Ellsworth, born February 22, 1910.

Mr. Smithson has devoted his life to farming which he began when a young man, however he spent two years in the dry goods business. He has lived on his present excellent farm for a period of nine years, during which he has improved his place until it is equal to any in point of productiveness in the township, and on it stand a commodious dwelling and convenient outbuildings. In connection with general farming he pays considerable attention to raising livestock, always keeping a good grade.

He has been assessor of his township for a period of six years, discharging the duties of this office in an entirely satisfactory manner to his constituents. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Woodmen. He attends the Friends church.

PHILIP ZIMMERMAN.

The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this brief outline is peculiarly entitled to mention in this volume along with other leading citizens of Randolph county. Philip Zimmerman was born on the old homestead in Green township, Randolph county, September 25, 1870, and in view of the fact that his family history is set forth on other pages of this book it will not be reproduced here, the biographer respectfully referring the reader to the sketches of Emanuel and A. E. Zimmerman. Mr. Zimmerman, like all country lads, grew to manhood very close to nature and in the crop seasons assisted with the general work about the farm. In the winter months he attended the rural schools in his neighborhood, receiving a practical education. He remained at home until arriving at his majority, when he began life for himself as a farmer, which vocation he has followed, having been very successful and has acquired a beautiful home largely through his own efforts and that of his worthy wife.

Mr. Zimmerman was married October 21, 1897, to Amy D. Boyer, a daughter of A. C. Boyer, a successful farmer of Jay county, Indiana, now deceased. Mrs. Zimmerman was reared to womanhood in Jay county and there received her education in the public schools. She has two sisters, both married.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman, namely: Forrest John, born September 14, 1898; Charles Edward, born June 18, 1900; Mary Marie, born August 22, 1902; Howard Boyer, born September 15, 1904; Harold Leroy, born October 12, 1907; Willard Frank, born March 18, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are now enjoying the fruits of their labors surrounded by many friends. Mr. Zimmerman is a thorough, up-to-date farmer and raises a good grade of stock and is most favorably known.

Mr. Zimmerman and family are members of the Evangelical church at Emmettsville and he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Ridgeville, Indiana.

WILLIAM H. SARFF.

The name of William H. Sarff, one of our venerable native-born citizens, was too well-known to the readers of this biographical compendium to need any formal introduction here, where he was for many decades regarded as a representative citizen of Randolph county, in every relation of life, for he discharged every duty devolved upon him with commendable fidelity and proved himself eminently worthy the high esteem and confidence in which he was universally held. He was always interested in whatever tended to promote the prosperity of his community and to him as much as to any other man in the county is indebted the development which has characterized it of recent years. He used his influence in behalf of its material, civic, and moral upbuilding and benevolent enterprises, being a friend and liberal patron of the church and the school, believing these to be the most potential factors for substantial good that the world has ever known or can know.

Mr. Sarff was born in Randolph county, Indiana, October 4, 1843, and therefore attained his threescore and ten years, the span of mortal life allotted by the divinely inspired Psalmist. He was a son of John and Saloma (Hoke) Sarff, whose family consisted of eleven children, ten sons and one daughter, named as follows: Isaac, Jonas, Catherine, John, Jacob, who was a minister, and Seth, all now deceased, the last named being accidentally killed; Mannases is a retired farmer, living in Minnesota; Peter is deceased; Joshua has been a justice of the peace for a period of twenty-five years; Joseph is a

W. H. SARFF AND FAMILY.

truck farmer in Oregon; William H., of this sketch, now deceased, was the youngest of the family.

John Sarff, father of the above-named children, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, and there he grew to manhood, received a meager education in the early-day schools and was married, remaining in his native state until several of his children were born, then removed to Richland county, Ohio, subsequently coming on to Indiana and located in Jackson township, Randolph county, in 1840, and here he spent the rest of his life, dying August 13, 1869. He devoted his life to farming and was a hard-working, honest man, respected by all who knew him. His father was a native of Germany, from which country he emigrated to the United States when seventeen years old and settled in the state of Pennsylvania. The latter's father was an official in Germany. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in York county, Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of John Hoke and was one of a large family. Her death occurred September 8, 1869, at the age of sixty-nine years.

William H. Sarff, of this sketch, grew to manhood on the home farm in this county, and there worked hard when a boy and he received a good common school education which was greatly supplemented in after years by wide home study until he was a well-informed man on various topics. He first married Mahala Warren, of Saratoga, this county, December 4, 1862, and to this union eight children were born, namely: Joseph, a farmer, of Minnesota, married Emma Goff, and they have seven children; Laird M., who lives in Missouri, married twice, first, Rosa Barber, and then Jessie Davis, and he had four children by his first wife; Della May married Austin Bragg, a farmer near Saratoga, and they have six children; Justin B., a farmer near Saratoga, married May Lollar, and they have five children; Clara A., who married H. Stuckman, a farmer of Minnesota, has four children; Florence L., who married John Jeanette, died at the age of thirty-three years; Llewallyn died as a result of an accident, at the age of eleven years; John W., who is engaged in the lumber business in Missouri, married May Shaw, and has three children. There are also three great-grandchildren.

Mr. Sarff's first wife died February 3, 1886, and on November 4, 1886, he married his second wife, who was Celena M. Halverson, a native of Iowa, a daughter of Thomas and Eliza A. (Ross) Halverson. The father was a native of Iowa and the mother a native of Canada. The following children were born to this second union: Harold G., born June 26, 1890, is farming in Randolph county; Nellie F., born in Minnesota, September 26, 1892;

Helen Irma, born February 10, 1900, just one hundred years younger than her grandmother.

Mr. Sarff moved to Minnesota in 1870, when twenty-seven years old, and remained there for a period of twenty-five years, engaged in the ministry of the United Brethren church, occupying one pulpit for a period of sixteen years, his long retention being sufficient criterion of his ability as a minister and of his popularity with his congregation. He had studied at home five years preparing for the ministry, and being by nature an earnest, logical and forceful speaker, he was a great success in this field of endeavor, doing an incalculable amount of good wherever he labored. He returned to Indiana in 1896 and took up farming, which he continued in connection with preaching occasionally, but failing health made it necessary for him to give up the regular work. Rev. Sarff was called to his reward May 10, 1914, aged nearly seventy-one years. Politically, he was a Prohibitionist, also an influential man in his community.

The following is taken from a Winchester paper:

"In December, 1856, William H. Sarff was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Old Prospect and was elected class leader, in which capacity he served for ten years. In the year of 1875 Brother Sarff was deeply impressed and felt his call to the ministry. He promised his Lord that he would go into the great, worthy and noble calling. Shortly after the death of his first wife, Brother Sarff returned to that much needy field of God's kingdom to preach his everlasting gospel. Brother Sarff received his first appointment in the Minnesota U. B. conference by Rev. S. D. Kemerer, presiding elder of the United Brethren church. He traveled what was called the Long Prairie Mission. On September 7, 1878, he joined the Minnesota Annual Conference, which was held in Faribault county, and was licensed as an annual conference preacher by Bishop Milton Wright, the father of the great modern inventors, Orval, who now resides in Dayton, Ohio, Wilbur having died a little better than a year ago. At this conference he received his first appointment by the authority of the conference and was returned to his former charge, serving this circuit for almost sixteen years. The greater part of his twenty-three years was spent in Minnesota. Receiving from his first year's labor $75.00 from the Mission Board and $43.00 from his charge as a remuneration and traveling about 5,000 miles, preaching three times on Sunday and often through the week; Brother Sarff said in his diary: 'The country was new, roads bad and the people poor financially, but rich in grace, kindness and full of love.' He was ordained to the ministry by Bishop Jonathan Weaver at an annual conference held at Cardova, Minnesota, Octo-

ber 13, 1883. He continued preaching in this section until 1896, when his health began failing and he, with his family, moved back to the vicinity of Saratoga. His sons and daughters are only left to duplicate his life in the Christian faith. It can be well said of him, 'I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith, I have run the race, with patience; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of life which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give unto me, and not only to me, but unto all that love his appearing.'"

MARY FRANCES GWIN.

Mary Frances Gwin, an efficient and popular teacher at Huntsville, Randolph county, was born August 22, 1875 in this county, and is a representative of one of our sterling and influential old families. She is a daughter of John and Josephine (Paschall) Gwin, the father who was a carpenter and builder, was also a native of Randolph county, where his people settled in pioneer days, and here he grew to manhood, received his education in the early-day schools, and spent his life in his home community, dying at the early age of twenty-seven years, in 1882. Mr. Gwin was the son of Oliver and Eliza (Worth) Gwin. The Worths came from the Carolinas and were noted for their zeal in the abolition movement. The Rev. Aaron Worth, the Prohibition worker is an uncle of Mr. Gwin.

Jesse Zane Paschall, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trades of cabinet and wagon making. From that state he removed to Ohio where he remained only a short time, then came on to Indiana, locating in Randolph county, where he followed his trades, and here he spent the rest of his life, dying in 1865. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and as a result of his military career he lost his membership in the Quaker church. The maternal grandmother of our subject, who was known in her maidenhood as Mary A. Sheppard, was a native of Virginia where she grew to maturity, and from there emigrated to Indiana when twenty-five years of age, and married Ezra Doughty of Centerville. He lived but a few months and after his death, she married Jesse Paschall. In 1866 Mrs. Paschall was appointed postmistress at Huntsville (Trenton postoffice), which position she held satisfactorily until her death in 1901. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in Huntsville and here grew to womanhood, received such educational advantages as the early-day schools afforded and here has continued to reside. Too much can not be said of the sterling character of Mrs. Gwin, who was left

when young with a family of three small children and limited means; however, she has done well her part having reared her family to manhood and womanhood, giving each an excellent education. To John Gwin and wife three children were born, named as follows: Mary Frances, of this review; Albert and Alma, twins, born January 9, 1881; Albert is farming near Huntsville, and Alma married Herbert Kabel of Winchester and they have two children, Roger and Virginia.

Mary Frances Gwin grew to womanhood in her native vicinity and she received her early education in the common schools, then entered Central Normal school at Danville, Indiana, and was graduated there, completing the scientific course. She subsequently took additional work at the State University and at Winona, and, being ever a profound home student, she has become exceptionally well educated, and has long been regarded as one of the most scholarly women of Randolph county. By force of strong individuality, she has achieved more than ordinary success in one of the most responsible and exacting callings, and won for herself an enviable position among the leading educators of the section of Indiana of which this volume treats. She has devoted her life to teaching since leaving college and has been very successful, her services being in great demand, and she is popular with both pupils and patrons. She has kept fully abreast of the times in all that pertains to educational work. She first taught five years in the county schools, then four years in the intermediate grades in the Modoc schools, and for the past eleven years she has been in the Huntsville school, her long retention being sufficient criterion of her eminent satisfaction.

ANDREW C. DRAGOO.

The biographies of the representative men of a county, either of a past or present generation, bring to light many hidden treasures of mind, character and courage, well calculated to arouse the pride of their descendants and of the community, and it is a source of regret that the people are not more familiar with the personal history of such men, in the ranks of whom may be found tillers of the soil, merchants, teachers, as well as lawyers, physicians, bankers and members of other vocations and professions. Randolph county, Indiana, has been the home and scene of labor of many men who have not only led lives which should serve as a lesson and inspiration to those on the stage of life's activities, but who have also been of commendable service in important avenues of usefulness in various lines. The late Andrew C. Dragoo

was such a man. He was for many decades one of the most progressive and substantial general agriculturists and stock men of Delaware county, and was one of the gallant veterans of the Civil war, a man who, while laboring for his own advancement sought to do his full share of the general work of development in his community as a good citizen.

Mr. Dragoo was born August 23, 1844 in Clinton City, Ohio, and he was a son of Andrew and Nancy (Curtis) Dragoo, whose family consisted of eleven children. The father was five years old when he was brought by his family to Indiana and here he grew to manhood and purchased eighty acres of land near the town of Parker from the government, which he cleared and developed by long, persistent work, and which is still owned by the family. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Ripley county, Ohio and he devoted his life to farming. The mother of the subject of this memoir was also a native of Ohio.

Andrew C. Dragoo grew to manhood on the home farm and there he worked when a boy. He received a practical education in the common schools of his community. On June 15, 1871 he married Mary C. Baughn, a daughter of Lystra Baughn. To Mr. and Mrs. Dragoo were born seven children, namely: William Arthur, who is farming near Muncie, Indiana, married Gertrude Philip and they have two daughters; Frank Cameron, assistant cashier of the bank at Parker, Indiana, married Isca Cunningham, and they had three children, losing one; Charles W. died in infancy; Clara Alma, who married Edward Sipe, lives on the old homestead and they have two sons; Anna, born July 27, 1882, is at home; Inez O. married Russell Gabel, lives on one of the home farms, and they have three children; Susie died in infancy. The living children received good educational advantages and are well situated in life and well thought of in their respective communities.

Mr. Dragoo was one of the patriotic and courageous sons of the North who offered his services and life, if need be, to the government during the crisis of the early sixties, serving most faithfully as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during which time he contracted a disease that eventually caused his death half a century later, in 1912.

Mr. Dragoo devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and, being a persistent worker and a man of exceptionally sound judgment and wise foresight he prospered with advancing years, and he left his widow four well-improved, productive and valuable farms, a beautiful home and a comfortable competency. Fraternally, he belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons, and, ac-

cording to those who knew him best, he evidently made an effort to carry the sublime precepts of this time-honored lodge into his every-day life, for, like the one referred to in Holy Writ "he was a good man and just," charitable, hospitable, neighborly, scrupulously honest and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Mrs. Dragoo is a woman of many commendable qualities which have attracted to her a host of warm friends who delight in visiting her neatly furnished and attractive home in Parker.

PHILIP KABEL.

The character of a community is determined in a large measure by the lives of a comparatively few of its members. If its moral and intellectual status be good, if in a social way it is a pleasant place in which to reside, if its reputation for the integrity of its citizens has extended into other localities, it will be found that the standards set by the leading men have been high, and their influence such as to mould their characters and shape the lives of those with whom they mingle. In placing Philip Kabel, the able and popular cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Winchester, in the front rank of such men as referred to above, justice is rendered, a biographical fact recognized throughout Randolph county by those at all familiar with his life record. Although a quiet and unassuming man, with no ambition for public position or leadership, he has contributed much to the material and civic advancement of the community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life, have tended greatly to the moral standing of the circles in which he moves and have given him a reputation for integrity and correct conduct such as few achieve.

Mr. Kabel was born February 1, 1879, in Winchester, Indiana. He is a son of John and Rebecca (Mendenhall) Kabel, two sterling old families of this county, the grandparents on both sides of the house having emigrated from Germany to this state in an early day, and here became well established and influential. The paternal grandfather, Philip Kabel, was born in 1810, grew up in Germany and was educated there, and when twenty-two years old, in 1832, emigrated to the United States, locating first in Portland, Maine, later moved to Massachusetts, then to Ohio, and finally to Indiana. His death occurred in 1897. The maternal grandfather, Nathan Mendenhall, died when his daughter, Rebecca, was a small girl. She was

born in October, 1855, in Randolph county, where she grew to womanhood and was educated, and here she spent her life, dying December 22, 1898. John Kabel was born in this county in April, 1846, and here he grew to manhood and was educated; for many years he was a traveling salesman, later engaged extensively in the wholesale produce business, but is now living retired.

His wife was an active member of the Church of Christ, and was a woman of commendable Christian character, and had a host of friends. To these parents two children were born—Alonzo J., born March 5, 1876, who is manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in Winchester; and Philip, of this review.

Philip Kabel was reared in Winchester and here received his early education, graduating from the high school in 1896, then attended Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana. When a boy he spent considerable time on a farm, herding cattle, also worked in a factory, clerked in a store in Winchester and did a number of things in order to get a start in the business world. After leaving college he taught school for a period of eight years in Randolph county in a highly acceptable manner and was regarded as one of the county's leading educators, for he promulgated modern ideas in his work and was both an instructor and entertainer in the school room, but believing that the business world held greater opportunities for him he accepted a position as assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Winchester in 1906, and his work was so faithfully and conscientiously done that he was advanced to the responsible position of cashier at the death of the former cashier in 1909, the duties of which he is now discharging in a manner that not only reflects credit upon himself but is eminently satisfactory to the stockholders and patrons of this sound, conservative and popular institution. He is also a stockholder in the same. This is a state bank.

Mr. Kabel was married August 14, 1901, to Alice Reynard, who was born in Randolph county July 12, 1885, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of Elza and Martha (Adamson) Reynard, both natives of this county, also, and here they grew up and were married. The father survives, but the mother has been deceased some time.

The union of our subject and wife has been graced by the birth of two children—Martha Rebecca, born January 27, 1903, who is attending school; and Elbert Ivan, born November 15, 1910.

Mr. Kabel is active in local public affairs. In 1910 he was elected a member of the Winchester school board for a term of three years, and he did so much toward improving local educational conditions that he was re-

elected for another term in 1913. He is also a member of the Fountain Park Cemetery Board. He belongs to the National Geographical Society and the American Historical Association, having been elected to the latter as a result of his work on "The Underground Railroad." He has long been interested in the history of his native county, from its earliest days to the present, and is exceptionally well versed in the same. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

JAMES M. FLETCHER.

One of the well-known, influential and worthy citizens of Winchester, Randolph county, is James M. Fletcher, the present able and popular probate officer, who formerly served the county as sheriff and the city as marshal. He has proven himself to be a man of quick perception, broad ideas and honorable character, every ready to serve his community whose interests he has long had at heart, and the high esteem which is universally accorded him is therefore well deserved. He was for a number of years successfully engaged in the cooperage business here, his being one of the leading industries of our thriving county-seat. He is a man who is eminently deserving of special mention in the present historical and biographical work, both for what he is and for what he has accomplished for the community.

Mr. Fletcher was born May 20, 1856, in New Burlington, Clinton county, Ohio. He is a son of George and Nancy (Pomeroy) Fletcher. In 1865 the family moved from the Buckeye state to Muncie, Indiana, and after a few years they came on to Winchester, this county, where the family has ever since resided. The father was a cooper by trade, and here he established himself in his business and spent the rest of his life, as did also his wife, and they are buried in the cemetery here. Since that time James M. Fletcher, of this sketch, has remained a continuous resident of Randolph county. He received a common school education, and when a boy learned the cooper's trade under his father, who was skilled in every phase of the business, consequently, the son learned it right and became also a skilled artisan. He worked for some time for Henry Carter and Wysong Miller in Winchester. He then engaged in the cooperage business for himself until he was twenty-two years old, when he was elected city marshal, which office he held for a period of twelve years, his long incumbency being sufficient criterion of his exceptional ability, his careful attention to the city's well-being and to his popularity. In 1890 he was elected sheriff of

Randolph county, and, filling the office so satisfactorily was elected for a second term, thus serving in all four years, making one of the best officials the county has ever had, according to the consensus of opinion. After the expiration of his term of office he engaged with much success in private detective work. He then became probation officer and has continued to serve in that capacity for a period of nine years, or since 1904, giving the public his usual high-grade service and general satisfaction. He seems to be well qualified by nature for the duties of such offices as he has filled, being ready to grasp a situation in an instant and knowing what to do and having the courage to do it, besides he is broad-minded, capable, honest and persevering, always looking out for the best interests of the public.

Mr. Fletcher was one of the promoters of the Eastern Indiana Telephone system, of which company he has been a director for the past fifteen years, and has done much to make it a successful venture, this concern having grown to be a large and important institution.

He is a Republican in politics and active in party affairs, and has frequently served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Fletcher has been twice married, first, in May, 1878, to Ellen Deardorf, daughter of Lafayette and Jane Deardorf, of Winchester. To this union one daughter, Esther, was born; she is now the wife of Thomas M. Thornbury, of Winchester. The wife and mother was called to her rest in the fall of 1879. On April 30, 1881, Mr. Fletcher married Anna Doyle, daughter of Michael and Bridget Doyle, of Winchester, and to this union was born one child, May, who is at home.

Mr. Fletcher and family affiliate with the Presbyterian church, although they are not members of the same. The family home is at 235 South Main street, Winchester, Indiana.

FREDERICK S. CALDWELL.

Frederick S. Caldwell, of Winchester, at present a member of the appellate court of Indiana, was born at Long Bottom, Ohio, January 17, 1862. He was educated in the district schools of that state, and in 1885 he was graduated from the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, receiving the highest class honors, and was made valedictorian of his class. In 1882, when but twenty years of age, he was chosen as principal of the schools at New Amsterdam, Harrison county, Indiana, where he served with marked

success for two years. In August, 1885, having already received a state license in Ohio, he came to Winchester and was chosen principal of the city schools. Later he secured a state license in Indiana, the youngest applicant ever receiving such license in the state up to that time.

He taught continuously for a period of six years as principal of the Winchester schools, and was then chosen superintendent, but retired at the end of one year to take up the practice of law, a subject to which he had devoted studious energy, both day and night, for several years.

In 1892 Mr. Caldwell formed a law partnership with Wesley W. Canada, now United States consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico. In 1897 he became a law partner of Mr. A. L. Nichols, whose term as county clerk had then expired, and in 1899 he joined with Hon. James S. Engle, present circuit judge, which partnership lasted until Mr. Engle assumed his duties, five years ago. He was then for about a year associated with Mr. Walter S. Parry in the practice.

In 1886, at Long Bottom, Ohio, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Stewart. To this union were born two daughters, namely: Bernice Stewart Caldwell, now the wife of Fred Tucker, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Gladys Lucile Caldwell, now the wife of Harry Oliver, of Winchester.

In the spring of 1912 Mr. Caldwell became a candidate for supreme judge before the Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis. While defeated in that race, yet so highly was he esteemed by those with whom he came in contact, and particularly so well impressed with him was Governor Samuel M. Ralston, that he resolved to know him better. To this end Judge Caldwell was chosen as one of the governor's legal advisers to pass upon the enactments of the General Assembly of 1913. A vacancy occurring on the appellate bench on the first of September, 1913, Governor Ralston appointed Judge Caldwell to the position. On March 19, 1914, he was nominated by acclamation at the Democratic State convention to continue in the same office.

Judge Caldwell is accredited by his friends as being a very eminent lawyer and judge of the law. To its study he has brought a clear, analytical mind; keen in the discernment of complicated problems and especially endowed with that temperament so desirable in a judicial capacity.

Since 1892 Judge Caldwell has been active in each and every campaign, speaking throughout eastern Indiana. He wins favor with men of all political parties, because of his attitude of fairness and the manifest conviction in his own political principles. He is also popular as a speaker on educational, fraternal and religious matters, and is a favorite at family reunions.

Mr. Caldwell is a member of the Disciples church, and for many years has taught a Sunday school class of men and women, enrolling more than a hundred members. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Masons, all of Winchester.

Among his colleagues on the appellate bench, Judge Caldwell is held in high esteem and some very important cases have been turned over to him on which to prepare the opinions. They regard his briefs as models of precision, and when knotty problems come up for solution he is not satisfied until he gets to the bottom, and knows the whole law pertaining to any set of circumstances.

Judge Caldwell's democracy has been subjected to the acid test, for he has long resided in a county normally Republican by twenty-five hundred majority, yet the fervor of his Jeffersonian principles has undergone no abatement. Equality before the law for all men is an axiom he backs up with manly vigor. Judge Caldwell's friends take great satisfaction in his elevation to the bench, and all voice the sentiment that his career may be extended through the coming years, that he may prove his worth to his state.

CHARLES L. BOTKIN, M. D.

Conspicuous among the younger physicians of Randolph county is Dr. Charles L. Botkin, of Farmland, a worthy representative of one of our sterling old families, members of which have long made their influence felt for the general upbuilding of this locality. The Doctor has led a well-regulated life, thereby gaining the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come into contact.

Doctor Botkin was born in Randolph county July 6, 1878. He is a son of Thomas W. and Mary E. (Irvin) Botkin, the mother a daughter of Lafayette Irvin. The Doctor had two brothers, namely: John L., a farmer in this county, married Suda Cheesman, and they have two children, Marvin T., born in 1897, and Harold D., born in 1899. The other brother, Clyde E., now deceased, was a physican at Parker City, was graduated from the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, with the class of 1907, after which he at once took up the practice of medicine at Parker City, and was making a great success. His death occurred here in 1910, at the early age of twenty-eight years. He married Ruby Wood, a daughter of Henry F. Wood, the present county auditor.

Thomas W Botkin, father of our subject, was born in Randolph county

and here he has spent his life, being now sixty-nine years old. He, too, is a physician, his name having long been a household word throughout the county. He has practiced for a period of forty-five years, principally at Farmland. He was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and, subsequently, took a post-graduate course in a Chicago medical school. He was a soldier in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war.

Dr. John W. Botkin, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was also born and reared in Randolph county. He was the first of the Doctor Botkins here, having been also a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He began practicing medicine at the age of twenty years and continued with uninterrupted success until the day of his death, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was one of the leading pioneer physicians of this section of the state, and was hailed as a leader among his professional brethren and was popular with all who knew him. His father was from North Carolina, and was one of the very earliest settlers in this part of Indiana. He was a sterling type of frontiersmen. The mother's people, the Irvins, also hailed from North Carolina, but she was born in Indiana. Her mother came from North Carolina to Kentucky, thence to Indiana. The great-grandfather of our subject took up a very large tract of land from the government.

Dr. Charles L. Botkin received his early education in the Winchester high school, then was a pupil at the Indianapolis Business College, after which he entered the Indiana Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1904. He then spent a year and a half in the Deaconess Hospital, Indianapolis, as senior house surgeon, then took up the practice of medicine in Farmland, March 1, 1906, and here he has remained to the present time. He seems to have inherited many of the peculiar attributes of head and heart necessary to the success and popularity of the general physician and surgeon.

Doctor Botkin was married April 19, 1910, to Myrtle Garrett, a daughter of Fremont and Adaline (Trueblood) Garrett, a prominent lawyer of Randolph county, whose family consisted of three daughters and one son, namely: Edna, married Walter Ziegler, a salesman, of Toledo, Ohio, nad they have four children; Nellie is the wife of J. D. Barger, a groceryman, of Ridgeville, and they have one son, James; Arthur, of Cleveland, Ohio, is with the Multigraph Sales Company, is married and has seven children; Myrtle, wife of Doctor Botkin. Mrs. Botkin's mother, Adaline Trueblood, was the daughter of Jonathan Trueblood, who was a native of North Carolina. The parents of the above named children are both deceased.

Politically, Doctor Botkin is a Republican. Fraternally, he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, is a Knights Templar, and he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

DANIEL W. GROVE.

The gentleman of whom the biographer now writes is widely known as one of the honored citizens of Randolph county, for Mr. Grove has been actively identified with the agricultural interests of Monroe township. His well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his own business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him prosperity, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by the man of energy and ambition, who is not afraid of work and who has the "nerve" to continue his labors, even in the face of seemingly discouraging circumstances.

Daniel W. Grove was born in Monroe township, Randolph county, September 6, 1857. He is a son of David H. and Susan A. (Hill) Groves, to whom eight children were born, only Daniel W., of this review, and John B. are living at this writing; the latter lives near Redkey, Indiana; he married Flora Ludwick, and they have one child, Etta.

David H. Grove was born in West Virginia, from which state he moved to Ohio with his father, where he was married, and from there moved to Indiana in the early fifties, and bought a farm between Parker and Farmland, which he later sold and moved to the farm in Monroe township in 1866, which place is owned and occupied by his son, Daniel W., of this sketch. The elder Grove was a successful agriculturist and stock raiser and provided well for his family. His death occurred in 1901. The paternal grandfather was also a native of West Virginia, from which state he removed to Clinton county, Ohio, where he bought a farm, but subsequently moved to Indiana, purchasing another farm, on which he spent most of his subsequent life, dying in September, 1876. The elder Grove went back to Ohio and spent nine years. He followed merchandising at Redkey for a period of seven years. The mother of our subject was left an orphan at an early age, and little is known of her family history.

Daniel W. Grove was reared on the home farm and he received his education in the public schools. On December 14, 1879, he married Martha E. Hupp, a daughter of Samuel Hupp, who is now living in Parker at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. His family consisted of six sons and

two daughters, namely: Earl H., who is engaged in the oil business near Parker, married Luella Ulhom, and they have one son; Herbert P., of Parker, married Julia Life, and they have two daughters; Charles E. married Mary Hafkameyer, and is living on a farm; Opal, who lives in Parker, Indiana, is the wife of Hovey James, a machinist; David H., of Detroit, Michigan, married Stella Kelley. He is also a machinist by trade; Marce H. married Neva Joy, and they live on a farm; Lawrence, at home; and Martha E., wife of Mr. Grove.

Daniel W. Grove has devoted his life successfully to agricultural pursuits, now owning a large and well-cultivated farm, where he carries on general farming and stock raising, and on which stands an excellent set of buildings.

Like the rest of the family, Mr. Grove is a Republican in politics, and he has been a loyal supporter of the same. He has been township trustee during the past six years, filling the office in a manner that has won the hearty appreciation of all concerned. He was very largely instrumental in securing for the town of Parker the magnificent new school house, one of the finest in the county, one that would be a credit to a town much larger than this and which will long be of service to the community. Mr. Grove is to be heartily commended for his efforts in this direction.

HARRY I. DROLLINGER.

One of the progressive, talented and most promising of the younger journalists of the section of the Hoosier state of which this biographical compendium treats is Harry I. Drollinger, editor and owner of *The Ridgeville Star,* and one of the influential young men of Randolph county. He seems to be the possessor of all the peculiar attributes that go to make up the successful newspaper man, and, being uniformly fair and courteous with his numerous patrons, he has the good will and respect of all who know or have dealings with him.

Mr. Drollinger was born in Roann, Wabash county, Indiana, July 25, 1890. He is a son of Martin Van Buren and Celia A. (Belden) Drollinger, and is one of a family of twelve children, namely: Vadia died at the age of thirty-five, leaving a husband and four children; Aaron, a farmer and stockman of Arkansas, is a widower and has two sons; Rose, of Roann, married Marion Miller, a farmer and stock buyer, and their union has been without issue; Leander, a farmer of Wabash county, married Bessie Appleman, and

they have one child; William, a farmer of Wabash county, married Bessie Swisher, and they have three sons; Irwin died when he was four years old; Eva, of Albany, Indiana, married Milton S. Bolerjack, owner of *The Albany Chronicle,* and they have one son; Grace, of Fort Wayne, is the widow of Edward Quick, a guard at the state prison, who was killed by a trusty; Marie died in infancy; Grover was next in order of birth; Harry I., of this review; Clyde, of Saratoga, owns and edits *The Independent,* and he enjoys the distinction of being what is doubtless the youngest editor in Indiana; he took charge of a paper when seventeen years old, formerly owning a paper at Bryan, then purchased the one at Saratoga; he is a practical newspaper man, started at the bottom of the ladder, and the future holds much of promise for him, as it does our subject.

The father, Martin V. Drollinger, was reared on the farm and received a meager education in the early-day schools. He devoted his life successfully to general farming and stock raising, rearing his large family in comfort and respectability on the old home place and gave them proper educational advantages. He was born in Ohio, but was brought by his parents to Indiana when an infant, the family locating on a three-hundred-acre tract which our subject's paternal grandfather had taken up from the government, which he cleared, erected a log cabin and began life here in typical pioneer fashion, and in due course of time had one of the best farms and most comfortable homes in the township. His son, Martin V., became owner of this place, which he conducted in such a skillful manner that it retained its original fertility. The death of Martin V. Drollinger occurred in Fort Wayne October 27, 1911. His widow still survives, being now advanced in years. Like her honored husband before her, she has a host of warm friends in Randolph county.

Harry I. Drollinger grew to manhood on the home farm and there assisted with the general work when a boy, and he received his education in the public schools of Fort Wayne, which has been greatly supplemented in after years by wide home reading and by contact with the business world.

Our subject was married February 16, 1912, to Hattie Stiek, a daughter of Samuel and Eunice Stiek, a highly respected family of Randolph county, where Mrs. Drollinger grew to womanhood and received her education in the public schools. Her father was a cabinet manufacturer.

To our subject and wife one child, a daughter, was born on January 1, 1913, who bears the name of Marie Dolores.

Mr. Drollinger took up the newspaper business when a boy and has mastered the various departments of the same. He has owned and pub-

lished *The Ridgeville Star* for four years and has made his paper a moulder of public opinion in this vicinity and a factor for good, upholding whatever tends to promote the best interests of the township and county. His paper is rapidly increasing in circulation, and it is a valuable news dispenser as well as advertising medium, and is up-to-date from a mechanical standpoint; its proprietor, being an uncompromising Democrat, it has done much for the success of the party in this section of the state.

ALBERT C. GADDIS.

One of the farmers of West River township, who has carefully studied agricultural conditions for a half century and has profited thereby is Albert C. Gaddis, a worthy native son of Randolph county. He was born in the above-named township and county October 28, 1844, and is a son of Elisha P. and Lydia (Macy) Gaddis, and is one of eleven children, namely: T. W., Mrs. Sarah A. Harris, Albert C., of this sketch; Allen died in youth; Warren also died in early life; Mrs. Nancy E. Shoemaker, Mrs. Phoebe E. Marshall, deceased; Hiram A., Mrs. Caroline Tague died at the age of forty years; Austin S. is deceased, and Mrs. Nora E. Barker.

The father of the above-named children was born in Pennsylvania, but was only six years old when his parents brought him to Ohio. He subsequently removed to Indiana, located in Randolph county, where he married Lydia Macy and here established the future home of the family and devoted his life successfully to farming. His death occurred in 1886, his widow surviving until 1907. Her parents came to this locality from North Carolina.

Albert C. Gaddis grew to manhood on the home farm and received his education in the rural schools of his neighborhood. On March 31, 1878, he married Clara Evolen Hunt, a daughter of Lewis W. Hunt, whose family consisted of five chidren. Mr. Hunt established his home on a farm in West River township, where Mrs. Gaddis grew to womanhood and was educated in the common schools.

Mr. Gaddis has only one child, Myrtle A., who was born January 25, 1879, and she grew to womanhood and was educated in her native community; she married James L. Tullis, a farmer, and they have two children, Clara N. and Albert Harvey.

In May, 1864, Mr. Gaddis enlisted for service in the Union army in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served one hundred days and was honorably discharged. He has

ALBERT C. GADDIS, MRS. CLARA E. GADDIS, JAMES L. TULLIS, MRS. MYRTLE A. TULLIS, ALBERT HARVEY TULLIS, CLARA ANN TULLIS.

devoted his life to general farming, and has lived on and operated the home farm since 1881, keeping it well-improved and under a fine state of cultivation, carrying on general farming and stock raising in a manner that has stamped him as equal to our best husbandmen. He has kept the buildings well repaired, and a good grade of live stock is always to be seen about his place.

Politically, he is a Republican.

JAMES ADAMSON.

One of the farmers of West River township, Randolph county, who has the sagacity to grasp properly present-day conditions and to profit by this insight is James Adamson, a scion of one of the oldest and best-known families of the locality of which this history treats. He was born in the above-named township and county January 14, 1844. He is a son of John and Phoebe (Spray) Adamson, the father born in West River township and the mother was a native of North Carolina, from which state she came with her people first to Ohio, later to Indiana. Our subject's grandfather, Abraham Adamson, was twice married, first to a Miss Puckett, by whom two children were born, and secondly to Nancy Botkin, which union resulted in the birth of eight children. John Adamson married Phoebe Spray, and they had nine children, namely: James, our subject; Sarah, Martha, Abraham, Samuel, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Mary, George. His first wife died in 1872, and subject's father married second to Mary Ann McFarland, a native of Jay county, and they had two children, Edward and Annie. John Adamson died in 1889. He was a farmer through life.

James Adamson was reared on the home farm, where he found plenty of hard work to do, for a half century ago, when he was a boy, everybody worked clearing and developing farms. He received the usual education for those days, which was not by any means extensive, but, like most of the people of that period, he added to his early training by contact with the world and by home reading, and is now a very well informed man in a general way. When the Civil war came on he enlisted in Company D, of the famous Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years faithfully for the Union, seeing much hard service and taking part in engagements at Richmond, Kentucky, Alexandria, Louisiana and Blakeley, Alabama. He was mustered out at Mobile, Alabama, July 5, 1865. He then returned home and took up farming.

Mr. Adamson has devoted his life to general farming and stock raising, and has met with success all along the line. He is now owner of a productive and finely-improved farm of fifty-five acres in West River township, on which is to be seen an attractive and neatly furnished home and substantial outbuildings, and here also may be found from year to year large numbers of a good grade of livestock. His farm equals any of his neighbors' places in every respect, and he is one of the best citizens of his community, according to his neighbors.

Mr. Adamson was married twice, first, to Sarah Bussear, August 4, 1867, and her death occurred December 31, 1878. Three children were born to this union, namely: Jesse Albert, a real estate dealer in New Mexico, who is married and whose family consisted of seven children, four of whom survive; Franklin James, who lived at Dunkirk, died at the age of forty years, leaving a widow and three children, the date of his death being August 10, 1909. John James, the youngest of the three children, was born May 15, 1872, lives in Oklahoma; his wife is deceased; they had no children. Our subject's second wife was Sarah Ward, a widow, and to her union with Mr. Adamson one child has been born, Mable Ashton, whose birth occurred October 28, 1886. She married John Marion Ogle, an osteopathic doctor, and they live in Kirksville, Missouri, the home of osteopathy; they have one child, Mary Elizabeth. Mrs. Adamson was formerly Sarah Elizabeth Ashton. She was born in Columbus, Ohio, August 5, 1851. Her parents were born in England. The father, William Ashton, was a civil engineer, one of the contracts with which he was connected was the tunnel under the Thames. He married Mary Ann Copcutt in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England, March 27, 1843. The next year, after a voyage of six weeks, they landed in New York, where Mrs. Ashton had relatives. The voyage was so trying on her constitution they never returned to their native shore. Mr. Ashton became a citizen of the United States, settling first in Columbus, Ohio. Here they became Protestants and were identified with the Presbyterian denomination. In 1853 they came to Winchester, Indiana, where they resided the remaining years of life. They had ten children, namely: Miles Anthony, George Barber, Sarah Elizabeth, Frances, Thomas Jobie, William E., Simeon Lucas, and Mary Hanna. Two girls died in infancy. Mrs. Adamson received her education in the Winchester schools and is one of the "Old Seminary Girls." Two children were born to Mrs. Adamson and her first husband, Perry Ward, namely: Emma Florence married Nelson Hiatt, and they have two children, Hildreth and Delmas Edmond; and Emmett Adney married Ella Smithson, and they have two

children, Ralph S. and John Kenneth. Emma and Emmett are residents of Knightstown, Indiana. Mr. Hiatt is superintendent of the light and water plants, and Mr. Ward is a leading harness merchant.

Mr. Adamson has always been a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, holding the office of commander for five terms in the Frank Jones Post.

JAMES E. ASHWILL.

Winchester is the home of a number of gentlemen who have labored most industriously during their early years and are now spending their old age quietly and in the midst of plenty as a result of their former industry. They are men who helped redeem the virgin soil of this section of the Hoosier state and render this one of the thriving and valuable counties of the state. Such a man is James E. Ashwill, who, like many of our older citizens, came from the great Buckeye state to spend the best part of their years with us, benefiting thereby both themselves and us; and we are glad that they have done well from a material viewpoint and can take things easy.

Mr. Ashwill was born in Marion county, Ohio, May 6, 1843. He is a son of William and Susan (Bennett) Ashwill, and is one of a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter survive at this writing. In 1844 he came, with his parents, to Indiana, locating at Centerville, Wayne county, remaining there two years, after which he moved to Benton, Elkhart county, and in 1852 came to Winchester. On August 4, 1864, he proved his courage and patriotism by enlisting in Company F, One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Smuck, and saw considerable hard service, having fought in the battles of Nashville, Stone River, Franklin, Clifton, Fort Fisher, Fort Smith, Fort Anderson, Towns Creek and Wilmington. After the battle of Wilmington he was in the hospital for several weeks, again joining his regiment at Goldsborough, and continuing on the Butler expedition after Johnson until the surrender, which virtually ended the war. He was transferred to Greensborough, North Carolina, from which place he was mustered out of the service, July 11, 1865, and returned to Randolph county, his former home, and engaged in farming until the fall of 1910, when he removed to Winchester, where he now has a pleasant home.

Mr. Ashwill was married July 19, 1866, to Susan Martin, daughter of Elisha and Susan (Kelley) Martin, of Winchester. To this union were born four children, one son and three daughters, namely: Charles E., of Seattle,

Washington; Estella Duvall, of Washington, D. C.; Maud S. Curry; and Mabel Ross, of Winchester.

Mr. Ashwill is a Republican in politics, a member of Nelson Trusler Post No. 60, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Men's Bible Class of the First Presbyterian church.

DAVID E. BARKER.

Endowed with a liberal share of good common sense and possessing sound judgment, backed by a well-founded purpose to succeed, David E. Barker, proprietor of a well patronized harness store at Modoc, Randolph county, has labored with the object primarily in view of making a good home for himself and family and acquiring a competency for his declining years.

Mr. Barker was born near Farmland, Randolph county, September 5, 1865. He is a son of Jacob M. and Laura A. (Macy) Barker. The father was born on a farm near Farmland September 26, 1846, his people being early settlers of this locality, coming here when the land was little improved. Here the father grew to manhood, assisting in the early settlement and development of the town of Farmland, locating there in 1852, when six years old. Here he received a meager education in the old-time schools and was married. He devoted his early life successfully to the harness business, and is one of the township's highly respected citizens. The mother of our subject was born in Henry county, Indiana, and her death occurred in April, 1898.

Seven children were born to Jacob M. Barker and wife, named as follows: David E., of this sketch, is the oldest; Samuel M., a harness maker, of Farmland, and has seven children; Nancy P. died in infancy; Pearl also died in infancy; Leo, who is conducting an elevator in Farmland, married Media Wagner; Nina May married William P Glass, a tent maker, of Dayton, Ohio; Letta B. married Clyde Burrows, a rural mail carrier out of Farmland, and they had three children; John, now deceased.

David E. Barker was reared in the community of his birth, and he received his education in the common schools of Farmland. When ten years of age, he commenced learning the harness maker's trade under his father, and became quite proficient in the same when young in years. In 1889 he established a harness shop in Modoc, which he still conducts. He was successful from the first, and his business has grown steadily, for he has a wide reputation as a conscientious and skilled workman, and he handles a good

grade of material. Many of his patrons come from remote parts of the county. He keeps all kinds of harness and leather goods.

Mr. Barker has been twice married, first, to Nannie A. Flood, whose death occurred after nearly four years of married life. Mr. Barker subsequently married Mrs. Nora E. Thomas, who was born August 9, 1864, and was reared on the old homestead, one mile east of where the town of Modoc was afterwards located. She was the daughter of Elisha and Lydia (Macy) Gaddis. The father came to this locality from Ohio in the early settling of this part of the county. The mother spent her entire life in Randolph county, Indiana. They were the parents of eleven children, namely: Thomas William, of Huntsville; Sarah A. Harris, deceased; Albert C., of near Modoc; Allen, deceased; Warren, deceased; Nancy E. Shoemaker, of near Modoc; Hiram A., grain dealer of Modoc; Phoebe E. Marshal, deceased; Austin S., deceased; Caroline Teage, deceased; and Nora E., our subject's wife. Mrs. Barker was first married October 10, 1886, to James Thomas, and to this union two children were born: Opal died in infancy; Otis R., born September 21, 1888, and is engineer in the flouring mill at Modoc. He married Ival Bennett, and three children have been born to them, Kenneth, Juanita and Valaria.

To our subject and wife four children have been born, namely: Guy died when four years of age; Lena Odell, born January 12, 1894, married Leonard Darah, and they have one child; Lucile Esther, born July 12, 1898, is preparing for a teacher; Cleo, born September 19, 1903, is the youngest.

Politically, Mr. Barker is an independent, Abe Lincoln Republican, and a stanch fighter of political graft and corruption. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his family attend the Methodist and United Brethren churches, there being no Christian church there. He served very acceptably as town treasurer for a period of ten years.

CHARLES A. FIELDS.

Who can measure the results of a life work, especially such a life work as that of the venerable and honored minister of the gospel whose name forms the caption of this sketch? The practice of his life has been not to condemn but to aid, devoting his best energies to the uplifting of humanity, and the world is better and brighter because he has lived in it, and the spirit of his work will continue to abide as the deep undercurrent of a mighty stream, noiseless but irresistable, his wholesome influence pervading the

world like the scent of flowers. He possessed rare ability as a pulpit orator and is a well-informed man, his reading having covered the wide realms of science, art, history and classical literature. He has a quick eye for the beautiful, the heroic, the true, the purposeful. He has found all manifestations of Mother Nature interesting, genuine, restful, always the same—finds solace for the ills of life in the repose and sympathy of her solitudes. He is a versatile, thoroughly self-educated, self-made man, having left unexplored no branch of true culture, truly one of Nature's noblemen.

Mr. Fields was born in Hawkins county, Butcher's valley, Tennessee, December 2, 1830. He is a son of Martin and Margaret (Maness) Fields, and they had nine sons and two daughters. Only two of these children now survive, our subject and William H.

Martin Fields, the father, was born in North Carolina, from which state he moved into Tennessee in a very early day, then came on to Indiana shortly after the birth of our subject. He was a gunsmith by trade, also followed farming. He spent the latter part of his life on a farm in Jackson township, Randolph county, dying there in 1850, and was buried in Ward township. His wife was born in Tennessee and there grew to womanhood. She died in Randolph county, Indiana, in 1840.

Charles A. Fields grew to manhood on the farm in this county and he received his education in the old-time local schools and by continuous home reading and study in later life. Early in young manhood he began preaching in the United Brethren church, was ordained in Allen county, Indiana, and preached under the auspices of the Auglaise conference in Indiana and Ohio, in the pioneer days, when the mail was carried on horseback from Winchester to Fort Wayne, and the carrier often slept in a tree to keep out of harm's way by the wolves. Our subject was in Indianapolis in 1847, when the future metropolis was only an acre in extent. He performed a great service to the people of the early times and endured many hardships and privations in order to carry help and the gospel to the needy, but he never complained, regarding it as a great privilege to be thus called to follow in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene. He was always an earnest, forceful and not infrequently truly eloquent pulpit orator, and well versed in the Bible.

Mr. Fields was married April 15, 1851, to Sarah Diehl, a native of Ohio, and to this union the following children were born, namely: W. S., a real estate dealer of Gas City, Indiana, married Minerva Baker, and they have six children, having lost two by death; Etta is the wife of W. H. Fraze, a farmer of Union City, Indiana, and they had thirteen children, two of whom are deceased; Rumina married Samuel Sipe, a contractor of Gas City,

and they have five sons and one daughter, and they lost one son and one daughter; E. L. is engaged in the lumber business at Shreveport, Louisiana, married Ida Ross, and they have three children; Eli A., who lives at Saratoga, is a prominent business man and influential citizen of that vicinity, owning three hundred acres of well improved and valuable land, and a large saw mill, being extensively engaged in the manufacture of hardwood lumber; he married Clara Lollar, of Saratoga, a daughter of Joseph W. Lollar, a successful farmer of Ward township, where Mrs. Fields grew to womanhood and was educated. To Eli A. Fields and wife the following children have been born: Hazel, Merritt, Constance died in youth; Noble, Richard and Carol. William M. Fields, son of the subject of this sketch, is a contractor and builder at Richmond, Indiana; he married Cora Ballard, and they have one child.

Charles A. Fields is now living retired in his cozy home in Union City, this county, where he is highly esteemed by all classes. It is a fact worthy of mention here that when seventy-five years of age he verified tax titles of transfers that were made when he was thirteen years old. He has passed his eighty-third milestone, and is a grand old man, eminently deserving of the high esteem in which he is universally held.

CHARLES H. LENNON.

Charles H. Lennon was born August 16, 1869, in Winchester, Randolph county, and here he has been pleased to spend his life, contending that home was good enough. He is a son of Dennis and Susan (Martin) Lennon. The father was born in Ireland and the mother in Pennsylvania. The elder Lennon emigrated from the Emerald Isle to the United States when a young man, landing in New York City, where he remained a few months, then came to Winchester, Indiana, where he established the future home of the family, and here spent the rest of his active life engaged in railroading. He and his wife are now living retired from the active duties of life. She came to this city when a young girl with her family from Pennsylvania and here met and married Mr. Lennon.

Charles H. Lennon was reared in Winchester, spending his boyhood much like that of other town boys of his time. He received his education in the public schools. He began life for himself by railroading, which he followed for about four years, then became connected with the bridge construction builders of the Big Four railroad, and this line of work he followed

for about thirteen years, during which he gave eminent satisfaction and mastered the ins and outs of the work. In 1901 he began the business of building and contracting in Winchester, and has been engaged in this line of endeavor continuously to the present time, during which he has erected some of the best public and private buildings and residences in the city. His reputation for prompt and high grade work is widespread, and his services are in great demand. He carries on an extensive work all over this section of the state. He keeps fully abreast of the times in all that pertains to the building world, and is well equipped in every respect for his work. He contracts to complete buildings from cellar to roof. He always has many contracts in surrounding towns and counties. He has a beautiful residence and is one of our substantial citizens.

Mr. Lennon is a Republican in politics, and is more or less active in public affairs. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Encampment, and the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On October 13, 1889, Mr. Lennon was married to Viola Hodson, a daughter of Stephen R. and Eliza (Ellis) Hodson, of Geneva, Adams county, Indiana, and to this union the following children have been born, namely: Ava, George, Thelma, Ida and Will, twins, and Ralph, all at home with their parents.

CHARLES W. PIERCE.

The chief characteristics of Charles W. Pierce, one of the best-known business men of Union City, Randolph county, are keenness of perception, an unflagging energy, honesty of purpose and motive and every-day common sense, which have enabled him not only to advance his own interests, but also largely contribute to the moral and material advancement of the locality. He worked his way from a modest beginning, having started on his career, "a youth to fortune and to fame unknown," and step by step has risen to a position of no mean importance, by his individual efforts, which have been practically unaided, which fact renders him the more worthy of the praise that is freely accorded him by his fellow-men, his life having been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the honorable and systematic methods he has ever employed are commended to others, if they court the goddess, Success.

Mr. Pierce was born in New York City January 12, 1835. He is a son of Levi Pierce and wife, and a descendant of Capt. Michael Pierce,

who emigrated to America about the year 1645, locating in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1656, removing the following year to Scituate, where he lived until he met an untimely death, in 1662. He was born in England in 1615, was twice married, his last wife being Mrs. Anna James, of Hingham, later of Scituate. She was killed by the Indians Sunday, March 26, 1676. The following were the Captain's children: Persis, Benjamin, John, Ephraim, Eliza, Deborah, Anna, Abijah, Ruth and Abigail. The present Pierce family, so numerous throughout the United States, is directly descended from the above-named children.

Levi Pierce, father of our subject, was born in Rehoboth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, and was brought up on his father's farm. When nineteen years of age he became dissatisfied with farm life and started for the city of Providence, Rhode Island, much against the wishes of his father. There he soon mastered the trade of a mason and in a short time became a contractor and builder, erecting the first factory near Providence. Later he engaged in the livery business; selling that out, he next started in the manufacture of clothing, which grew to large proportions, and he became a wealthy man, and owned two schooners which he loaded with clothing and shipped to the South. Soon afterwards he went west, taking with him his son, Franklin F. During their absence the family moved to Buffalo, New York, making the trip on a canal boat. Soon after the family had settled in their new home, news came to them, in the year 1838, that the father was dead. As Franklin F. never returned it was supposed that he, too, was dead. Mr. Pierce was a man of fine personal appearance, kind-hearted and generous, fond of his family and was an excellent provider, and he gave his children every advantage possible. He was born June 8, 1797. On March 9, 1818, he married Betsey S. Wheeler, who was born in 1800, and died February 23, 1881. His death is supposed to have occurred in 1838. The following children were born to them: Charles W., of this sketch; Levi L., born November 18, 1830, married Ellen E. Wright; Elizabeth S., born March 22, 1822, married in Buffalo, New York, December 16, 1840, to Cortland Philip Livingston Butler, who was born March 8, 1813. Levi Pierce was a son of Isaac Pierce, born September 12, 1763, who married on October 7, 1782, Anna Fitch, a daughter of Capt. Amos Fitch, of Swansea, who was born March 1, 1763, and died November 15, 1809, and is buried in the Pierce cemetery in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was married a second time, November 1, 1810, by Elder Preserve Pierce, to Polly Brown, who was born August 21, 1789, and who died March 10, 1838. His third wife was Elizabeth Carpenter. Isaac Pierce resided at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where his

death occurred November 26, 1849. The following were his children: Hannah Hiram W., Lyman, Nancy, Isaac, Mahala, Angia, Levi, Mary A. Waterman, Betsey, Poly, Jeremiah B., Delana, Laura A., Sophronia, Cyrus and Holiness—eighteen in all.

Isaac Pierce, son of Nathan Pierce, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1763, and always resided in that town and within four miles of the place of his birth. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war for a short time, when but sixteen years of age, at the time the British were in Newport. After his marriage he lived a short time with his grandfather, Michael Pierce, at the end of a year returning to his father's farm, where he passed the remainder of his days. He reared a large family in comfort, being a man of industry, and kept out of debt. When he was a boy there was not a vehicle in the town of Rehoboth—everybody rode on horseback. There were a few heavy, clumsy ox-carts, built after the English pattern. He often went to church with an ox-team and wagon. He was a man of good sound sense and judgment. When eighteen years of age he joined his father's church, but at the age of twenty-five he was excommunicated from the society, because he went twice to hear a Universalist preacher.

Rev. Nathan Pierce was a son of Michael Pierce, born February 21, 1716, married on October 6, 1736, Lydia Martin, who was born July 17, 1718, and she died December 21, 1798. She was a daughter of Ephraim Martin and was a remarkably smart woman. His death occurred April 14, 1793. She was from Barrington, Rhode Island, was noted for her learning and personal attractiveness, and she gave her husband much assistance in his work as a Baptist minister, he having preached for forty years in one church. He was succeeded by his son, Rev. Preserve Pierce, who also preached in the same pulpit for a period of forty years, a remarkable record for father and son, which, perhaps, is not paralleled throughout the country. The church is still known as the Pierce meeting-house. The following children were born to Nathan Pierce and wife: Freelove, Nathan, Jr., Benjamin, Pardon, Mary, Martin, Judah, Hezekiah, Peleg, Preserve, Isaac, Chloe, Lydia, David and Joseph. Michael Pierce, mentioned above, was born April 24, 1692, married Judith Ellis, a daughter of Judge Ellis, and she was born in 1686, died October 6, 1744. His death occurred October 18, 1786, at the age of ninety-four years. He resided at Warwick, Rhode Island; Swansea and Rehoboth, Massachusetts. His children were Ephraim, Wheeler, Nathan, Mary, Judith, Michael, Job, Caleb and Joshua. Michael Pierce was a son of Ephraim, the third, who was born in 1674, married Mary Law, and they

lived at Rehoboth and Swansea, Massachusetts. Their children were Michael, David, Elizabeth, Mary, Clothier and Ephraim.

Ephraim Pierce, Jr., was the son of Ephraim, Sr., who married Hannah Holbrook. He moved to Warwick, Rhode Island, from Weymouth, Massachusetts, where his first child was born, and according to the town records was called Isricum. On May 3, 1681, he was made a freeman of the colony from Providence. His will was dated July 18, 1718, and was proved in Warwick, September 23, 1719. His death occurred September 14, 1719, and his wife died the same year. Ephraim Pierce, the first, was a son of Capt. Michael Pierce, mentioned at the outset of this article.

Charles W. Pierce, the immediate subject of this sketch, received a practical education in the public schools, and when a boy he started out in the business world. He came to Union City, Indiana, in 1865 and bought a farm and soon had a good foothold. In 1875 he began in the grain and elevator business at Union City, which is still operated, having attained very large proportions, gradually growing from a small beginning. The company was first incorporated in 1899, and again in 1905. Today the Pierce Elevator Company is one of the best known in northern Indiana. Mr. Pierce is also owner of one thousand acres of valuable and productive farming land, all in the vicinity of Union City, the farthest being only seven miles away. He manages all these farms himself, visiting them several times each week. He owns one-third interest in the Pierce Elevator Company. He deserves a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished, starting with nothing and is now one of the substantial and influential citizens of Randolph county.

Charles W. Pierce is independent in politics, and he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for a period of fifty years. He was married, first, to Emma Haddock, whose death occurred March 12, 1874. To this union the following children were born: Mary C., who married William R. Craven, of Dayton, Ohio, he being vice-president and general manager of the Dayton Savings and Trust Company, where an extensive business is carried on and more than fifteen clerks are employed. Mrs. Craven received her education in the common schools and in DePauw University. They have one child, Dorothy Craven, now about seventeen years of age. Clarence Stewart Pierce was born in Randolph county, December 9, 1870, married Bertha Prior in March, 1894. She is a step-daughter of Charles Prior. She finished her education in the college at Oxford, Ohio. Their children are Charles Stewart Pierce, Jr., born February 6, 1895, was graduated from the high school and passed his first year at Ann Arbor, in the

University of Michigan. Mary Almeda Pierce was born July 18, 1897, is now in high school.

Clarence S. Pierce was elected mayor of Union City in 1898 and was elected to the legislature of Indiana from Randolph county, in 1912, serving in the session of 1913 where he made his influence felt for the general good of his locality and the entire state and won the hearty approval of his constituents, proving himself to be a faithful and conscientious and able public servant. He was appointed a member of the school board in Union City in 1910 and elected a member of the same in 1913 for a term of three years. He has done much for the improvement of local schools. He is a graduate of the high school of Union City, later studying at DePauw University. He has held business connection with his father since 1890 and is now the able and energetic president of the Pierce Elevator Company, which includes two branch elevators in other localities, all doing a large and growing business.

Frank Wright Pierce resides in the East. This son was legally adopted by Levi L. Pierce, a brother of Charles W. Pierce, when an infant.

The second wife of Charles W Pierce was Anna J. Fisher, who was born near Richmond, Indiana, in 1837. [Mr. Pierce died a few weeks after this sketch was written.]

FRANK R. DAVIS.

Frank R. Davis was born at Barton, Ohio, June 5, 1871. He is a son of Frank C. Davis, who was born in Virginia, April 15, 1840. He was engaged in the piano business for a period of thirty-seven years and spent the major portion of his business life in Boston, Massachusetts, and died in that city from an injury, May 29, 1896. His wife's name was Phillips and she was born in Virginia, September 27, 1842. She at present resides with one of her sons in Columbus, Ohio. To Frank C. Davis and wife the following children were born: Dr. James R., a physician of Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Howard H., a dentist of Bridgeport, Ohio; George S., formerly a well-known ball player, who is now practicing law in New York City; Mary C. married Henry Simmons, a foreign missionary; Loretta N. married George L. Hardy, a hardware merchant of the firm of Hardy & Son, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, and Frank R., our subject.

Our subject's paternal grandfather, H. G. Davis, lived in Maryland, reaching the remarkable age of one hundred and two years. Henry L. Phillips, the maternal grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, also in the war of 1812. It is believed that he died in Mississippi.

Frank R. Davis grew to manhood at Barton, Ohio, and there he received his education. After graduating from the high school he spent one year in the Ohio State University. Following in the footsteps of his father in a business way, he purchased on August 27, 1910, the piano business at 311 Oak street, Union City, Indiana, and here he still maintains his store which he has made a great success from the start, and now enjoys a very wide and rapidly growing business which extends over an astonishingly large territory. He has mastered the various phases of the business, having been engaged in the sale of pianos from early manhood and is familiar with all makes and grades of pianos, from the lowest to the highest, and his education and familiarity along that line gives him a great advantage. His uniform courtesy and fairness to his hundreds of customers have won him the confidence and good will of all. He was engaged in selling pianos for seventeen years prior to locating in Union City, having been employed by H. P. Nelson, for whom he traveled from coast to coast, giving his employer the utmost satisfaction in every respect. He was brought up in the piano business and fully understands the manufacture as well as the sale of these instruments.

Politically, Mr. Davis is a Republican, but he has never been an office seeker. Religiously, he belongs to the Christian church.

Mr. Davis was married June 22, 1909 to Blanche Grace Hinkle, who was born in North Manchester, Indiana, October 29, 1884. To this union one child has been born, Douglas Davis, whose birth occurred December 18, 1912. Mrs. Davis is a daughter of Henry and Jennie Hinkle, now living in retirement in North Manchester, where she grew to womanhood and received her education graduating from the high school, after which she taught school for five years, teaching in the eighth grade for three years. She was also given an excellent musical education at North Manchester and taught music for several years in the Central high school. She is very proficient on the piano. She has two sisters, Georgia Ethel, who was graduated from the North Manchester High school. She married Ben H. Willis, in September, 1910, and they have one child, Max Harold Willis, born November 30, 1911. Wilma M., the other sister of Mrs. Davis, was born November 16, 1893, educated in North Manchester, and married Jack Cone, a moulder of Indianapolis where they reside. Grandfather Hinkle was a native of Pennsylvania, from which state he finally moved to Missouri, later to Ohio, thence to Indiana and died here many years ago. His wife was a Miss Flickenger and died about 1886.

EDWARD I. BROWN.

The most of people who have never lived on a farm think that it does not require any special skill to conduct the operations of husbandry. They are accustomed to think that the driving of a team of horses to a plow or harrow, a reaper or a wagon, the scores of other duties connected with general husbandry do not require a finished education or a high degree of intellectual activity. Neither does it to conduct a grocery store, a hotel or a foundry. In these cases it does require, however, a thorough knowledge of the subject. The farmer must know how to sow grain, how to select the best varieties and whether it is in good condition, when to cut his wheat and his grass, how it should be cured, when it is ready to stack, whether it has gone through the sweating process and is ready to thresh—in fact, he must know a thousand such things, without a proper knowledge of which he is certain to lose heavily, a thing he can not afford to do, because the farmer's profits are some years small and he must figure very close if he is adequately repaid for his expenditure of hard labor. Such a farmer is Edward I. Brown, of Washington township, Randolph county.

Mr. Brown was born in Darke county, Ohio, April 29, 1850. He is a son of Elisha and Nancy W. (Thomas) Brown. The father was born in the same township and county as was our subject on November 17, 1819. He was a son of John Brown, who was a native of Maryland from which state he came to Ohio when a young man and was one of the pioneer settlers of Darke county, where he spent the rest of his life, as did also his wife Sarah Stockdale, who was a native of Maryland, too. Elisha Brown grew to manhood amid pioneer conditions and had little opportunity to obtain an education. He followed farming in his native county until 1867 when he removed to Champaign county, Illinois where he lived two years, then came to Randolph county, Indiana and located in Greensfork township, buying one hundred and twenty acres which he farmed until his death, May 30, 1888. Politically, he was a Democrat and while living in Ohio was a school director in his district. He was an active member of the Christian church. He and Nancy W. Thomas were married March 1, 1849. She was born in Wayne county, Indiana, November 28, 1833 and her death occurred May 16, 1890. To the parents of our subject seven children were born, five sons and two daughters.

Edward I. Brown grew to manhood on the home farm and he received a common school education. He began teaching in 1868 which he continued until 1871, teaching two terms in West River township and one in

Greensfork township, this county. He then took up farming, buying forty acres of land in Washington township and has continued general farming and stock raising to the present time, now owning a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres here. He makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs He takes a great interest in public affairs as affecting his own locality, especially the schools and has done much to improve them. Politically, he was formerly a Republican, but is now inclined to the Progressive party. In religious matters, he belongs to the Christian church and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Brown was married March 1, 1871 to Mellsena J. Hinshaw, who was born in Washington township, February 22, 1852. Her death occurred July 7, 1892. She was a daughter of Timothy and Jane (Wright) Hinshaw. To this union four children were born namely: Arla M., who is secretary of the Poland-China Record Association in Winchester; William E., born February 8, 1878, died October 16, 1897; Anna E., born March 12, 1882, married James E. Jennings, a farmer in Washington township; Grace R., born October 2, 1885 is the wife of Jesse A. Wright, a farmer of Washington township. Mr. Brown was again married on February 26, 1898, his last wife being Louisa O. (Wilmore) Lesley. She was the daughter of John L. and Mary Wilmore and widow of Charles Lesley. She had one son, Eldon T. who was born October 16, 1882. He graduated from Purdue in Civil Engineering in 1908 and is located at Memphis, Tennessee. Mrs. Brown before her marriage was a teacher in the public schools of Randolph county.

SYLVANDER G. CLARK.

Sylvander G. Clark was born in Greensfork township, this county, September 25, 1855. He is a son of James and Martha (Scott) Clark. The father was born in January, 1805, in North Carolina, and there he remained until he was fifteen years old, in 1820, coming with his father overland to Randolph county, Indiana and entered eighty acres in what is now Greensfork township. They found here a great and almost interminable forest for they were among the earliest settlers. They set to work like true pioneers and cleared and developed the land into a good farm. The mother of James Clark had died in 1810 when he was but five years old. He continued farming here the rest of his life, but retired and moved to Lynn a few years prior to his death in 1890 at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Politically, he was a Democrat and in religious matters was a member of the

Christian church. He married Mary Longfellow who died in the early forties and during the latter forties he married Martha Scott, whose death occurred in 1881 on the home farm at the age of sixty-one years.

Sylvander G. Clark grew to manhood on the home farm and he received his education in the common schools. He worked on the farm until he was of age then began life for himself. In 1894 he went into the lumber business in Spartanburg, also maintained a saw mill there, and built up a large and lucrative business which he continued until 1911 when he went into the grocery and lunch business. He was also the local undertaker for a period of nine years previous to 1912. He has always been a man of industry and good judgment and has made a success of whatever he has turned his attention to.

Politically, Mr. Clark is a Democrat, and religiously he belongs to the Christian church. He is at this writing janitor at Spartanburg high school. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in which he is Past Grand and also belongs to the Encampment in which he is also an officer. He has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge and the Encampment.

Mr. Clark was married in April, 1878, to Mary E. Harrison, a native of Darke county, Ohio, and to this union five children have been born, named as follows: Ernest is in the undertaking business at Winchester; Everett lives in Winchester also; Lester; Russell; Byron; and Florence, all of Spartanburg.

OLIVER PERRY BOTKIN.

All will agree that the country has many advantages over the city. Likewise, it has its disadvantages, one of the greatest being the lack of opportunity to gain a competency within a reasonable period of time. Many farmers have grown rich through increased valuation of their land, others through carefully husbanding their resources, rigid and economical living and good business ability, ofttimes combined with favorable seasons for their principal product. But the farmers throughout the land should be receiving more of the extra high prices which the city people are paying for their produce than they are, because the tillers of the soil are entitled to it. And it costs too much for the farmer to market his stuff, the middleman's profits are excessive and there is not at present sufficient security for the farmer to enable him to secure just and honest returns from all commission dealers, few of whom are honest. But the signs of the times are pointing to a day when

MR. AND MRS. O. P. BOTKIN.

the government will devote its talented experts to the task of enabling the farmer to market his stuff at a reasonable price, and this will ultimately be of advantage to all the people. One of the successful farmers of Randolph county who has the sagacity to manage his land and live stock so that he not only makes a comfortable living from year to year but is laying by sufficient for his old age and family is Oliver Perry Botkin, of West River township.

Mr. Botkin was born in the above-named township and county August 15, 1859. He is a son of William and Martha (Hiatt) Botkin, the father having also been born on the old homestead in West River township in 1823, being truly a pioneer child, for his parents were among the first settlers in this vicinity. They entered this farm from the government, which they cleared and developed and which has never been out of the possession of the Botkin family. Hugh Botkin, the grandfather, was a native of Tennessee, and he died in Randolph county in 1833. He had twelve children besides our subject's father. The mother of the subject of this sketch died in October, 1864, when he was five years old. William Botkin subsequently married Docia C. Butler. Six children were born to his first union, namely: Emma, who married R. Clark, a farmer and merchant of Economy, died when she was twenty-eight years old; Mary V. married Thomas Harris, and they have four children, two sons and two daughters; Lewis A., who is farming near Parker City, this county, married Cora Meeks, and they have three sons; Oliver Perry, of this review: Elmer E., a lawyer of Muncie, Indiana, married Leota Davis, and they have one daughter; Ira M., a farmer near Carlos, married Minnie Miller, and they have two sons and two daughters. Three children were born to the second union of William Botkin, namely: William, Jr., the eldest; Hattie, who died when twenty-five years old; and Mrs. Thirza R. Coffin.

Oliver P. Botkin grew to manhood on the homestead, where he made himself useful during the crop seasons, and in the winter months he attended the neighboring schools. He took up farming for himself when a young man and this has continued to be his vocation. He owns a valuable and well-kept place of one hundred and twenty acres, on which he has lived for the past thirty years, and here he keeps a good grade of live stock from year to year, and is very comfortably fixed in every respect.

Mr. Botkin was married September 21, 1883, to Celia E. Christopher, a daughter of Addison G. Christopher, whose family is mentioned on another page of this work. Mrs. Botkin grew to womanhood in West River township and here received a common school education.

To our subject ond wife six children have been born, namely: Blanche, who married Thomas Gaddis, a minister, and they have four children; Edith, who married Walter A. Pursley, a farmer of West River township, and they have one child, Virginia, born May 4, 1910; Gilbert, a veterinary physician of Mooreland, Indiana, is a graduate of the Indianapolis Veterinary College, married Edna McGonegal, and they have two sons, Dragoo, born May 24, 1910, and Kermit, born June 4, 1911; Olive, born December 12, 1890, was graduated from Winchester high school in 1910, and later attended Earlham College, of Richmond, Indiana; Nellie, born March 9, 1897; Robert, born February 10, 1903.

Politically, Mr. Botkin is a Republican and he and his family attend the Methodist church.

FRANK FLETCHER

Another enterprising citizen of Union City, Randolph county who hails from Darke county, Ohio, from which locality so many of our best people came, is Frank Fletcher, widely known real estate man. Mr. Fletcher was born in Darke county, Ohio, March 24, 1865. He is a son of John C. Fletcher, a contractor who retired early in life, and died in 1906. He married Rebecca Campbell, who is now living at Union City.

Mr. Fletcher did not have the advantages of a high education, but he made the best use possible of what opportunities he did have in that line, and he possesses by nature certain attributes which make up for the lack of book learning. He is now a well-informed man, being a keen observer and a wide reader of general literature. He came to Union City in early life and has built up gradually by persistent endeavor and honest dealings one of the largest and most lucrative real estate businesses in Randolph county. He has owned many properties in Union City which he has improved and beautified, thereby doing much for the better appearance of the city.

Mr. Fletcher was married August 4, 1887 to Anna T. Warren, who was born in Randolph county, Indiana, near Deerfield, in October, 1863. She has proven to be a most faithful helpmeet and is a lady of many commendable characteristics. She is a daughter of Henry T. Warren, a highly respected citizen of Union City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher one child has been born, namely: Noble J. Fletcher, whose birth occurred July 17, 1892; he is a graduate of the Union City high school and is a young man of much promise.

Politically, Mr. Fletcher is a Republican and while actively interested in

public affairs, he is not desirous of becoming a political leader or an office holder, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to his large business interests. Fraternally he belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men and religiously is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Union City council for two terms.

WILLIAM HENDERSON THORNBURG.

If anyone within the borders of Randolph county is entitled to special mention in a volume of the nature of the one in hand, it is William Henderson Thornburg, one of our venerable native-born citizens, who has here spent the major part, practically all in fact. of his seventy-three years, during which he has seen the country develop in a wonderful way and has done what he could in his immediate vicinity for the general progress of the same. He has led an active and honorable life and is a veteran of the great Civil war, and now that the calm Indian summer of his life is about him he can watch the fading of the yellow leaf with no compunction or regrets, well knowing that he has done the best he could on life's rugged pathway, under existing circumstances.

Mr. Thornburg was born on the farm on which he now lives, near Lynn, Randolph county, May 11, 1840. He is a son of Nathan and Elnora L. (Neal) Thornburg. Nathan Thornburg was born on a farm just north of his son's present place in 1815 and was thus among the earliest white children born in this county, his parents having been very early settlers here. He was a son of Joseph and Rachael Thornburg. Joseph Thornburg was a native of Ohio, from which state he came to Randolph county, Indiana and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in what is now Washington township. This he cleared and farmed until his death. Nathan Thornburg was reared on the farm here amid primitive frontier conditions and when a young man he purchased eighty acres, which a Mr. David had entered from the government. This land he farmed until his death in 1872. He first married Hannah Johnson, by which union three children were born, two of whom are now living. The wife and mother passed away after four years of married life. Mr. Thornburg subsequently married Elnora L. Neal, in 1838. She was a native of North Carolina, and her death occurred in February, 1885.

William H. Thornburg grew up on the home farm and he received very little schooling. He remained with his parents until he was eighteen

years of age, then began learning the blacksmith's trade. In August, 1861, he proved his patriotism by enlisting in Company F, Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served faithfully in a number of campaigns, skirmishes and battles, including that of Pittsburg Landing. He was discharged for disability in the fall of 1862. He returned home and on February 2, 1862, re-enlisted in the Forty-first Regiment, Second Indiana Cavalry, and was sent to the South a second time, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea, thence down the coast to Tallahassee, Florida, then back to Nashville, Tennessee. For meritorious service he was made a corporal. He was honorably discharged July 29, 1865. After returning home he followed blacksmithing until 1882, being regarded as one of the most skillful workmen in the county. He was elected sheriff of Randolph county in 1882 and served one term in a most satisfactory manner, and although he was urged to accept a second, declined to do so. He then bought the home farm where he has since lived, successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. He has kept the place well improved and well cultivated.

Politically, Mr. Thornburg is Progressive. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Masonic order. Religiously he belongs to the Society of Friends.

Mr. Thornburg was married in February, 1864 to Emily A. Chamness, who was born in North Carolina, February 25, 1845. To this union eleven children were born, seven of whom are still living, namely: Malinda J., who married W. J. Roberts, lives in Oregon; Elizabeth E. is the wife of J. Clendenning, of Jay county, Indiana; James N. lives in White River township; J. F lives in Arkansas; Raymond A. is a teacher in the state of Washington; Emory H. is a veterinary physician of Lynn, this county; and Reba is the wife of O. Clark and they are living in Oregon.

Emory H. Thornburg was born August 3, 1888 in Washington township, this county, and here he grew to manhood and received his education in the common schools and spent one year in the Valparaiso Normal, taking the teachers' course. He taught school two years in Jay county, then entered the Indiana Veterinary College at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated, in 1912, having made a splendid record there. He practiced with Dr. Clevenger at Winchester a short time, then opened an office at Lynn where he has remained and is building up a large and lucrative practice. He has had splendid success in all his work. Politically, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Friends church and belongs to the Indiana Veterinary College Association.

CHARLES T. BOLINGER.

The late Charles T. Bolinger, for many years one of the substantial and well-known agriculturists and merchants of Franklin township, Randolph county, was a man respected and honored, not alone because of the vigorous training of his special talents, but also because of his daily life, each day having been one that was above criticism and passed upon in the light of real, true manhood. Strong and forceful in his relations with his fellow-men, he not only made his presence felt, but also gained the good will of both his associates and the general public, ever retaining his reputation among men for integrity and high character, no matter how trying the circumstances, and never losing that dignity which is the birthright of the model gentleman. Consequently, his influence for good in the general upbuilding of his locality was most pronounced and still continues, although the material man has been engulfed in the "inevitable hour," which awaits all that is mortal, and he will long be sadly missed from the various circles in which he moved, and over which his influence was like sunshine on a field of ripened wheat.

Mr. Bolinger was born in Randolph county, March 30, 1865. He is a son of Moses E. and Mariah L. (Miller) Bolinger, and was one of a family of five children, two sons and three daughters, namely: Rosa married Emerson Addington, a farmer of this county, which union has been without issue; Waldo, a farmer near Ridgeville, married Rose Smith and they have six children; Charles T., of this memoir, was next in order; Minnie married S. Smithson, a farmer near Ridgeville, and they have two sons and two daughters; Pearl married Asa Addington, also a farmer near Ridgeville, and they have a son, Harry, and a daughter, Catherine.

Moses E. Bolinger, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, where he spent his boyhood and was educated, coming to Indiana when a young man, he located near Farmland on a farm, and here he met and married Mariah L. Miller, who was born in that vicinity and there reared and educated.

Charles T. Bolinger grew to manhood on the home farm near Farmland village where he was born and he assisted his father with the general work during crop seasons when he became of proper age, and during the winter he attended the public schools of his neighborhood, receiving a practical education which was added to in later life by contact with the business world and by home reading.

Mr. Bolinger was married on June 16, 1887 and by this marriage one child was born, Ernest C., whose birth occurred August 5, 1888. He was

graduated from the local public schools and is now operating the home farm in Franklin township in a decidedly successful manner, and is a young man of much promise. He married Inez Wise, a daughter of Riley Wise, a farmer of the vicinity of Ridgeville, their wedding taking place in 1910. They have a son, Wayne LeRoy, born March 30, 1912.

Charles T. Bolinger began farming when a young man and this continued to be his chief life work and he prospered with advancing years through good management and close application and he became owner of a productive and valuable farm on which his widow and son still reside. It has been placed under an excellent state of cultivation and improvement. He also engaged in the general merchandise business in this vicinity for a period of thirteen years, conducting his farm in the meantime. He enjoyed a large trade with the surrounding country, treating his many customers with uniform fairness and courtesy. Politically, he was a Republican and was influential in local politics. He served as assessor of his township for four years in an eminently successful manner. He was a man of fine moral character, and he was faithful in his attendance of the Quaker church.

The death of Mr. Bolinger occurred after a brief illness on October 4, 1912 at the early age of forty-seven years, when in the prime of life.

FERMEN C. FOCHT.

Examples that impress force of character on all who study them are worthy of record in the annals of history wherever they are found. By a few general observations the biographer hopes to convey in the following paragraphs, succinctly and yet without fulsome enconium, some idea of the high standing of Fermen C. Focht, of Winchester, as an attorney-at-law and public benefactor, one of the representative citizens of Randolph county. Those who know him best will readily acquiesce in the statement that many elements of a solid and practical nature are united in his composition, and which during a series of years have brought him into prominent notice in the northern section of Indiana, his achievements earning for him a conspicuous place among his compeers.

Mr. Focht was born May 30, 1867, in Gratis, Preble county, Ohio. He is a son of Alfred C. and Lavina (Zimmerman) Focht. The father was reared on the farm, and in his youth learned the backsmith's trade. When only seventeen years old he enlisted for service in the Union army during the Civil war. His health was impaired by the exposure and after returning home he

took up farming, which he followed the rest of his life, dying in September, 1873. His widow survives, making her home in Gratis, Ohio.

Fermen C. Focht was reared on the home farm in Preble county, Ohio, and there worked hard when a boy during the summer months, attending the district schools during the winter. He was only six years old when his father died, so when he became old enough he found it necessary to do all he could toward the support of the family. When sixteen years old he determined to obtain more schooling than that acquired during the few winter months he had been a student up to that time, so he started out for himself, without assistance from any one. He worked at a livery stable and attended the public schools of Gratis. The following summer, 1884, he worked for a farmer near Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio, helping to raise a crop of tobacco. On September 13th of the same year he came to Randolph county, Indiana, and found a home with John W. Jarnegin, who lived a mile south of Winchester. In the fall of that year he entered the high school in Winchester and assisted in the farm work. He remained with Mr. Jarnegin four years, working on the farm and attending high school, completing the high school course. He then attended the Holbrook Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, two terms, making an excellent record. Thus well equipped for the more serious duties of life, he began teaching in the fall of 1888 in the district schools of White River township, Randolph county, continuing there for four years and was giving every satisfaction, but believing that his true bent was in the direction of a legal career, he began the study of law in the spring of 1891 in the office of Hon. A. O. Marsh and Joseph M. Thompson; however, he continued teaching until the spring of 1892, pursuing his law studies at the same time. During the years 1893 and 1894, in addition to assisting Mr. Thompson in completing, revising and proof-reading his pubication, The Indiana Citations, he carried on his other work. The above publication is recognized as a standard authority in Indiana.

Mr. Focht was admitted to practice his profession prior to this, however. He remained in the office of Marsh & Thompson, and continued to practice with the latter until Mr. Marsh's retirement. In 1898 our subject formed a partnership with Mr. Thompson, which lasted until the fall of 1901, when the latter removed to Indianapolis, after which Mr. Focht continued to practice alone until December 3, 1906, when he formed a partnership with Thomas W. Hutchens, which still continues, this firm ranking among the strongest in Randolph county, and is one of the busiest. Mr. Focht has been admitted to practice in all the state and federal courts. He is a member of the Randolph County Bar Association, and is recognized by all as one of the

most painstaking, earnest and capable lawyers in the county, and one of the best pleaders before a jury. He has built up a large and lucrative practice.

Mr. Focht has long been active and influential in the affairs of the Republican party, and at this writing is secretary of the Republican Central Committee of Randolph county. He was elected mayor of the city of Winchester, serving one term with satisfaction to all concerned, doing much for the general good of the city. He is a member of the Fountain Park Cemetery Board of Trustees. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and was the chancellor commander when the Winchester lodge first occupied its magnificent new home, and he has passed all the chairs in the local lodge, and he has served on the state board of by-laws for the order. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is treasurer for the Winchester lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, also belongs to the Chapter, Council and Eastern Star. He is a member of the William T. Sherman Camp, Sons of Veterans, No. 44.

Mr. Focht was married December 2, 1896, to Mary A. Hiatt, a daughter of Riley A. and Mary A. (Clark) Hiatt. She was born, reared and educated in Winchester, where Mr. Hiatt was a successful merchant for many years and one of the substantial and leading citizens of Randolph county. Both he and his wife were deceased at the time their daughter married Mr. Focht. She was bookkeeper at the Farmers and Merchants Bank. a position she had held for a period of seven years.

Two children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Wilbur H., whose birth occurred December 4, 1897, is attending high school; and Frank A., born October 2, 1899, is also a student in high school. The parents and children are members of the Presbyterian church, our subject being superintendent of the Sunday school and has long been active in church and Sunday school work.

JAMES C. JARRETT.

James C. Jarrett, well-known liveryman of Lynn, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, June 24, 1874. He is a son of Jonathan and Lydia (Fender) Jarrett. The father was a native of Virginia, born in January, 1826. He was a small boy when his parents brought him to Wayne county, Indiana and there he grew to manhood amid pioneer conditions. He devoted his life to trading in livestock and was very successful, being an exceptionally good judge of stock. His death occurred in February, 1911, at an advanced age. He was a Prohibitionist, a Methodist and a Mason, also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and Lydia Fender

were married about 1851. She was a native of Illinois, born in 1834. She is still living, now nearing her four-score years. She makes her home in Paris, Ohio.

James C. Jarrett received a good common school education, and in his earlier career, he farmed and raised livestock in Butler and Preble counties, Ohio, thereby getting a good start in life. Turning his attention to the livery business he engaged in that at Columbus, Ohio, with much success for two years, then carried on the same at Eldorado, that state three years. Then in September, 1912, he came to Lynn, Indiana and resumed the livery business and has built up a large and rapidly increasing patronage and at the same time won a wide circle of friends who repose every confidence in him as a man and citizen.

Mr. Jarrett is independent in politics. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. Jarrett was married June 10, 1899 to Susan E. Rupe. She was born in Wayne county, Indiana, July 22, 1877, and there she grew to womanhood and was educated in the common schools.

To our subject and wife three children were born, namely: Ellen, born June 28, 1904; Clifford C., born June 30, 1907; and Esther, born July 20, 1913.

LEAVELL & HOLSAPPLE.

The livery firm of Leavell & Holsapple, of Winchester, has never had a superior in this line of business in Randolph county and it well deserves the large patronage and pronounced success which it can claim for its proprietors, Thomas C. Leavell and Samuel J. Holsapple, are not only enterprising and progressive, but are men of splendid moral and commendable civic principles, desiring at all times to do their full share in furthering movements calculated to be of general good to the city and county of their residence.

Mr. Leavell was born July 1, 1859, in Randolph county. He is a son of James and Matilda (Jones) Leavell. The father was born in Henry county, Indiana, in 1811, and he died in 1863 in this county, whither he came after his marriage, spending the rest of his life here. The mother of our subject was born in Taylor county, West Virginia, in 1836, and her death occurred in 1910. James Leavell was twice married, our subject being by his second wife. To this union five children were born, namely: Samuel and Sarah R. are both deceased; Thomas L., subject of this sketch; Lewis H. is deceased, and Susan M., who is the youngest of the family.

Thomas L. Leavell received a common school education, and on November 1, 1881, he married Emma F. Read, who was born August 14, 1860, in Randolph county. She is a daughter of Cyrus O. and Sarah (Lawrence) Read, both natives of Greene county, Ohio. Mrs. Leavell received a common and high school education. To our subject and wife five children have been born, namely: Jessie R., born June 17, 1884; D. Kemp, born August 28, 1889; Carrie A., born November 1, 1891; Elenore E., born February 22, 1900, and James C., born August 4, 1901.

Mr. Leavell has devoted most of his life to agricultural pursuits, at which he made a pronounced success and is now owner of a number of valuable farms, containing one hundred and sixty-seven acres in all. His land is productive and well-improved. However, he makes his home in Winchester, where he is dealing in real estate to some extent. In April, 1912, he formed a partnership with Mr. Holsapple in the livery business, and they also buy and sell livestock on an extensive scale. They have a large and well-equipped livery barn, keeping up-to-date rigs and good horses and prompt and high grade service are their watchwords.

Politically Mr. Leavell is a Republican and fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order, the Blue Lodge and the Council; and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Samuel J. Holsapple was born in Darke county, Ohio, June 26, 1876. He is a son of Noah and Susan (Munich) Holsapple. The father was born in Miami county, Ohio, and died when our subject was small, August 4, 1887. The mother, also a native of Darke county, Ohio, died September 25, 1891. Noah Holsapple engaged in the saw mill business most of his life. His family consisted of five children, all still living, namely: Thomas W., William H., John W., Mary M., and Samuel J., of this sketch.

Samuel J. Holsapple received a common school education in Jay county, Indiana, whither he removed when about ten years of age, with his parents, and his father died there. Our subject left Jay county about 1897 and lived in various places for a few years, locating in "Winchester, Randolph county, in 1901, and engaged first in the livery business, later farmed, and in 1908 resumed the livery business, forming a partnership with A. L. Thompson, under the firm name of Thompson & Holsapple. Later our subject bought out his partner and conducted the business alone until about a year ago when he and Mr. Leavell formed a partnership and all the while he has met with much success because of his energy, honesty and good judgment. They have

a good location and keep on an average of twenty good horses, and in connection with their regular buggies maintain three cabs.

Mr. Holsapple married on December 25, 1901, Rosie B. Harruff, who was born in Jay county, Indiana, October 12, 1874. She is a daughter of James P. and Julia Ann (Badder) Harruff, both natives of Ohio. Mrs. Holsapple received a common school education. The union of our subject and wife has been without issue.

Politically Mr. Holsapple is a Republican, and fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Order of Moose.

ALBERT T. DELONG.

One of the successful young farmers of Randolph county who has spent his life here is Albert T. DeLong. It would seem that he has been wiser than so many of his contemporaries who have in their boyhood left the old home community and gone out into other states to seek their fortunes where conditions and people are alike strange and where so many fortunes assume the marsh-light aspect—alluring to the sight, but hard to grasp in tangible form.

Albert T. DeLong was born in Ward township, Randolph county, March 24, 1877. He is a son of Calvin and Mary E. (Hinkle) DeLong, and is one of a family of ten children.

The father of Mr. DeLong was a native of Indiana, and grew to manhood, was educated and married in his native state, and he and his wife are now living in Saratoga, this county. His parents came from Pennsylvania, and her parents from Virginia, first locating in Ohio, later moving on to Indiana; both the DeLongs and Hinkles were early settlers in this locality.

Albert T. DeLong grew to manhood in Ward township, Randolph county, and when of proper age he began working on his father's farm. He was educated in the common schools of Saratoga, later attended the Central Normal School at Danville, Indiana, then studied at the State Normal at Terre Haute. He began life for himself by teaching in Ward township, which he followed for seven years in a manner that stamped him as one of the leading educators of the county and his services were in great demand. But finally tiring of the school room and believing that a business career was more to his liking, he took up merchandising at Deerfield and continued in this field of endeavor for a period of six years, during which he enjoyed a large and lucrative business, then sold his stock of goods and purchased a farm on which he now resides.

Mr. DeLong was married November 4, 1899, to Lulu Hooker, a daughter of Charles Hooker, of Fort Recovery, Ohio. She was one of eight children, an equal number of sons and daughters, two sons being now deceased, Mrs. DeLong being the eldest of the daughters. Mr. Hooker is a successful farmer. Mrs. DeLong received good educational advantages.

To Mr. and Mrs. DeLong one child has been born, Rebecca Elizabeth, bearing the good old name of her grandmother. She was born February 22, 1911, on the anniversary of the great father of our country.

Mr. and Mrs. DeLong are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Deerfield, and Mr. DeLong has been a trustee in the same for six yeaers. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having taken all the degrees in the same, and is a member of the grand lodge. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen. He wields quite an influence in local public affairs. The Jefferson school was built under his direction, in the face of some opposition; but it is the finest school building in Randolph county and a credit to the same and should be the pride of all.

JOSEPH H. McFARLAND.

It is not everyone who could make a success as a commercial traveler, and the reason is obvious. One must possess the peculiar temperament necessary to a life on the road, must be able to adjust himself to any environment immediately, must take the dark days with a smile, must bear the many trials with fortitude, must be a good mixer, a genial, obliging, courteous gentleman, whose earnestness and candor impresses all. One of the best known and successful traveling in northern Indiana is Joseph H. McFarland, who maintains a pleasant home at the town of Farmland, Randolph county, where he has long resided and where he is held in high esteem by all who knew him.

Mr. McFarland was born in Jay City, Indiana, July 16, 1863. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Langte) McFarland, whose family consisted of eight children, of whom two sons and three daughters survive. John McFarland was born in 1840 at Darke City, Ohio. When he was young in years he was brought to Indiana by his father, and here he has lived for a period of seventy years during which he has noted and taken part in many great changes that have come to the country which was practically a wilderness when he first arrived. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His wife was born in this state, in October, 1843. She is of German extraction, and her parents came from Pennsylvania to Indiana in pioneer days.

Joseph H. McFarland grew to manhood in his native locality and he received his education in the common schools and the college at Ridgeville. He has had a remarkable career in the mercantile business. When twenty years old he went to work in a general store in Ridgeville, where he remained about eleven years, then went to Marion, Indiana, and worked in the Boston store for seven years as manager and buyer, then took a position with the W. A. McNaughton Company, of Muncie, with which he remained ten years as manager of the carpet, rug and drapery department. He was then road salesman for the Indiana Steel and Wire Company for two years, then was with the Crescent Paper Company, of Indianapolis, as salesman for a year. Then bought a hardware store which he operated a year and sold out at a profit and returned to the road. Since he first entered the mercantile field he has never been out of employment, his services having been in great demand, and, unless to add that they were always most satisfactory in every respect.

Mr. McFarland was married June 20, 1894, to Nellie Korp, a daughter of Charles L. Korp, of Harding City, Missouri. Mrs. McFarland was born in Ridgeville, Indiana. When she was quite young her mother died and she was reared by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rice, of Winchester, and here she grew to womanhood and was educated, graduating from the high school, after which she taught most acceptably in the schools of Winchester for four years.

Politically Mr. McFarland is a Democrat, fraternally a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. He has one of the best homes in Farmland, and he and his wife are popular with a wide circle of friends.

CALVIN SMITH, M. D.

Success in what are popularly termed the learned professions is the legitimate result of merit and painstaking endeavor. In commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but professional advancement is gained only by critical study and consecutive research long continued. One of the leading physicians and surgeons of a past generation in Monroe township, Randolph county, one indeed, who took his place in the front rank of medical men in this section of the Hoosier state during a period of thirty-six years, and who will be held in grateful remembrance for many decades to come was the late Dr. Calvin Smith. The large success which crowned his life work, coupled with his

ripe experience and kind heart enabled him to bring comfort, hope and confidence to the sick room and he also brought sunshine into many a home erstwhile shrouded in gloom. Much of this same sunshine and happiness fled when the people among whom his name had become a household word heard the news of his transition to a higher plane of endeavor.

Dr. Smith was born in Fayette county, Indiana, August 23, 1845. He was a son of Ezra and Phebe (Brown) Smith, natives of New York and Ohio, respectively. They came to Fayette county, Indiana when young and were married there, and there Ezra Brown engaged in carpentering and farming, but his death occurred in Marion county, this state, in July, 1865; his widow survived over thirty years, making her home at Indianapolis. They were both faithful members of the Christian church. They were the parents of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, all now deceased but two daughters.

Calvin Smith spent his early boyhood in Fayette county, being nine years old when he removed with his parents to Marion county, Indiana, where he received his early education, and then attended the schools of Indianapolis, where he prepared for college. In 1872 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended the Eclectic College of Medicine two terms, from which he received a degree in 1876. He also attended the Eclectic Medical Association, of Indianapolis, from which he was graduated on May 13, 1885. From 1870 until 1876 he was engaged in practice in Indianapolis, and in the latter year came to Farmland, where he spent the rest of his life, a successful practitioner of medicine for a period of thirty-six years. In his earlier career he also practiced for a time in Muncie. He remained a student all his life and had great success as a general practitioner, building up a large and lucrative practice which extended over a wide territory.

Dr. Smith was married on November 30, 1872, in Dayton, O., to Jennie Flood, a native of Montgomery county, that state, her birth having occurred November 20, 1847. She was a daughter of John L. Flood and wife, both natives of Ohio, where they grew up and married and lived until 1850, when they removed to Randolph county, Indiana, and engaged in farming until their deaths, the father passing away in 1902 and the mother in 1905. Their family consisted of twelve children. Five children were born to Dr. Smith and wife, all of whom died in infancy. Politically the Doctor was a Republican, and he belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons. He was a member of the Christian church. He was summoned to his eternal rest on July 12, 1912, at the age of sixty-seven years.

SAMUEL C. FRIDDLE.

A man who has proven himself to be capable of making a success of more than one line of endeavor is Samuel C. Friddle, one of Windsor's most enterprising citizens and one of Randolph county's worthy native sons. As a farmer, blacksmith and now merchant he has forged ahead until he has become very comfortably fixed and can look forward to an old age free from the material wants that some experience. Mr. Friddle was born in Randolph county, September 19, 1856, and here he grew to manhood and received his education in the common schools of his native community. He is a son of William Friddle, and is one of four children, he being the oldest; the others are Clel, who lived at Farmland, this county, died at the age of forty years, leaving a widow and four children; Maggie, who married Mock Mills, a farmer in Minnesota, died some time ago and left one son; Grant, who is engaged in farming near Ridgeville, Randolph county, married Rosa Greene, and they have one child living. The father of the above named children was one of the early-day farmers of this county and a highly respected citizen.

Mr. Friddle, of this sketch, began life for himself by farming on the old homestead for a few years, after his marriage. When a young man he learned the blacksmith's trade at which he became quite skillful and this he followed with much success for a period of twenty years, maintaining a shop at Windsor and many of his customers came from remote parts of the county. Abandoning his trade ten years ago he has since conducted a general store in Windsor, being associated in business with his son, Ralph Friddle, a young business man of exceptional ability. They have built up a large and growing trade with the surrounding country and carry a splendid stock of well-selected goods, most everything used by a farming community.

Mr. Friddle was married in May, 1877, to ——— Burres, who was born near Farmland, Indiana, and there grew to womanhood and received her education. She is a daughter of William Burres and wife, who have long been engaged in farming here, whose family consisted of eight children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Friddle four daughters and one son have been born, namely: Leona, who maried George E. Swingley, a farmer of Delaware county, Indiana, has three children; Glenwood C., of Windsor, married O. B. Cline; Maetie, who married Charles Rogers, of Muncie; Grace, who married Fay Suplee, of Muncie, has one daughter; Ralph, married Daisy Oxley, a daughter of William Oxley, of Newcastle, Indiana. Ralph Friddle was educated in the common schools of Windsor and by wide home reading and contact with the business world is now a well-informed man and popular

with all classes, is a live wire, a competent buyer, showing excellent judgment in what and when he buys, and is recognized as one of the up-to-date business men of the county.

Samuel C. Friddle has been a justice of the peace for a period of fifteen years, discharging the duties of this important office in a manner that has reflected much credit upon himself and to the satisfaction of the people. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and Knights of the Golden Eagle.

WILLIAM W. FOWLER.

One of the well remembered citizens of a past generation in Randolph county was the late William W. Fowler, who for a long lapse of years was one of our leading carpenters and builders, and many substantial and attractive residences, business and public buildings stand throughout this locality as monuments to his skill as a builder. He was one of the honored veterans of the Civil war who did what he could for the perpetuity of the Union, and he remained a loyal supporter of the government to the end. He was one of the few residents of this county who came from the West, for the tide of emigration has always been from the East towards the lands of the setting sun, and very few in comparison, have taken their course in the opposite direction. He was a man whom everybody respected because he was of an obliging, kindly and helpful nature, never failing in honesty and fairness when dealing with his fellowmen.

William W. Fowler was born in Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, December 5, 1838, but little of his life was spent in the land of the "big muddy water," he having been small when his parents removed from there to the state of Ohio, from which state he eventually came to Indiana and spent the remainder of his life. He was a son of John and Marinda Alice Fowler, and was one of a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. John Fowler, the father, was a contractor and builder and was an excellent workman for his day.

William W. Fowler received a common school education and when a boy he learned the carpenter's trade under his father, becoming quite expert in the same, and he followed this line of endeavor the major part of his active life, or until his health failed, when he took up the fire insurance business and also secured a commission as notary public, engaging in these lines of activity

until his death. He was well known in Farmland and vicinity for a period of half a century, and he lived in one house for forty-seven years.

Mr. Fowler enlisted on August 5, 1862, in Company A, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served very faithfully in numerous campaigns and battles until his discharge, January 5, 1865, having won the admiration of both his comrades and officers for his faithful bravery and patriotism. Politically, he was a Republican, and fraternally, belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons in Farmland. He attended the Christian church. The death of this excellent citizen occurred February 21, 1911, at the advanced age of seventy-three years.

BENJAMIN F. BOLTZ.

Benjamin F. Boltz was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1848. He is a son of Benjamin and Mariah (Schneckengost) Boltz, an old Pennsylvania family, in which state the parents grew to maturity, were educated in the early-day schools and married and spent their earlier years, removing with their family to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1859, locating at Ridgeville, in the northern part of the county. The father was a shoemaker by profession. Later the family moved to Winchester, where the parents spent the rest of their lives, both being long since deceased.

Benjamin F. Boltz was reared in Ridgeville, and there received a common school education, also attended the Ridgeville College. He began life for himself by teaching school, which he followed for three years, then came to Winchester and clerked in the store of John Richardson for three years. Then, in 1875, he became a clerk in the county auditor's office, serving seven years as deputy, then became county auditor by popular election and served four years. During his long service in this office he gave entire satisfaction to all concerned, proving to be a most faithful and conscientious public official.

After leaving the county auditor's office, Mr. Boltz engaged in the insurance business for some years, and in 1888 he began the manufacture of washing machines, in which he was immediately successful and subsequently he engaged in the manufacture of stock-staves, barrel headings and other wood novelties, and has been conducting to the present time a general saw mill and wood furniture manufacturing business, which has grown to large proportions and is constantly increasing. Prompt and high-grade service has ever been his watchword, as well as scrupulous honesty in all his dealings with the business world.

Mr. Boltz was married November 19, 1872, to Martha J. Spera, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Shook) Spera, an excellent family of Randolph county, whither they came from Portage county, Ohio, in 1860. Both parents are now deceased. To our subject and wife the following children have been born, namely: Myrtie, who married W. G. Johnson, of Youngstown, Ohio; Laura, who married F. W. Howard, of Winchester; Ralph W., of Winchester, and Mary, now the wife of Arthur Purdy. These children were all given excellent educational advantages, and are all well situated in life, highly respected by wide circles of friends and acquaintances, as are their parents.

Mr. Boltz is a Republican politically, and has long been more or less active in public affairs. He was at one time chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee and is active in church and Sunday school work.

WILLIAM J. HOOK.

William J. Hook was born in Montreal, Canada, August 15, 1845, and therefore now getting along in years, but it hale and hearty owing to a life carefully lived. He is a son of James Hook, who was born in Glouchester, England, from which country he emigrated to America when a young man, bringing his wife, who was Martha Constance before her marriage, and their three children. James W. Hook was the first of the family born in the new world. They first located in Troy, New York, but soon thereafter emigrated to Wisconsin, and in 1880 came to Indiana. The father was employed in farming, and his death occurred in 1885. His widow surviving until 1895. Besides his brother Charles Hook, he had two sisters, Mrs. E. M. Higgs, of Columbus, Ohio, and Mrs. W. B. Sylvester, who resides in New Mexico. The maternal grandfather, William Hook, married Constance Lane, who was of Welsh ancestry.

William J. Hook, of this review, was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin, and he commenced business for himself when only about sixteen years of age and he has spent his life in partnership with his brother, Charles S. Hook.

Mr. Hook went to Morrow county, Ohio, in 1868 and began the manufacture of wooden ware with his brother, Charles S. Hook, and in 1877 came to Indiana and located in Union City in the same business, and

they built up an extensive trade all over the United States, there being a great demand for their products owing to their superiority in workmanship and quality. Shipments were also made constantly into Canada. This line of business was continued with great success from a financial viewpoint until 1898, when their plant burned, since which time Mr. Hook has not been regularly engaged in business, spending most of his time looking after his large holdings in city real estate. He is one of the stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Union City. He has a large fine residence here and is one of the substantial citizens of the town. Politically he is a Republican. He belongs to the Baptist church, and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

William J. Hook was married in 1871 to Mary St. John, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, in 1850, and her death occurred in 1892. She was a daughter of Anson St. John, who is deceased.

To William J. Hook and wife the following children were born: Charles S., born August 19, 1874, married Nellie Anderson, who was born in 1875, and they have one child, Helen Hook, born November 28, 1906. Warren S. Hook was born in 1877, was educated in music, is single and lives at home; Florence Hook married Elder Charles S. Pier, a Methodist minister, station now at Charleston, Illinois, and they have one child, Ruth Pier; Mary H. Hook, born in 1893, was educated in the high school, and is well up in music, especially vocal, having sung many times to an appreciative audience in public, and is now taking private music lessons in Chicago, no means being spared to give her the very best advantages.

Charles S. Hook, Sr., brother of our subject, was also educated in the common schools of Wisconsin and he began life for himself when sixteen years of age, and as stated, has always been associated in business with our subject. He has made a great success and is now vice-president of the Commercial National Bank and a director in the same. He is also vice-president of the German Package Manufacturing Company of Chicago, the largest manufacturing concern of dairy and creamery supplies in the world. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally belongs to the Masonic Order. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He married in 1876, Ella Maxwell, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, September 2, 1853. She is a daughter of Levi Maxwell, a lumberman, who died in 1903, his wife having died in 1865. Mrs. Hook's grandfather, Abner Maxwell, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The Maxwells is an old family in Virginia. The mother of Mrs. Hook was Lucinda Page, a native of Montreal, Canada. The grandmother was a Bond.

To Charles S. Hook, Sr., and wife the following children were born: Mary C., born in Union City, was graduated from the high school here, later was graduated from Dean Academy, at Franklin, Massachusetts, also was graduated in music from the conservatory at Oberlin, Ohio, then took a business course in Indianapolis. James M. Hook, the second child, was graduated from the Union City high school, later taking a course at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, in the electrical department.

JOHN A. GATES.

John A. Gates was born November 15, 1852 at Burlington, Indiana. He is a son of Albro and Lucy (Russell) Gates. The father was married twice before. Our subject was one of five children, he being the eldest; the others were Henry M., a carpenter of Farmland; Emily lives in Anderson; Loring, who is farming in Delaware county; Russell lives on the old homestead at Burlington. Albro Gates, the father, was born in the state of New York and he spent his boyhood in Chautauqua county and received a meager education in the early-day schools. He subsequently removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and he and his four brothers eventually came to Indiana. He had but fifty cents when he arrived here, but he was a man of courage and thrift and went to work with a will, first cutting cord wood in order to get a start, and he in due course of time became owner of a valuable farm near Burlington. His father was a captain in the American navy and followed the sea most of his life.

John A. Gates grew to manhood on the home farm where he worked hard when a boy. He received his education in the common schools of his community and early in life began farming for himself. He worked hard and managed well and has prospered, owning now a finely-improved and productive farm of four hundred acres, which he purchased in 1895, and here he carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. His dwelling was burned in 1910, but he soon erected a large attractive home, one of the most desirable in the township, and he also has numerous substantial outbuildings. He is a good judge of livestock and large numbers of well-graded stock are always to be found on his place.

Mr. Gates was married January 14, 1904 to Olive Clevenger and to this union three children were born, namely: Frederick, who is farming in Delaware county, married May Kline, and they have three children, DeVoe, Francis and Marcella; Letta is the wife of Thurman Porter, of Parker City,

Indiana, and they have one child, Sarah Elizabeth; Clarence, a druggist of Muncie, married Helen Durst.

Mr. Gates is a thorough and practical farmer and is highly respected wherever known. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

E. REED ABEL.

E. Reed Abel was born July 11, 1898, in Bryant, Jay county, Indiana. He is a son of Dr. Oscar E. and Ada G. (Miller) Abel, the father born in Jay county and the mother at Portland, this state. The Abels is an old family of Jay county, where George W. Abel, our subject's grandfather settled in 1838. A complete sketch of Dr. Abel is to be found on another page of this volume.

E. Reed Abel received his education in the public schools of Winchester, the high school at Huntsville and in the Normal at Marion, Indiana. Thus well-equipped he began life for himself as a teacher and taught two years in the district schools, then attended Purdue University one term, then taught two years more. He gave eminent satisfaction as a teacher, but preferring the outdoors to the confinement of the school room he began farming on the place where he now resides near Huntsville, and has made a pronounced success as a general farmer and stock raiser, owning a productive and well-improved farm, where is to be found a good grade of livestock from year to year and an excellent group of buildings.

Mr. Abel was married December 27, 1911, to Lucille Haines, a native of West River township, this county, where she grew to womanhood and was educated. She is a daughter of Asa Haines and wife, a highly respected family of this community. She is the eldest of four children, her three sisters being Jennie, Ruth and Dorothy.

Mr. Abel and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES ALVIN ROLL.

Charles Alvin Roll, liveryman of Lynn, Randolph county, is one of the fortunate type who spent his younger days on the farm. He was born in Darke county, Ohio, November 2, 1876, and is a son of John C. and Matilda (Shields) Roll. The father was born in Wayne county, Indiana in January, 1832. He devoted his active life to farming. His death occurred in April, 1908. His widow who was born in May, 1839, is still living, now nearing

her seventy-fifth birthday. She is a product of pioneer days and talks interestingly of the olden times. Like her husband before her she has always enjoyed a wide circle of warm friends throughout the locality where she has lived so long.

Charles A. Roll grew to manhood on the home farm and there he worked hard when a boy, assisting his father with the crops and he received a fair education in the rural public schools. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty-five years old, then turned his attention to the livery business which has continued to be his vocation. He first established himself in this line of endeavor in Greenville, Ohio, where he remained nine years, during which time he got a good start. He then went into the same business in Arcanum, Ohio, where he remained three years with his usual success, then came to Lynn, Indiana, and has been in the livery business here ever since. He has a large patronage being popular with the general traveling public and is well equipped for prompt and high-class service. He has ten good horses and substantial rigs. He also owns a hay-bailer which he operates in season. Mr. Roll is an auctioneer of rare ability and his services are in great demand in this connection. He has given eminent satisfaction at all the sales which he has cried.

Mr. Roll was married January 30, 1900, to Virginia Creighton, who was born in Greenville, Ohio, October 20, 1883, and there grew to womanhood and was educated. To our subject and wife two children have been born, namely: Mason, born January 10, 1902; and Creighton, born October 2, 1905. They are both attending school.

CLARENCE L. MARLATT, M. D.

The life of the scholarly or professional man seldom exhibits any of those striking incidents that seize upon public feeling and attract attention to himself. His character is generally made up of the aggregate qualities and qualifications he may possess as these may be elicited by the exercise of the duties of his vocation or the particular profession to which he belongs. But when such a man has so impressed his individuality upon his fellowmen as to gain their confidence and through that confidence and his individual merit rises to an important place in the locality in which he resides, his name is worthy of mention on the pages of history. Dr. Clarence L. Marlatt, of Indianapolis, one of Randolph county's boys, not content to hide his talents amid life's sequestered ways, has by force of his will and a laudable ambition forged to the front in a responsible and exacting calling and earned an

honorable reputation in one of the most useful of professions. His life has been one of hard study and research from his youth and since maturity of laborious professional duty, and he is eminently deserving of the success he has achieved.

Doctor Marlatt was born at Winchester January 2, 1875, being the son of William P. and Hannah (Moorman) Marlatt, who are both natives of Indiana. (See sketch on page 1116 of this work.) Doctor Marlatt had the advantage of the common schools of Winchester and then finished the high school course in a private school in Indianapolis, after which he entered, in 1894, the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1897. April 1, 1897, he began the practice of medicine on Massachusetts avenue, near St. Clair street, and a year later located at 760 Massachusetts avenue, where he has been in active practice since. Doctor Marlatt has built up a large business and has won a host of friends.

He has been twice married, first, in September, 1899, to Miss Margaret Dwyer, of Muncie, Indiana, a graduate nurse of the City Hospital of Indianapolis. Her death occurred in January, 1901, and January 2, 1902, Doctor Marlatt married Miss Katharine C. Rottman, of Greenfield, Indiana, where she grew to womanhood and was educated. Mrs. Marlatt is the youngest of five daughters and two sons born to John H. and Elizabeth (Geiss) Rottman, who are both of German extraction. John H. Rottman was a native of Germany, emigrating to America in early manhood, and was a soldier in the Civil war.

Doctor Marlatt is a Democrat in politics. He served as physician of the county infirmary in 1911 and 1912, and since that time has been physician at the county jail. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and, fraternally, belongs to the Masons, Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.